

Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar

Leahy
Lujan
Manchin
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed
Rosen
Sanders

Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—49

Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Collins
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer

Graham
Grassley
Hagerty
Hawley
Hoeben
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Murkowski
Paul

Portman
Risch
Romney
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Tuberville
Wicker
Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The motion
was agreed to.

SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2023 THROUGH 2031

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the Senate's consideration of S. Con. Res. 14, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2021, the majority and the Republican managers of the resolution, while seated or standing at the managers' desks, be permitted to deliver floor remarks, retrieve, review, and edit documents, and send email and other data communications from text displayed on wireless personal digital assistant devices and tablet devices.

I further ask unanimous consent that the use of calculators be permitted on the floor during consideration of the budget resolution; further, that the staff be permitted to make technical and conforming changes to the resolution, if necessary, consistent with the amendments adopted during Senate consideration, including calculating the associated change in the net interest function and incorporating the effect of such adopted amendments on the budgetary aggregates for Federal revenues, the amount by which the

Federal revenue should be changed, new budget authority, budget outlays, deficits, public debt, and debt held by the public.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be 2 minutes for debate, equally divided, prior to each vote during consideration of S. Con. Res. 14.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, let me begin by thanking President Biden and Majority Leader SCHUMER for their leadership in the arduous process which has gotten us to where we are right now.

I do understand that many of my Republican colleagues are in a bit of shock. They are in a bit of shock now. They are finding it hard to believe that the President and the Democratic Caucus are prepared to go forward in addressing the long, neglected needs of working families and not just the 1 percent and wealthy campaign contributors. That is not the way things usually happen around here.

Usually, it is the big money interests, the campaign contributors, and the lobbyists who call the tunes. But not today. Today, we move this country in a very different direction.

The American people are sick and tired of growing income and wealth inequality in our country, where two people now own more wealth than the bottom 40 percent, where the top 1 percent owns more wealth than the bottom 92 percent, and where 45 percent of all new income has gone to the top 1 percent since 2009.

In other words, the people on top are doing phenomenally well.

Meanwhile, while the very rich have become much richer, the gross unfairness of our current tax system has allowed, in a given year, some of the wealthiest people in our country and some of the largest and most profitable corporations to not pay a nickel in a given year in Federal income tax—not one penny.

Well, that is about to change. The American people want a government which represents all of us and not just the few. And this legislation is going to ask the wealthiest people in our country to start paying their fair share of taxes so that we can address the needs of working families, the elderly, the children, the sick, and the poor.

And despite what some of my Republican colleagues may be saying, no one in America who makes less than \$400,000 a year will pay a nickel more in Federal taxes. In fact, what we are looking at in this budget proposal is a historic tax cut for working families and the middle class.

Further, and importantly, at a time when California is on fire, when Oregon is on fire, when Greece is burning, and when countries throughout the world

are experiencing unprecedented drought, which will clearly impact food production, this legislation begins the process of combating climate change so that our kids and grandchildren can live in a country and on a planet which is healthy and habitable. It would be immoral and an absolute dereliction of our responsibilities as elected officials to do anything less. We cannot ignore climate change any longer. Now is the time for our great country to lead the world out of this existential crisis.

And, by the way, as we address the long neglected needs of working families and as we combat climate change, we are going to create millions of good-paying jobs, many of them union jobs.

Let me very briefly take this opportunity to describe some of what is in this budget proposal. First, we are going to address the disgrace of the United States having the highest rate of childhood poverty of almost any major country on Earth. This is the wealthiest country on Earth, and we should not have millions of our children living in poverty.

This budget is going to provide the long-awaited-for help that working parents all over this country desperately need, and when we do that, we will substantially reduce childhood poverty in America. And we are going to do that by extending the child tax credit so that families continue to receive monthly direct payments of up to \$300 per child.

We began that process in the American Rescue Plan. It has been enormously successful in Vermont and all over this country as parents finally get the help that they need to raise their kids, and, in fact, it has helped reduce childhood poverty in our country by 61 percent. And we are going to extend those child tax credits.

Further, we are going to help working parents by addressing the crisis in childcare by making sure that no working family in our country pays more than 7 percent of their income for childcare. And all over this country, in talking to parents in Vermont and elsewhere, people are paying 20 percent, 25 percent of their income for childcare so that they can go to work. That makes no sense at all. Under our proposal, no working family will pay more than 7 percent. And when we do that, when we make childcare more affordable and accessible, it will allow over a million women who are now home with their kids to reenter the workforce and improve our economy.

Further, in terms of addressing the needs of our working parents and their kids, we will expand public education by providing universal pre-K to every 3- and 4-year-old in the country.

This budget proposal is going to end the international disgrace of the United States being the only major country on Earth not to guarantee paid family and medical leave as a right. Somebody who is sick today should not be forced to go to work and maybe, by expanding their illness by contagion,

make other people sick. Parents should be able to stay home with their sick children. When a woman has a baby, she should not be forced back into work a week after giving birth simply because she has no income to stay home.

Yes, in America, we will join every other major country and guarantee paid family and medical leave.

We will begin to address the crisis in higher education by making community colleges in America tuition-free, and this will give millions of young people and working people the opportunity to get the education they need to acquire the skills so they can go out and get the good-paying jobs that are out there. It will also give people the opportunity to transfer the 2 years of credits earned at a community college to a 4-year school. Now, I hope in years to come we will go further, but 2 years of free community college is no small thing.

This budget proposal begins the process of taking on the greed of the pharmaceutical industry and saving taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars by requiring that Medicare negotiate prescription drug prices with the pharmaceutical industry. It is not acceptable to me and to the American people that we continue to pay, by far, the highest prices in the world for prescription drugs. Medicare must negotiate prescription drug prices, and this budget sets the stage for that to happen.

And we will use the savings acquired by negotiating prescription drug prices in Medicare by expanding Medicare. We are going to use those savings to expand Medicare to cover the dental care, the hearing aids, and the eyeglasses that seniors desperately need. This is the wealthiest country on Earth, and yet we have millions of senior citizens who lack teeth in their mouth. They need dentures; they can't afford to get them. They need hearing aids in order to communicate with their grandkids; can't afford to do that. They need a decent pair of glasses; can't afford that.

And in terms of healthcare, we will also substantially increase the number of doctors, nurses, and dentists who practice in underserved areas and expand the Community Health Centers Program into new areas as well.

This budget proposal will combat homelessness in America and address the reality that nearly 18 million households are paying over 50 percent of their limited incomes for housing through an unprecedented investment in affordable housing. We will ensure, further, that people in an aging society—we are getting older as a society, and we will ensure that those people can receive the healthcare they need in their own homes instead of being forced into expensive and inadequate nursing homes and that the workers who provide that important care to the elderly and the disabled are not forced to exist on starvation wages. This is such important work and such emotionally draining work; those folks deserve a decent paycheck.

We will bring undocumented people out of the shadows and provide them with a pathway to citizenship, including those very brave workers who have courageously kept our economy going in the middle of a deadly pandemic.

As I mentioned earlier, we will take on the existential threat of climate change by transforming our energy system toward renewable energy and energy efficiency. Among many other provisions in terms of climate change, we will establish a Civilian Climate Corps which will give hundreds of thousands of young people good-paying jobs and educational benefits as they roll up their sleeves and get to work to help us save the planet.

This budget proposal will make it easier, not harder, for workers to join unions in America.

My Republican colleagues are upset that we are using the reconciliation process and only 50 votes to pass this budget. They are very upset about that. But let us be clear. This idea of using reconciliation is certainly not a new idea. When Republicans controlled the Senate, they used reconciliation to pass trillions of dollars in tax breaks to the top 1 percent and large corporations.

When Republicans controlled the Senate, they used reconciliation to make climate change worse by opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil drilling.

When Republicans controlled the Senate, they tried to use reconciliation to repeal the Affordable Care Act and throw 32 million Americans off of the healthcare they had.

Well, today, it is true we will also use reconciliation, but we will do it in a different way. We will use it to help the working families of our country and not just the wealthy and the powerful.

It is no great secret that millions of Americans are giving up on democracy, are moving toward authoritarianism, and are losing faith in their government. Many of those people are working longer hours for lower wages; they can't afford healthcare; they can't afford to send their kids to college; and they worry very much about the future of their kids and the future of this country.

This legislation will not only provide enormous support—unprecedented in recent American history—to the children in our country, to the parents in our country, to the elderly people in our country, to the working families of our country, but it will also, I hope, restore the faith of the American people in the belief that we can have a government that works for all of us and not just the few.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). The Senator from South Carolina.

Good to see you back.

Mr. GRAHAM. It is good to be back. Thank you for the inquiries about my well-being.

To all my colleagues, I appreciate the good wishes and the phone calls and the food.

I made it. I think the worst is behind me.

I want to reinforce a simple message: If you haven't been vaccinated regarding the COVID problem, get vaccinated. I have been vaccinated, and I got COVID anyway; a couple of really bad days, but I am doing better and I feel on the mend. And I am confident that, if I hadn't had the vaccine, it would have been a lot worse.

So in my State, about 50 percent of the people are still unvaccinated. Just for your own good and the good of our State, I would urge you to consider getting vaccinated. I think the vaccine is safe, and it works. I am glad I had it. And the sooner we can get to herd immunity through vaccinations and other means, the better off we will be.

To all my colleagues and people back home, thank you for the kind words and inquiries.

We are back at work, and I am glad I was able to make this debate. I think this debate is worth having. We just passed a \$1 trillion infrastructure bill. The Presiding Officer, Senator SINEMA, from Arizona, was one of the architects of the bill.

Congratulations.

I voted for it because it made sense to me. We have been talking about infrastructure here for 5 or 10 years. In this \$1 trillion package, 550 of new spending, which I believe will be paid for, goes into ports, roads, and bridges, and rural broadband; and 19 Republicans voted for it.

I am hoping we can make it reality and get it to President Biden's desk because I think infrastructure is much-needed, and we were finding bipartisanship in that space.

Now we are moving on to something completely different—I dare say radical. Right after the majority was seized by the Democratic Party, they pushed through a \$1.9 trillion package that had a lot of talk about COVID—but most of it wasn't related to COVID as we know it—after we had worked together on \$4 trillion of spending.

Now, this budget resolution is proposing \$3½ trillion of additional spending, and we will talk about how that affects you, the public, here in a minute. But the first thing I want you to know is it is not \$3½ trillion. That is not accurate.

When you look at the increase in public debt and the authorization of new discretionary spending, it is at least \$4.2 trillion. So it is not \$3½ trillion; it is over \$4 trillion. The first thing you have to do is be honest with the product you are selling. This will cost well over \$4 trillion if fully implemented.

What else does this bill do that people in this body need to know about?

It changes the rule regarding emergency spending. Right now, we can spend, through an emergency, basically, unlimited money and not have to worry about offsets and all that good stuff because there is truly an emergency. But you need 60 votes to declare

something an emergency. This budget resolution will change that rule so that a simple majority of Senators can determine anything they would like to be an emergency and spend without any accountability.

I think that is a bad idea for the body because anything you can do, we can do, and it really is an assault on the idea of minority rights. I think it is the biggest blow to the institution yet. It is buried in this bill, but it eliminates the 60-vote requirement to declare items emergency spending, replace it with a simple majority, allowing a majority—a single party—to spend without restriction in the name of emergency.

So to my friends on the other side, you need to look at what is in this bill, and I hope you will find that to be an unacceptable change to the U.S. Senate because, when it comes to spending, it guts the idea that the minority matters because all you have to do, if this budget resolution is implemented the way they have written it, is to declare something an emergency, get 50 votes, and spend. Very bad idea. We are going to try to change that, and we are hoping we can find some bipartisan support.

Let me tell you about this bill. I am going to ask some questions. On the immigration side, Senator SANDERS said that this bill creates millions of new green cards for people here illegally.

So here is a question: If we told the world that in the budget reconciliation we are going to increase millions of green cards for people here illegally, do you think that would entice more people to come here illegally?

Here is what I think. I think that is the dumbest idea I could think of. In the middle of an invasion of this country by illegal immigrants, the Democratic Party, through budget reconciliation, is going to authorize millions of new green cards for people here illegally. It is in your document. Senator SANDERS admitted that.

Here is what is happening as I speak: These statements are being translated into Spanish and every other language, and human traffickers all over the world are going to let the word get out that, Hey, the Senate is about to increase the number of green cards available for illegal immigrants; why don't you go and get in line?

Nobody has asked the Border Patrol: How do you think this would affect our illegal immigration problem?

Have you spent 15 minutes talking to anybody at the border about what this policy change would do to a broken immigration system?

I guarantee you haven't, because if you talked to anybody with common sense on the border, they would tell you the last thing you need to do right now is incentivize more illegal immigration by allocating green cards to people who are here already illegally.

What has happened in the last 6 months?

A 262-percent increase compared to last year.

Does any Democrat have any idea what is happening here? Have any of you come to the floor to explain to the American people what the hell is going on at the border?

You don't have a clue; you don't care.

The same people who are writing this budget resolution to spend \$4 trillion on liberal wish lists are the same people in charge of the border. They haven't asked one Border Patrol professional the effect of this bill on a broken immigration system.

We have had 1.2 million people come to the country illegally already. Let's compare that to last year—a 262-percent increase.

Illegal crossings by unaccompanied minors have surged 186 percent compared to last year. Why? The Biden administration has kept the COVID deportation title 42 law in place, but it has made exception by unaccompanied minors. If you are a certain age, you can stay. Guess what. The human traffickers have found that out, and word is out all over the Northern Triangle countries—but, really, the world.

And we have had a 186-percent increase in unaccompanied minors because of policy changes made by the Biden administration. Twenty-seven percent of unaccompanied minors recently deported tested positive for COVID-19.

How many of the unaccompanied minors have been released into the country? Of the 1.2 million people who have come here illegally: How many of them have been released? How many have them been tested? How many are positive for COVID?

Nobody knows these numbers because nobody seems to have a clue of what to do about it.

So what are the trends?

Look at this chart. Look at 2020 compared to '18, '19, and '20—an explosion of illegal immigrants, 1.2 million, almost. Year to date, in 2020, we had 458,000. A 260-percent increase in illegal crossings at the border because the Biden administration did away with the "Remain in Mexico" policy.

So asylum claims went through the roof. We are allowing unaccompanied children to stay as an exception to title 42, along with families. And guess what. You have an explosion of illegal immigrant crossings in this country.

If you pass this budget resolution the way Senator SANDERS described, you are going to throw jet fuel on this. This number will go through the friggin' roof.

Every human trafficker in the world is going to get the word out throughout the world that they are increasing the number of green cards made available to illegal immigrants to America: Come now, the time is right.

What a dangerous idea, but it is part of this grand, new vision for America. Let me tell you about this vision for America: open borders; dropping people by the thousands off into the interior

of the United States, not adequately tested; enticing young people to take a very dangerous journey; destroying all of the gains we had; stopping a wall that was almost built. That is the vision being created by the budget resolution and then some.

The idea of increasing green cards for illegal immigrants already here will make these numbers explode beyond what they already exploded. Only God knows.

Has anyone told you the price at the pump? Has anybody mentioned to you on the other side what is the cost of this bill when we implement change reforms to you as a consumer?

Senator MARKEY, who is a very passionate believer in climate change, said the Green New Deal is part of the DNA of this bill.

Senator SANDERS is an avowed socialist, one of the most honest people in this building. Senator SANDERS' vision for the last 20 and 30 years is in this budget resolution. This budget resolution is a dream for those who want to socialize America; it is a nightmare for working people.

How much have gas prices gone up in the last 6 months?

A dollar.

Here is what I think: If you implement the provisions of this budget resolution regarding climate change, you are declaring war on the internal combustion engine; you are going to shut out coal-fired plants in rural America.

The question I have for my Democratic colleagues: How much will gas prices go up if this bill becomes reality? How much will your heating bill go up because you shut down supply? How has there been an increase of a dollar at the pump? Policy matters.

I dare say that, if this bill is ever implemented, you are going to double gas prices.

I hope you are listening out there, America. If they implement this radical transformation of our energy economy, you are going to have a dramatic increase of gas prices and heating prices.

This is the worst thought-out idea I have ever seen. They are just throwing every liberal idea and hope it sticks to the wall, and their whole reason for being on the left is in this bill.

There is a border-adjusted carbon tax proposal floating around out there. What does that mean to you? What the hell is a border-adjusted carbon tax?

The best I can understand is it is going to be a tax on products coming into the country because the way the product was made is not sufficiently green enough. So they are going to charge for that product, put a tax on it at the border. Guess what. That is going to increase the cost of whatever good we are talking about.

And where do you think that cost goes?

It goes to you.

This is the most inflationary idea I have ever seen. We have had 5.4-percent increase in inflation recently, wiping out all the gains in the economy.

How could that be?

You are spending money like drunk-en sailors. And if this bill ever becomes law, if it is ever implemented and there is a border-adjusted carbon tax, it is going to be passed onto the consumer.

If you are on a fixed income, this whole idea is a nightmare for you because your gas prices are going to go up, your heating bill is going to go up, and all of the things that they are going to make for free will create an inflationary effect.

The size of the government is going to increase dramatically. Interest rates will have to go up. So if you own a home, you drive a car, you breathe air, get ready for more taxes and more spending.

All I can say is that I believe in climate change, and I would like to have a rational approach to solving the problem. But this is not rational; this is partisan. And this \$4.2 trillion bill—it is not three and a half—is going to lead a wave of illegal immigration, the likes of which you have never seen before; a 262-percent increase in the last 6 months. If this bill, this idea, ever becomes reality, you can double that. If this bill ever becomes reality, a dollar increase in gas prices is going to be the good old days.

If they shut down all the coal-fired plants without any way to replace them, other than a bunch of BS, good luck with the heating bill.

They are going to change your country. It is going to be more like Venezuela and less like America.

This idea that it is going to be paid for by taxing the rich is a bunch of BS. If you took the entire wealth of the 1 percent, including their cars and their dogs, it is less than half of what we need to deal with the entitlement problems we already have.

And you are growing exponentially the size of government—more government to pay for. Eventually interest rates are going to have to go up.

You are putting in motion, I think, the demise of America as we know it. You are putting in motion a government that nobody's grandchild could ever afford to pay. You are putting in motion the destruction of energy independence. You have declared war on the fossil fuel industry in this country, and you have not done a damn thing about China, India, Russia, or Iran.

The bottom line here is, if you believe in energy independence, then you need to vote against this budget resolution because we will lose it. If you believe that inflation is the death blow to the middle class, you need to vote against this budget resolution. If you don't know how much gas prices are going to be increased, they owe you an answer.

So I am going to ask this question for the next 15 hours: Do you have any idea, if all this becomes reality, how much increase at the pump will be affected by the average consumer the next year? How much will our heating bills go up? As to the border-adjusted

carbon tax, will it be inflationary? Where does the money go from the tax? Who gets it? Little details like this.

All I can say is that everybody has a dream in America. There is the American dream and the American socialist dream for America. This budget resolution sets in motion an assault on free enterprise, the destruction of energy independence, incentivizing illegal immigration at a time we can afford it the least.

If you don't believe these things, then you haven't read what is in this blueprint. Have you ever asked yourself the question: What the hell has happened in the last 6 months; why are we up \$1 a gallon at the pump? Because they declared a war on fossil fuels made in America.

Why do we have a 262-percent increase in illegal immigration? Because they changed all the policies that worked at the border.

Why is inflation rising? Because the fiscal policies of the Biden administration and our friends on the left are driving up prices.

The worst is yet to come. If this budget resolution becomes a reality, God help the American middle class. We will be less energy independent. Our money will go not nearly as far.

You are going to have to automatically raise taxes if you intend to pay for this monstrosity. And some Democrats say it has to be paid for. There is no way in hell to pay for this bill unless you fundamentally raise taxes across the board—at a time when we are struggling to get back on our feet.

This is why we have elections. In 2022, this idea will be on the ballot. My goal and my Republican colleagues' is to fight like hell to stop the increase at the pump, stop the increase of the heating bills, and to stop an invasion in our country by illegal immigrants all driven by bad policy choices.

But everything they have done in the last 6 months pales in comparison with what they are going to do to this country if this budget resolution ever becomes a reality.

Yes, sir, we are going to have one hell of a fight. I don't know how long we are going to be here, but as long as it takes. America is worth fighting for. And America, we know, is at risk with this budget resolution.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments, that they be reported by number, and that the Senate vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed with no amendments in order prior to a vote: Barrasso No. 3055, Carper No. 3330, Thune No. 3106, and Cortez Masto No. 3317.

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

Mr. GRAHAM. I yield the remaining Republican time on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

Mr. SANDERS. I yield the majority's remaining time on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

All time on the resolution has been yielded back.

The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENT NO. 3055

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3055 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRASSO] proposes an amendment numbered 3055.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prohibit enactment of the Green New Deal)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT THE GREEN NEW DEAL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal greenhouse gas restrictions, which may include limiting or prohibiting legislation or regulations to implement the Green New Deal, to ship United States companies and jobs overseas, to impose soaring electricity, gasoline, home heating oil, and other energy prices on working class families, or to make the United States increasingly dependent on foreign supply chains, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I am offering this amendment to spare the Country from the so-called Green New Deal. The Green New Deal is not about protecting the environment. It is about making Big Government even bigger.

This socialist scheme would destroy jobs. It will reduce the quality of life for the American people. Millions and millions of Americans will suffer. It would worsen already high inflation. It will drive a stake through the economy and eventually bankrupt the Nation.

Senate Democrats have made it clear that they want to use this reckless tax-and-spending spree to implement the Green New Deal. Just last night, Senator MARKEY of Massachusetts made this statement, he said: "Without question, the Green New Deal is in the DNA of this budget resolution."

Let me repeat. He said: "Without question, the Green New Deal is in the DNA of this budget resolution."

Instead of raising the costs of energy, we should be working to lower the costs of alternative technologies and

fuels through innovation, not taxation and resolution.

I would encourage a “yes” vote on the Barrasso amendment and reject the job-killing Green New Deal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, Mr. BARRASSO's amendment is interesting, when he talks about the Green New Deal. The only problem is what he is talking about has nothing to do with the Green New Deal.

Despite what Senator BARRASSO says, the Green New Deal would not ship jobs overseas. In fact, it will create millions of good-paying jobs in the United States of America. It will not raise electricity prices. It will not make the United States dependent on dirty sources of energy from other countries.

In case the Senator from Wyoming has missed it, Oregon is burning, California is burning, Greece is burning. There is a drought hitting virtually every country on Earth. News flash: Climate change is real and the United States and other countries have got to address it.

Madam President, as a supporter of the Green New Deal, I have no problem voting for this amendment because it has nothing to do with the Green New Deal.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3055

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BARRASSO. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 316 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Baldwin	Feinstein	Menendez
Barrasso	Fischer	Merkley
Bennet	Gillibrand	Moran
Blackburn	Graham	Murkowski
Blumenthal	Grassley	Murphy
Blunt	Hagerty	Murray
Booker	Hassan	Ossoff
Boozman	Hawley	Padilla
Braun	Heinrich	Paul
Brown	Hickenlooper	Peters
Burr	Hirono	Portman
Cantwell	Hoeben	Reed
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cardin	Inhofe	Romney
Carper	Johnson	Rosen
Casey	Kaine	Rubio
Cassidy	Kelly	Sanders
Collins	Kennedy	Sasse
Coons	King	Schatz
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Leahy	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Lee	Shaheen
Crapo	Lujan	Shelby
Cruz	Lummis	Sinema
Daines	Manchin	Smith
Duckworth	Markey	Stabenow
Durbin	Marshall	Sullivan
Ernst	McConnell	Tester

Thune	Van Hollen	Whitehouse
Tillis	Warner	Wicker
Toomey	Warnock	Wyden
Tuberville	Warren	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3055) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

AMENDMENT NO. 3330

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3330 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. CARPER] proposes an amendment numbered 3330.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund relating to addressing the crisis of climate change)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING THE CRISIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing the crisis of climate change through new policies that create jobs, reduce pollution, and strengthen the economy of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, the amendment that I have called up is clear, it is simple, and it is straightforward. It makes clear that we are going to address the climate crisis. We are going to do it through policies that do several things: one, create jobs; two, create jobs here in the United States; policies that strengthen our economy—all while reducing the pollution that hurts our health and our environment.

We are in a code red situation. This is all hands on deck when it comes to the climate crisis. We don't have a moment to waste. We need to put politics aside and act now on climate change.

The budget resolution should allow us to develop legislation that can respond to the urgent challenge of climate change.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I rise to oppose the Carper amendment.

Let's be clear. We all want to address climate change, period. Now, this amendment does much more than that. Just because you say you want to ad-

dress climate change does not mean every policy that you propose is a good idea. There can be disagreement. And I disagree strongly with the Green New Deal policies in this \$4.2 trillion bill that wastes taxpayer dollars. It costs hundreds of jobs, and it hurts our economy.

Our economy should be a priority here. It should be the priority. We can protect the environment without punishing the economy, and this bill and amendment fail that test.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3330

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 317 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Lujan	Smith
Collins	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeben	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3330) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

AMENDMENT NO. 3106

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I rise in support of amendment No. 3106, which would preserve the longstanding step-up in basis for family-owned businesses, farms, and ranches.

For decades, the Tax Code has allowed family-run businesses to be handed down without imposing capital gains taxes on the appreciation in value from the prior generation.

Changing this would hit generationally owned enterprises hard, particularly in rural communities. And it could force families to sell off part of the farm or business just to pay the new tax.

Congress tried something similar before and had to repeal the tax before it took effect because it was unworkable.

Unlike amendment No. 3317, which is a side-by-side the Democrats will be offering here temporarily, which would simply delay the tax, my amendment would provide permanent relief by preserving step-up in basis for all family-owned businesses, farms, and ranches.

I encourage my colleagues to support it and would add that I have letters of support from the National Association of Manufacturers, NFIB, Family Business Estate Tax Coalition, Taxpayers Protection Alliance, Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, Americans for Tax Reform, National Taxpayers Union, Center for a Free Economy, Family Business Coalition, Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council, and CASE.

Madam President, I urge the adoption of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to call up his amendment?

Mr. THUNE. I call up amendment No. 3106 and ask unanimous consent it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 3106.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To protect owners of generationally-owned businesses, farms, and ranches so that they may continue to transfer ownership or operations to family members or others based upon the same tax principles that existed when they began operations and under which they currently operate, including the full benefit of the step-up in basis)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING PRIVATELY-HELD BUSINESSES, FARMS, AND RANCHES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting privately-held businesses, farms, and ranches, which may include—

(1) preserving the tax principles in effect as of the date of the adoption of this resolution which are applicable to owning, operating, or transferring such businesses, farms, and ranches,

(2) preserving the full benefit of the step-up in basis for assets acquired from a decedent, or

(3) extending tax relief for such businesses, farms or ranches, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of

the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, Senate Democrats take a backseat to no one in standing up for family farmers, ranchers, and small businesses. In fact, President Biden has made it clear that any changes to stepped-up basis will provide durable protection for family farmers, ranchers, and small businesses.

Speaking for myself, Senator CORTEZ MASTO and Senator TESTER, we are following through on that Biden pledge because it is both fair and common sense.

Now, capital gains reform is about ensuring that the wealthiest pay their fair share. On our watch, multibillionaires cannot plant a few tomatoes and call themselves a family farmer.

I will vote for the Thune amendment as well as the important Cortez Masto-Tester-Wyden amendment that will be taken up next.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3106

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on agreeing to amendment No. 3106.

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

(Mrs. GILLIBRAND assumed the Chair.)

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 318 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Baldwin	Grassley	Paul
Barrasso	Hagerty	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Portman
Blackburn	Hawley	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Risch
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lujan	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3106) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following the Cortez Masto amendment the following amendments be in order and that the amendments be reported by number with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Lummis, No. 3104; Hassan-Young, No. 3278; Crapo, No. 3099; Wyden, No. 3365; Cramer, No. 3105; Scott, No. 3073; and Rubio, No. 3097.

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

The Senator from Nevada.

AMENDMENT NO. 3317

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I call up my amendment, No. 3317, and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Ms. CORTEZ MASTO], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3317.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund relating to protecting family farms, ranches, and small businesses while ensuring the wealthy pay their fair share)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING FAMILY FARMS, RANCHES, AND SMALL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting family farms, ranches, and small businesses while ensuring the wealthy pay their fair share, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I am joined on this amendment by Senators TESTER, WYDEN, and WARNOCK.

Our amendment will protect family farms, ranches, and small businesses while ensuring that the wealthy pay their fair share. Family-owned businesses, farms, and ranches are the backbone of the American economy. Many of these family-owned businesses have held their assets for generations and have a deep connection to the land they inherit. They are essential for feeding America.

Congress should protect these multigenerational, hard-working families who have spent a lifetime creating jobs, building businesses, and serving their communities. We are committed to protecting these family-owned businesses while ensuring that the top 1

percent of corporations pay their fair share.

Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I appreciate the support of my colleagues in acknowledging the full benefit of step-up in basis for all businesses.

This amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada dilutes that support.

As I previously described, the administration's proposal would end the existing step-up in basis tax treatment that protects generationally owned businesses from tax liability when a business is passed on to the next generation.

And I might add—I said this earlier—this was tried once in the 1970s. CHUCK GRASSLEY was here, and he was the guy who helped end this because it was unworkable. So here we are trying to do this all over again.

The administration suggested it might include arbitrary exemptions to this ill-advised idea, which I think is what the Cortez Masto amendment speaks to. But, unfortunately, these so-called protections for family-owned operations would not provide sustained relief and, in practice, would be incredibly difficult to implement—the reason they didn't do it in the 1970s.

We have never taxed unrealized gains in this country. This proposal is a half measure that would still punish hard-working families and businesses in this country, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 317

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 319 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Hassan	Padilla	
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Blunt	Braun
Blackburn	Boozman	Burr

Capito	Hoeven	Romney
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Collins	Inhofe	Sasse
Cornyn	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Sinema
Cruz	Lummis	Sullivan
Daines	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	McConnell	Tillis
Fischer	Moran	Toomey
Graham	Murkowski	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Wicker
Hagerty	Portman	Young
Hawley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3317) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENT NO. 3104

Ms. LUMMIS. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3104 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Ms. LUMMIS] proposes an amendment numbered 3104.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To cancel the Biden Administration's ban on oil and gas leasing on Federal land to help lower gasoline prices and reduce energy dependence on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO OIL AND GAS LEASING ON FEDERAL LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and energy policy, which may include prohibiting any Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action that would prohibit or substantially delay new oil and gas, coal, hard rock, or critical mineral development or requiring the Secretary of the Interior to make additional areas of Federal land available for oil and gas leasing to help lower gasoline prices for consumers and to reduce United States energy dependence on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Ms. LUMMIS. Madam President, as Americans are trying to enjoy their last month of summer vacation before the kids go back to school, they are facing gasoline prices at a near 7-year high.

What is the Biden administration doing about this? They are begging Russia and the OPEC oil cartels to pump more oil so that U.S. gasoline prices don't rise any more than they already have under his watch. Meanwhile, through various Executive actions, such as the Biden ban on new oil and gas industry drilling and development and canceling pipelines, this President is attacking American workers and American energy independence.

The oil and natural gas industry supports 11.3 million jobs across the country and contributes nearly \$1.7 trillion to the American economy. It makes no sense to send production to other countries when we could be doing it here, produced cleaner, more efficiently.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Ms. LUMMIS. I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, Senator LUMMIS's amendment targets new oil and gas leases that the administration instituted while the Department of Interior reviews our Federal and oil gas leasing program. I, too, am eager to see the results of that review and was hoping we would have received it by now.

I will continue to be vocal on my advocacy for American energy independence and addressing climate change through innovation, not elimination. However, drilling continued on existing leases throughout the time, and Secretary Haaland testified before the Energy Committee that the Department is in compliance with the recent court order, which still allows leasing.

I believe the administration has the responsibility to evaluate these programs and to make sure that we are getting a reasonable return for the taxpayers, while using our abundant resources in the most responsible way. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to reject the amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3104

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 320 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Carper	Gillibrand
Bennet	Casey	Hassan
Blumenthal	Coons	Heinrich
Booker	Cortez Masto	Hickenlooper
Brown	Duckworth	Hirono
Cantwell	Durbin	Kaine
Cardin	Feinstein	Kelly

King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Lujan
Manchin
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray

Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema

Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3104) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

AMENDMENT NO. 3278

Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3278 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Ms. HASSAN], for herself and Mr. YOUNG, proposes an amendment numbered 3278.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting US competitiveness and innovation by supporting research and development)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING US COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION BY SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting United States economic competitiveness and innovation, which may include expanding the research and development tax credit for small businesses and preserving full expensing for research and development investments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, I rise today to offer a bipartisan amendment to promote U.S. competitiveness and support American innovation.

The R&D tax credit provides critical support and tax relief to the small businesses and startups that power our economy. These businesses are job creators, helping spur innovation in New Hampshire and across the country.

This bipartisan amendment with Senator YOUNG would build on efforts to expand the R&D tax credit for startups, while protecting the tax incentives that allow U.S. companies, startups, and small businesses to stay competitive in our global marketplace and out compete China.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and yield my time to the Senator from Indiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, now more than ever, we must find bipartisan solutions wherever possible to stimulate our economy, get Americans back to work, and ensure we maintain our position on the world stage as the leader in scientific and technological innovation.

This amendment would preserve funding related to U.S. competitiveness and innovation by retaining the full expensing for research and development and expanding tax incentives for small businesses. Immediate R&D expensing incentivizes long-term investments in innovation and technological breakthroughs.

By passing this amendment, we can make sure that the United States continues to be the world leader in this space.

I understand we are prepared to pass this by voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3278) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

AMENDMENT NO. 3099

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3099 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO] proposes an amendment numbered 3099.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the monitoring and reporting of sensitive American taxpayer information to the Internal Revenue Service by financial institutions about deposits and withdrawals made by any individual or business in savings, checking, or other accounts of as little as \$600)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING MONITORING AND REPORTING OF SENSITIVE AMERICAN TAXPAYER INFORMATION TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening Federal tax administration, which may include prohibiting the Internal Revenue Service from using funds to monitor inflows and outflows of deposits or withdrawals in financial accounts of American taxpayers, as well as other protections to ensure the privacy of taxpayer information, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, the IRS financial institution reporting requirement forces financial institutions to turn over detailed bank account information to the IRS based on vague and flexible criteria, such as a \$600-threshold, and account inflows and outflows would be covered—this all to be determined by the IRS.

Think about that. It subjects every law-abiding American who has a bank account or a credit union account in which they transact more than \$600 worth of transactions to have that information monitored and reported to the IRS.

This is an outrageous violation of the privacy of American citizens, and we should reject it.

The community banks and credit unions support this amendment, and I thank the ICBA, CUNA, the ABA, and the NAFCU for their support, as well as the Americans for Tax Reform and the Center for a Free Economy.

My amendment prevents the undue monitoring and reporting of sensitive financial information on law-abiding Americans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Colleagues, a decade of Republican budget cuts to the IRS has resulted in rampant tax cheating at the top. Tax enforcement is going to require new resources and new tools to crack down on the high-flying tax cheats.

The Crapo amendment would, for all practical purposes, preserve the status quo—the status quo that has contributed to the trillion-dollar tax cap mushrooming and growing bigger.

This amendment would make it harder to root out tax cheating, and it is unfair to working Americans who pay their taxes automatically out of each paycheck.

Shortly—and we are going to reject the Crapo amendment—I will offer an alternative that will protect the little guy without forfeiting the chance to go after the big tax cheats, the wealthiest.

I urge the vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3099

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 321 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Boozman	Capito
Blackburn	Braun	Cassidy
Blunt	Burr	Collins

Cornyn	Inhofe	Rubio
Cotton	Johnson	Sasse
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lee	Shelby
Daines	Lummis	Sullivan
Ernst	Marshall	Thune
Fischer	McConnell	Tillis
Graham	Moran	Toomey
Grassley	Murkowski	Tuberville
Hagerty	Paul	Wicker
Hawley	Portman	Young
Hoeven	Risch	
Hyde-Smith	Romney	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3099) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 3365

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. I call up my amendment No. 3365 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] proposes an amendment numbered 3365.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy of American taxpayer and small business tax information while only reporting large financial account balances to the Internal Revenue Service, to ensure those evading the tax system pay what they owe)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING TAXPAYER PRIVACY WHILE ENSURING THOSE EVADING THE TAX SYSTEM PAY WHAT THEY OWE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening Federal tax administration, which may include requiring reporting on large financial account balances to ensure those evading the tax system pay what they owe while protecting the privacy of American taxpayer and small business tax information, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the IRS Commissioner told the Senate Finance Committee that, in his judgment, the tax gap—the difference between taxes paid and taxes owed—is as much as \$1

trillion a year. Current tax gap estimates likely miss a large number of the high flyers who clearly are driving this tax gap up and up.

Taxpayers acting to conceal this income from tax authorities are going to have a much tougher time if the Congress requires that financial institutions take practical and reasonable steps to require that financial institutions report on financial accounts.

Our interest on our side is to go after the big guys who generate significant inflows and outflows of cash and other assets, and we do it in a way that protects privacy and sensitive taxpayer and small business tax information. And this privacy issue has been one of the most important issues in my time in public service. And we are going to make sure that you can get the high flyers, the wealthy tax cheats, without forfeiting the rights of the little guy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, this is one of the biggest violations of the privacy of American citizens to come to the floor of the Senate in a long time.

This amendment would require reporting of—and I quote—“large” financial account balances to the IRS. So now, instead of \$600, they are going to say that whatever the IRS says is large is what they will require every single American, whether they are an individual, a small business, or a corporation owner. Everyone is going to be subject to reporting on whatever the IRS says is “large.”

And this comes after another proposal that is coming down the pike to double or triple the funding to the IRS, so they can monitor the financial transactions of American citizens.

This amendment should be rejected.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3365

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 322 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Feinstein	Markey
Bennet	Gillibrand	Menendez
Blumenthal	Hassan	Merkley
Booker	Heinrich	Murphy
Brown	Hickenlooper	Murray
Cantwell	Hirono	Ossoff
Cardin	Kaine	Padilla
Carper	Kelly	Peters
Casey	King	Reed
Coons	Klobuchar	Rosen
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Sanders
Duckworth	Lujan	Schatz
Durbin	Manchin	Schumer

Shaheen	Tester	Warren
Sinema	Van Hollen	Whitehouse
Smith	Warner	Wyden
Stabenow	Warnock	

NAYS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3365) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

AMENDMENT NO. 3105

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, I call up Cramer amendment No. 3105 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CRAMER], for himself and Mr. BRAUN, proposes an amendment numbered 3105.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prohibit the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating rules or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, this amendment would simply prohibit any ban on hydraulic fracturing. Such a ban would raise Americans' cost of living, weaken our national security, and, of course, actually enhance greenhouse gas emissions.

Thanks to the technology of fracking, since 2007, U.S. oil production

has doubled, and natural gas production has increased by 60 percent. That is helping States like Colorado, New Mexico, Pennsylvania. And it rids us of our reliance on nations like Saudi Arabia and Russia.

And, by the way, banning fracking would lead to triple-digit oil prices and possible global economic shock as per the University of Chicago.

Ironically, a ban on fracking would also increase global greenhouse gas emissions. Energy Secretary Granholm just recently said that the Russian gas is “the dirtiest form of natural gas on Earth.” And she is right. Emissions from Russian natural gas are over 40 percent higher than ours.

Democrats’ fracking ban would be bad for North Dakota and our Nation and the environment, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I would urge my Republican colleagues to read the recent IPCC report. And if they did, they would find that it is now unequivocal that climate change is caused by human activity.

We are seeing what climate change is doing with our own eyes. We can no longer be blind to this reality. We are seeing the intensity and the increase in forest fires. We are seeing more extreme weather disturbances. We are seeing rising sea levels that will soon threaten the habitability of great American cities like Miami, New York, and Charleston. We are seeing the acidification of the oceans that threaten fishing and marine life. And we are seeing an increase in disease.

We have got to move away from fossil fuel. We have got to end fracking.

I urge a “no” vote on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3105

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 323 Leg.]

YEAS—57

Barrasso	Cruz	King
Bennet	Daines	Lankford
Blackburn	Ernst	Lee
Blunt	Fischer	Lujan
Boozman	Graham	Lummis
Braun	Grassley	Manchin
Burr	Hagerty	Marshall
Capito	Hawley	McConnell
Casey	Heinrich	Moran
Cassidy	Hickenlooper	Murkowski
Collins	Hoeven	Paul
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Portman
Cotton	Inhofe	Risch
Cramer	Johnson	Romney
Crapo	Kennedy	Rubio

Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby

Sullivan
Tester
Thune
Tillis

Toomey
Tuberville
Wicker
Young

NAYS—42

Baldwin
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Carper
Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan

Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
Klobuchar
Leahy
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed

Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3105) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the Rubio amendment, the following amendments be in order; that the amendments be reported by number, with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Shelby, No. 3293; Grassley, No. 3251; Wyden, No. 3569; Mr. Tuberville, No. 3113; Ms. Klobuchar, No. 3731.

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

The Senator from South Carolina.

AMENDMENT NO. 3073

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3073 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SCOTT] proposes an amendment numbered 3073.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to helping students, particularly students who are low-income or minorities or who have special needs, that suffered from school closures pushed by teacher labor organizations that ignored the science and ensuring that all schools should be open for in-person learning 5 days a week for the 2021-2022 school year)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to elementary schools and secondary schools, which may include ensuring that all elementary schools and secondary schools are open full-time for in person learning for 100 percent of students, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, in over a year of uncertainty and the pain of living through a pandemic, I have to admit I am shocked that I have to come down here to talk about the importance of quality, in-person education.

Today, we are debating a \$4 trillion tax-and-spending bill, and that is on top of the \$2 trillion we spent in March and the \$4 trillion we spent last year. How insane is it that with all that spending, there is still no guarantee that our kids will be back in school this fall?

The sad reality is, more than 1 million kids did not enroll in their local schools during the pandemic. Thanks to labor union bosses and their unneeded and damaging school shutdowns, kids have been kept out of school, and many—far too many—have suffered psychologically.

For our children’s sake, I urge all my colleagues to vote yes on my amendment and to join me in ensuring our children are no longer confined to virtual learning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. We all agree that in-person learning is a top priority this school year. Democrats actually passed the American Rescue Plan without a single Republican vote so schools have the resources to make safe, in-person learning possible. The CDC also updated its guidance on reopening, and State school districts and schools are working towards that goal.

But in addition to ensuring in-person learning, we need to encourage adherence to public health guidance, especially as this Delta variant is surging. We also need to support learning and the mental health needs of our students and much more. There is no disagreement on in-person learning, but the Scott amendment falls short on these very important points.

By the way, we need to stop politicizing this issue.

So I encourage a “no” vote on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I agree with my colleague that we should stop politicizing this issue. All we have done for the last several months of this year is politicize this issue and every other major issue.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3073

I would like to ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 324 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3073) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

AMENDMENT NO. 3097

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3097 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida [Mr. RUBIO], for himself and the Senator from Florida, Mr. SCOTT, proposes an amendment numbered 3097.

The amendment is as follows

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to facilitating the provision of internet service to the citizens of Cuba, who have been deprived of the free flow of information by the illegitimate communist Cuban regime)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FACILITATING IMPROVED INTERNET SERVICE FOR CUBAN CITIZENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, which may include ensuring that the internet is an engine for innovation and economic growth for the Cuban people, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years

2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, we witnessed about a month ago historic and unprecedented protests in Cuba as the people took to the streets. One of the things that has been untold and I think now is a greater realization is that one of the reasons that is now possible is because Cubans had a limited access to the internet, which allowed them to then go on social media, communicate with each other and communicate with the world. As a result, they were able also to share with the world the true brutality of that regime by posting videos of what was happening. It was the first time that people had ever seen it.

What this amendment does is it creates a reserve fund within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to help ensure that we are doing all we can to provide internet access that is unfettered, uncontrolled by the regime in Cuba, which actually cuts off that access, as it did in the middle of these protests—by the way, using Chinese technology.

So this would allow us to pursue how we can provide unfettered internet access to the people of Cuba. It is something that I understand has broad support in this Chamber, even in the administration, and I hope we can pass this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I strongly support the gentleman's amendment. In fact, the Biden administration is in the midst of trying to find out what is the greatest technological ability to create internet access for the people of Cuba and limiting the ability of the regime to jam that internet access, and I hope that we will see this shortly.

This reserve fund would be in good order and in line with what the administration is seeking to do as well.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3097

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3097) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have a unanimous consent request, if I might—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Alabama would withhold, the Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I voted for the Rubio amendment because, like others here and in Cuba, I believe the Cuban people have as much right to access to the internet as anyone else. No government should prevent that access, or access to other sources of information, whether in Cuba or any other country. It is a universal right.

However, we have only the vaguest idea of what this amendment envisions, how it would be implemented without violating Cuba's territorial sov-

ereignty, or how much it would cost. These are important questions that need answers.

I also note that the "purpose" of the amendment refers to the "illegitimate communist Cuba regime." We are all familiar with that kind of rhetoric, and no one who believes in democracy would argue that the Cuban Government is legitimate, since its leaders were not elected in a free and fair multi-party election. Cuba is a one-party state where political opposition is not tolerated. Presumably, that is because the Cuban authorities are afraid that if they allowed political opposition parties to operate and a free and fair election were held, they might be voted out of office. In that sense, it is similar to pariah states like Iran and Syria, as well as U.S. allies and partners like Egypt and Saudi Arabia, neither of which permits opposition parties to operate and both of which engage in repression on a scale far larger than in Cuba.

I mention this because when it comes to principles of freedom of speech and association, we should at least try to be consistent. We have an economic embargo against Cuba, a tiny impoverished country that poses no credible threat to us, while we sell billions of dollars in weapons to Saudi Arabia, home to most of the 9/11 terrorists, and the perpetrators of the assassination of Jamal Khashoggi and the disastrous war in Yemen. Saudi women are routinely discriminated against and imprisoned for acts that are protected by international law. The death penalty is carried out after sham trials.

None of this is to excuse or justify the actions of the Cuban Government. But it is interesting that many of those who focus their wrath on Cuba and support a policy of sweeping sanctions that is contributing to the misery of the Cuban people, support a very different approach toward other repressive governments when it suits them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

AMENDMENT NO. 3293

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3293 and ask that it be reported by number. This is an amendment by SHELBY, INHOFE, WICKER, and others, dealing with defense infrastructure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3293.

The amendment is as follows

(Purpose: To provide funds available to the Department of Defense to implement the 2018 National Defense Strategy)

On page 48, strike line 6 and insert the following:

(m) 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 \$50,200,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(n) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, this amendment provides \$50.2 billion to meet defense infrastructure needs across this Nation. I believe we need to modernize our shipyards, our test ranges, our depots, ammunition plants, install 5G technology at military bases, support our nuclear defense infrastructure, and so much more.

These infrastructure projects are absolutely critical to our national security. They impact millions of jobs across the country, both military and civilian. We are talking about projects not just in my home State of Alabama but in Arizona, Georgia, Virginia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, California, Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, and many more—actually, all of us.

My Democratic colleagues inexplicably blocked a vote on a related amendment in the infrastructure bill that just passed the Senate. Now it is time, I believe, to stand up and be counted for America, for national security.

Will my Democratic colleagues now support this multitrillion-dollar social spending binge while continuing to turn a blind eye to the military infrastructure needs in their own States? I certainly hope not.

This reflected neglect of our national security and the millions of jobs that support it is reckless. It must stop. I urge my colleagues to support our military and vote yes on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this is well-intended because there are always needs for national defense, but I would like to point out that the Armed Services Committee, on a bipartisan basis, raised the top line of the Defense bill this year by \$25 billion, allowing us to cover the unfunded requirements of the Department of Defense. This was not only a bipartisan effort; it was overwhelmingly approved by the committee. So we are not reneging on a commitment to fully fund the Department of Defense.

I know this amendment originated as an attempt to amend the infrastructure bill, but as it is written, this amendment would provide over \$50 billion in funding for unspecified uses—it could be infrastructure; it could be military platforms; it could be a host of things—and the fund would extend from 2022 to 2031, which is beyond this Congress and beyond the current administration.

I think we should adhere to the rules, the regular order, which has been conducted in the Armed Services Committee. I think we have well-positioned ourselves for an adequate budget and determination of spending this year.

For that reason, I would urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3293

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 325 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Romney
Blunt	Hagerty	Rubio
Boozman	Hawley	Sasse
Burr	Hoeven	Scott (FL)
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Inhofe	Shelby
Collins	Johnson	Sullivan
Cornyn	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Portman	

NAYS—53

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Peters
Bennet	Hirono	Reed
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rosen
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Braun	King	Schatz
Brown	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Leahy	Shaheen
Cardin	Lee	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3293) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 3251

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I call up amendment No. 3251, and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa, [Mr. GRASSLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 3251.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prevent changes to the State and local tax (SALT) deduction that mainly benefit the wealthy)

On page 52, strike lines 2 through 12 and insert the following:

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION THAT WON'T RAISE TAXES ON PEOPLE MAKING LESS THAN \$400,000 AND WON'T MAKE CHANGES TO THE STATE AND LOCAL TAX DEDUCTION THAT MAINLY BENEFIT THE WEALTHY 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 one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in revenues, without raising taxes on people making less than \$400,000 or making changes to the Federal tax deduction for State and local taxes which results in a tax cut for those earning over \$1,000,000, by the

Mr. GRASSLEY. Now hear me. You will be shocked what the Democrats want to do in their budget. They want to use reconciliation to provide a \$120 billion tax cut to the wealthy through SALT relief. The nonpartisan Joint Committee on Taxation estimates 51 percent of the benefit from that repeal would go to those making over \$1 million, while those with incomes under \$50,000 wouldn't see any benefit.

The liberal Tax Policy Center says the top one-tenth of 1 percent of households would receive an average tax cut of \$144,000 a year.

Democrats cry the wealthy are not paying their fair share, at the same time proposing to give billionaires six-figure tax cuts. If my Democratic colleagues are genuine in their concern about the wealthy paying too little taxes, their budget is not the way to do it.

So vote to support my amendment to impose restrictions on repealing and modifying the SALT cap that would result in tax cuts for the wealthy.

I reserve my time.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, colleagues, our tax bill will be progressive, even though my friend from Iowa told you just the opposite.

Now, the 2017 Trump tax laws specifically targeted families in the middle with tax hikes to pay for some of the handouts that Republican colleagues wanted to give corporations and the megawealthy.

Over here, on our side, we want to fix that mistake, but my friend from Iowa is offering an amendment to lock in those tax hikes on families in the middle.

Democrats are proposing very substantial tax cuts for working-class folks, for the middle class, and what we are going to be doing in our tax bill is working to make the Tax Code more progressive by ensuring that the megawealthy pay their fair share.

I mean, we have all seen—and this has been documented for quite some time—and my colleague from Iowa knows that we have exposed these mega-IRAs that billionaires have.

So I just hope my colleagues will reject the Grassley amendment, and when we do, I will offer what is truly a progressive alternative.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Do I have any time left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no time remaining.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3251

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 326 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Barrasso	Fischer	Murkowski
Blackburn	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hagerty	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rubio
Burr	Hoeven	Sasse
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Collins	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young

NAYS—51

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Peters
Bennet	Hirono	Reed
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rosen
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Coons	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Tester
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warner
Feinstein	Murray	Warnock
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Warren
Hassan	Padilla	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Paul	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3251) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 3569

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3569 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] proposes an amendment numbered 3569.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund relating to increasing the progressivity of the tax code)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE PROGRESSIVITY OF THE TAX CODE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax law, which may include raising taxes on the wealthiest 0.1 percent of taxpayers while reducing taxes on low- and middle-income taxpayers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the def-

icit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, it takes extraordinary chutzpah for Senate Republicans to claim the Democrats want to make the Federal Tax Code less progressive. The Trump 2017 tax law was a huge giveaway to the biggest corporations and the wealthiest individuals.

Senate Democrats are going to fix that in our tax bill. We are going to have tax cuts for working people. For example, we are going to have tax cuts for middle-income people with kids, and we are going to make sure that those at the top, those multinational corporations and the wealthiest individuals, are going to pay their fair share.

That is going to make the Tax Code more progressive and fairer. To vote for a progressive fair tax system, you have got to support our amendment 3569.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon should have read the 2017 tax bill, and he wouldn't give a speech like that. The Wyden amendment is an example of Democrats on the one hand complaining the wealthy pay too little tax while supporting massive tax cuts for the rich.

Nothing in my amendment prevents changes to the Tax Code that would make it more progressive. Capping the SALT deduction as part of the 2017 tax bill increases the progressivity of the Tax Code and allowed for larger tax cuts to the middle class. Undoing the SALT cap would make the Tax Code less progressive and jeopardize middle-class tax cuts that it helped enable.

Anyone who supports the wealthy paying their fair share should have supported my amendment and vote no on the Wyden amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3569

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 327 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Baldwin	Cardin	Durbin
Bennet	Carper	Feinstein
Blumenthal	Casey	Gillibrand
Booker	Coons	Heinrich
Brown	Cortez Masto	Hickenlooper
Cantwell	Duckworth	Hirono

Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Lujan
Manchin
Markey
Menendez
Merkley

Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer

Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—51

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hassan	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shaheen
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sinema
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Fischer	Murkowski	Wicker
Graham	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer Rounds

The amendment (No. 3569) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following the Klobuchar amendment, the following amendments be in order and that the amendments be reported by number, with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Capito, No. 3284; Boozman, No. 3103; and Braun, No. 3114.

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

The Senator from Alabama.

AMENDMENT NO. 3113

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, I call up my amendment, No. 3113, and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. TUBERVILLE] proposes an amendment numbered 3113.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to decreasing Federal funding for local jurisdictions that defund the police)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADJUSTING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to adjustments to Federal funds for local governments within the jurisdiction of the committees receiving reconciliation instructions under section 2001 of this resolution, which may include limiting or eliminating Federal payments, other than grants under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets

Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Byrne JAG grant program”) or section 1701 of title I of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) (commonly known as the “COPS grant program”), to local governments that defund the police, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, believe it or not, people back home actually listen sometimes to what we say here.

To some local leaders across the country, the far-left rally cry of “defund the police” is not just DC rhetoric; they are actually acting on it.

More than 80 percent of law enforcement in America is conducted by State and local police departments—80 percent. These men and women are community heroes. We should invest in all of them. But local leaders across the country have decided the “woke” thing to do is cancel their city’s police force.

My amendment is pretty simple. If your city council wants to defund their police, don’t expect the Federal Government to make up the difference.

The American taxpayers in Alabama shouldn’t have to pick up the tab for local leaders in Oregon and Minnesota who value the “woke” “defund the police” movement over their own community’s safety.

I call on my colleagues to support our law enforcement by voting yes for this amendment. Opposing my amendment is a vote in support of defunding the police and against the men and women in blue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The gentleman’s time has expired.

The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I am so excited. This is perhaps the highlight of this long and painful and tortuous night.

Again, if it wasn’t complete abdication of Senate procedures and esteem, I would walk over there and hug my colleague from Alabama.

And I will tell you right now—thank God—because there are some people who have said that there are Members of this deliberative body that want to defund the police, to my horror. And now this Member has given us the gift that finally—once and for all—we can put to bed this scurrilous accusation that somebody in this great, esteemed body would want to defund the police.

So let’s all of us—100 people—not walk but sashay down there and vote for this amendment and put to rest the lies. I am sure I will see no political ads attacking anybody here over “defund the police.”

And I would ask unanimous consent to add something else to this obvious bill. Can we add also that every Senator here wants to fund the police, believes in God, country, and apple pie. Thank you.

(Applause.)

Mr. BENNET. Here, here.

Mr. BOOKER. Voice vote. Voice vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3113

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. TUBERVILLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 328 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Baldwin	Grassley	Paul
Barrasso	Hagerty	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Portman
Blackburn	Hawley	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Risch
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lujan	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3113) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

AMENDMENT NO. 3731

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3731 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Minnesota, [Ms. KLOBUCHAR], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3731.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund relating to honoring the United States Capitol Police, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police, and all other first responders, who fought and died protecting Congress and the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HONORING THE CAPITOL POLICE, DC METROPOLITAN POLICE, AND FIRST RESPONDERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to honoring the United States Capitol Police, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police, and all other first responders, who fought and died protecting Congress and the United States Capitol from the mob of insurrectionists on January 6th, 2021, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, this amendment, which I am introducing with Senators BOOKER, WARNOCK, and SCHATZ, would allow the Budget Committee to reallocate funding for the Capitol Police; Washington, DC; and Metropolitan Police and all first responders who defended the Capitol on January 6.

The insurrection at the Capitol was more than an assault on democracy; it was an actual life-or-death situation for the many brave law enforcement officers who show up here to work every single day.

Last week, we unanimously passed legislation, which Senator BLUNT and I led, to award the Congressional Gold Medal to honor these officers. I was proud to stand with President Biden when he signed it into law.

This amendment shows our continued commitment to remembering the heroism and the sacrifice of the first responders who risk their lives to protect this Capitol.

Before I came to the Senate, I saw firsthand the vital role that law enforcement officers play in keeping our citizens safe. That is why I am not surprised by the last vote and the nature of the last vote.

I thank Senator BOOKER for his response to Senator TUBERVILLE’s amendment. We also must ensure that the officers in this place have the resources they need to do their jobs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time is expired.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. And we took an important path forward in passing the funding for the police.

I want to thank my colleagues who join me in introducing this amendment. I ask all my colleagues to join us in voting for it.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3731

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

Who yields time in opposition?

Mr. TILLIS. I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 329 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Baldwin	Grassley	Paul
Barrasso	Hagerty	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Portman
Blackburn	Hawley	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Risch
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lujan	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3731) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that, following the Braun amendment, the following amendments be in order, that the amendments be reported by number, with no amendments in order, prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Fischer 3128, Ernst 3115, Scott of Florida 3383, Young 3444, and Lankford 3792.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 3284

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3284 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mrs. CAPITO] proposes an amendment numbered 3284.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting or expediting the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING OR EXPEDITING THE DEPLOYMENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION TECHNOLOGIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and energy policies, which may include supporting or expediting the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies (including technologies that may be used on coal- and natural gas-fired power plants) in the United States to lower emissions and to increase the use of captured carbon dioxide for valuable products and enhanced oil recovery, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I am a strong supporter of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration, otherwise known as CCUS. This technology allows us to turn carbon dioxide into a valuable product. Some anti-fossil fuel, "keep it in the ground" advocates only support CCUS when it has nothing to do with fossil fuels, and I believe that is a misguided approach.

If we are serious about supporting and increasing the number of CCUS projects, which I am and many of us are, we need to support projects of all types of facilities, including on our coal- and gas-fired powerplants. We also need to support the use of carbon dioxide to produce oil through a process called enhanced oil recovery.

I encourage my colleagues to vote yes on amendment No. 3284 and recognize that smart CCUS policies and fossil fuel use can go hand in hand.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I rise also in support of my colleague's amendment.

Climate change is a global issue. We need to deploy all the climate solutions that we can if we are going to meet our global climate goals. That includes coupling the use of our abundant resources with technologies like CCUS that will ensure that we can use them in the cleanest way possible. We need to continue to do more to bring down the cost of these critical technologies and expedite the wide-scale deployment both domestically and abroad, including in countries like China and India, that are aggressively expanding their fossil fuel fleets as we speak.

If the United States of America gets out of fossil fuels, I will guarantee you there won't be another country to step up to the plate to do the research and development it takes to combat climate change. So I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

(Chorus of "voice vote.")

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3284

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3284) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following rollcall votes be 10-minute rollcalls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Applause.)

The Senator from Arkansas.

AMENDMENT NO. 3103

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3103 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BOOZMAN] proposes an amendment numbered 3103.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to policies or legislation to prohibit the Department of Agriculture from making ineligible for financing fossil fuel-burning power plants)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO POLICIES OR LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM MAKING INELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING POWER PLANTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to agriculture policy, which may include prohibiting or limiting the Department of Agriculture from making ineligible for financing the construction, maintenance, or improvement of fossil fuel-burning power plants by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, my amendment will establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure rural electric cooperatives remain eligible for USDA financing for the construction, maintenance, or improvement of fossil fuel burning plants.

I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense approach to ensure that the electricity needs of rural America continue to be met and, in the future, are affordable and reliable.

The amendment ensures that rural Americans continue to have accessible, affordable, reliable energy to power their farms, their businesses, and broadband networks in the 21st-century economy.

In order to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, the Department of Agriculture has proposed the retirement of fossil fuel-burning powerplants in rural America.

So this amendment would protect rural America and make sure they have reliable and affordable energy.

I ask my colleagues for a “yea” vote.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, unfortunately, I cannot support the amendment offered by my good friend and ranking member.

This amendment would restrict the USDA's ability to support a transition to clean fuel economies. Rural communities, especially rural utilities and rural electric co-ops, can help lead the transition to clean energy and create good-paying, clean energy jobs at the same time. We know that. We need to provide the USDA with the tools and the resources and the flexibility to make that happen.

It is important to know that our rural partners are asking to be a part of this transition. They don't want an amendment that locks them from being able to do that.

We all know that tackling the climate crisis is imperative. Just yesterday, the U.N. put out another report showing that the climate crisis is spiraling out of control.

Our budget will ensure that the United States will not only compete but lead the world's race toward a clean energy future, and certainly rural America is an important part of that.

So I would urge a “no” vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3103

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 330 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kelly	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sinema
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Tester
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young
Graham	Paul	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Coons	Hirono
Bennet	Cortez Masto	Kaine
Blumenthal	Duckworth	King
Booker	Durbin	Klobuchar
Brown	Feinstein	Leahy
Cantwell	Gillibrand	Lujan
Cardin	Hassan	Markey
Carper	Heinrich	Menendez
Casey	Hickenlooper	Merkley

Murphy	Sanders	Warner
Murray	Schatz	Warnock
Ossoff	Schumer	Warren
Padilla	Shaheen	Whitehouse
Peters	Smith	Wyden
Reed	Stabenow	
Rosen	Van Hollen	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3103) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNET). The Senator from Indiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 3114

Mr. BRAUN. I call up my amendment No. 3114 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BRAUN] proposes an amendment numbered 3114.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to removing the prohibition on States and territories against lowering their taxes)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limitations on Federal relief funds for State or local governments, which may include lifting or prohibiting restrictions related to modifications to a State's or territory's tax revenue source, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, in the 11th hour, Democrats added a provision in the American Rescue Plan that this body did not have time to vet. Under this provision, if States took the money, they cannot lower their taxes in any way through 2024.

Six Federal lawsuits have already been filed, including States like Louisiana, Ohio, and Arizona. West Virginia is leading a lawsuit with an additional 13 States, including New Hampshire and Montana.

States are not happy with this overreach. We can fix this mistake now. States have the right to cut their own taxes, and we have no right to get in their way.

I introduced the Let States Cut Taxes Act with DAN BISHOP, of North Carolina, to repeal this overstep in the American Rescue Plan. A vote for this amendment is a vote to protect States' power to impose or cut their own taxes.

Please join me on this bill across the board, and I ask for the yeas and the nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I will be very brief.

Democratic and Republican Governors want this. Certainly, on the Democratic side, they have expressed an interest in expanding tax cuts for working families and vulnerable people who are still feeling the economic pain. Some are interested in expanding low-income housing. This helps accomplish the goals.

I support this, and if it is acceptable, maybe we can even do it by voice vote. (Chorus of “No”.)

Mr. BRAUN. No. It is a rollcall vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition.

This makes no sense whatsoever. First of all, our friends—no one voted on that side for the ARP. Next of all, this was done to help people with the programs that were going, who needed help. It was not intended to use people's tax dollars to regive them to the States so the States could look like they were reducing the taxes by not using the money. That's ridiculous. We should not be supporting this whatsoever. It makes no sense at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3114

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 13, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 331 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Baldwin	Graham	Padilla
Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blackburn	Hagerty	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Portman
Blunt	Hawley	Risch
Booker	Hickenlooper	Romney
Boozman	Hirono	Rosen
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Schumer
Cantwell	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Casey	Kelly	Shaheen
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Collins	Klobuchar	Sinema
Coons	Lankford	Smith
Cornyn	Leahy	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Lujan	Tester
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	Menendez	Tuberville
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Wicker
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Fischer	Murray	Young
Gillibrand	Ossoff	

NAYS—13

Bennet	Heinrich	Markey
Cardin	King	
Carper	Manchin	

Reed Schatz Warren
Sanders Van Hollen Whitehouse

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3114) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

AMENDMENT NO. 3128

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3128, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from Nebraska [Mrs. FISCHER] proposes an amendment numbered 3128.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To means-test electric vehicle tax credits to ensure high-income individuals do not get government subsidies to buy expensive luxury cars)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MEANS-TESTING ELECTRIC VEHICLE TAX CREDITS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to means-testing electric vehicle tax credits, which may include limiting eligibility of individuals with an adjusted gross income of greater than \$100,000 or setting maximum car values allowed for eligible purchases at \$40,000, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, Americans making over \$100,000 a year claimed nearly 80 percent of electric vehicle tax credits in 2016.

According to the National Resource Defense Council, a leftwing environmental advocacy group, EVs cost \$19,000 more than gas-powered vehicles.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle like to say wealthy Americans should pay their fair share in taxes. Yet they want to expand the tax credit to disproportionately benefit even more people with six-figure salaries.

Everyday Americans are living paycheck to paycheck because of the sharp rise in costs due to inflation, but my colleagues on the other side want to subsidize luxury vehicles only the rich can afford using money from hard-working taxpayers, and my amendment would put a stop to that.

It simply prohibits individuals from claiming the tax credit if they make over \$100,000 a year or if the car they are buying costs over \$40,000. There is nothing wrong with the well-off buying fancy cars. I just don't think America's hard-earned taxpayer dollars should help to pay for it.

While I question why we are subsidizing this industry at all, the least

we can do is to show bipartisan support for denying taxpayer subsidies for the rich.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, we are strongly opposed. Senator STABENOW will speak for us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, first, this amendment is just plain anti-pickup trucks. Let's start there. When our farmers and small businesses and families are buying their next pickup truck or SUV, we want them to have the incentive to purchase a new all-electric truck like we have seen now being produced by the companies.

With the price ceiling in this amendment—there is a price ceiling—they would not be allowed to receive the incentive that consumers buying small cars would receive.

The fact is, more people buy pickup trucks and large vehicles than people who buy small vehicles. So we eliminate more carbon pollution when people who drive trucks and SUVs choose all-electric vehicles like the great ones that are now coming out into the marketplace.

So I would ask you to vote no and stand with pickup truck owners across the country.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, we have a pickup truck.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3128

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mrs. FISCHER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 332 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hagerty	Portman
Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Romney
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sinema
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Manchin	Tillis
Daines	Marshall	Toomey
Ernst	McConnell	Tuberville
Fischer	Moran	Wicker
Graham	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—48

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Cantwell
Bennet	Booker	Cardin
Blackburn	Brown	Carper

Casey	Klobuchar	Sanders
Coons	Leahy	Schatz
Cortez Masto	Lujan	Schumer
Duckworth	Markey	Shaheen
Durbin	Menendez	Smith
Feinstein	Merkley	Stabenow
Gillibrand	Murphy	Tester
Hassan	Murray	Van Hollen
Heinrich	Ossoff	Warner
Hickenlooper	Padilla	Warnock
Hirono	Peters	Warren
Kaine	Reed	Whitehouse
King	Rosen	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3128) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. KLOBUCHAR). The Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 3115

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I call up my amendment, No. 3115, and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Ms. ERNST], for herself and Mr. THUNE, proposes an amendment numbered 3115.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting or limiting the issuance of costly Clean Air Act permit requirements on farmers and ranchers in the United States or the imposition of new Federal methane requirements on livestock)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING OR LIMITING THE ISSUANCE OF COSTLY CLEAN AIR ACT PERMIT REQUIREMENTS ON FARMERS AND RANCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES OR THE IMPOSITION OF NEW FEDERAL METHANE REQUIREMENTS ON LIVESTOCK.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental policies under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), which may include prohibiting or limiting the issuance of costly permit requirements under that Act on farmers and ranchers in the United States or the imposition of any new Federal methane requirements on livestock that would have the effect of increasing the cost of beef and other critical products, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I grew up on a farm in Southwest Iowa, where we took extraordinary pride in the work we did and the livestock and crops we raised.

Our hard-working livestock producers should not have to worry about being subject to onerous regulations and increased production costs due to Federal permits or regulations.

My amendment would prohibit or limit any new Federal methane requirements on livestock that would increase the cost of beef or other critical

products. This “cow tax” will just result in higher food costs for Americans at the grocery store at a time when inflation has already caused prices to skyrocket.

This “cow tax” could put our local farms out of business. They could devastate our rural communities, which are continuing to feed and fuel the world.

I won't stand by while the Democrats force Iowa farmers and ranchers and American consumers to pay for their over-the-top regulations.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and keep America's farming and ranching operations going and food prices affordable for our hard-working families.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I would like to speak in opposition to the amendment. Let me be clear. Colleagues, let me be clear. Let me be clear.

The EPA is not acting to regulate methane from cows or any other farm animals. This amendment is designed as a messaging amendment to suggest that the Agency is undertaking actions that it is not considering.

Democrats are working to advance policies that assist farmers and ranchers in participating in efforts to address greenhouse gas emissions in ways that inure to their bottom line.

Methane is a super climate pollutant. It is at least 80 times more powerful than carbon dioxide in terms of global warming. In order to stem the tide of climate change, we must reduce methane emissions.

The Biden administration and my Democratic colleagues are laser-focused on making sure our Nation's largest source of methane—the oil and gas sector—is doing all it can to reduce or eliminate methane emissions.

The American people should rest assured that no one is focused on regulating cow emissions, as this amendment would suggest.

I recommend a “no” vote. Thank you.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3115

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 66, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 333 Leg.]

YEAS—66

Baldwin	Blunt	Burr
Barrasso	Boozman	Capito
Bennet	Braun	Cassidy
Blackburn	Brown	Collins

Cornyn	Kelly
Cortez Masto	Kennedy
Cotton	Klobuchar
Cramer	Lankford
Crapo	Lee
Cruz	Lujan
Daines	Lummis
Ernst	Marshall
Fischer	McConnell
Graham	Moran
Grassley	Murkowski
Hagerty	Paul
Hassan	Peters
Hawley	Portman
Hoeben	Risch
Hyde-Smith	Romney
Inhofe	Rosen
Johnson	Rubio

NAYS—33

Blumenthal	Heinrich	Murray
Booker	Hickenlooper	Ossoff
Cantwell	Hirono	Padilla
Cardin	Kaine	Reed
Carper	King	Sanders
Casey	Leahy	Schumer
Coons	Manchin	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Markey	Warner
Durbin	Menendez	Warren
Feinstein	Merkley	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3115) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

AMENDMENT NO. 3383

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 3383 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SCOTT] proposes an amendment numbered 3383.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorist actions against the United States and its allies, and to ensure that United States tax dollars do not benefit terrorist organizations such as Hamas or the Palestinian Islamic Jihad)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, which may include additional resources for enforcement activities or additional sanctions against terrorist organizations, including those in the Gaza Strip and their members, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, earlier this year, we saw Hamas rockets rain down on Israel for 11 straight days. Children, like 5-year-old Ido Avigal, died in these attacks.

Following these attacks on Israel, President Biden's State Department

said it couldn't guarantee that funding wouldn't go to Hamas. That is unacceptable.

We have seen horrible anti-Israel sentiment permeate the Halls of Congress. But we cannot, and I will not, accept the ignorance of some of my colleagues to the evil and devastation Hamas terrorists bring to Israel.

My amendment will ensure that any money authorized to the territory of Gaza will not end up in the hands of Hamas terrorists and allows for further sanctions against these terrorist groups.

This amendment is a commonsense way to protect American tax dollars, stand with our great ally Israel, and to continue our fight against the evils of Hamas terrorism.

I hope all of my colleagues will vote for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, the U.S. Government already has laws in place to prevent U.S. taxpayer dollars from going to terrorist organizations and laws that specifically prevent funds from going to Hamas and Palestinian Jihad.

So this is purely a messaging amendment that does absolutely nothing in practice, but it is a message we can all get behind. And because Democrats stand against terrorist organizations that threaten innocent civilians in Israel and anywhere else in the world, we support the amendment, and we would urge the Senator to take a voice vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3383

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 334 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Baldwin	Cotton	Inhofe
Barrasso	Cramer	Johnson
Bennet	Crapo	Kaine
Blackburn	Cruz	Kelly
Blumenthal	Daines	Kennedy
Blunt	Duckworth	King
Booker	Durbin	Klobuchar
Boozman	Ernst	Lankford
Braun	Feinstein	Leahy
Brown	Fischer	Lujan
Burr	Gillibrand	Lummis
Cantwell	Graham	Manchin
Capito	Grassley	Markey
Cardin	Hagerty	Marshall
Carper	Hassan	McConnell
Casey	Hawley	Menendez
Cassidy	Heinrich	Merkley
Collins	Hickenlooper	Moran
Coons	Hirono	Murkowski
Cornyn	Hoeben	Murphy
Cortez Masto	Hyde-Smith	

Murray	Sasse	Thune
Ossoff	Schatz	Tillis
Padilla	Schumer	Toomey
Paul	Scott (FL)	Tuberville
Peters	Scott (SC)	Van Hollen
Portman	Shaheen	Warner
Reed	Shelby	Warnock
Risch	Sinema	Warren
Romney	Smith	Whitehouse
Rosen	Stabenow	Wicker
Rubio	Sullivan	Wyden
Sanders	Tester	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3383) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 3444

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, I call up Young amendment No. 3444 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. YOUNG] proposes an amendment numbered 3444.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prevent tax increases that would violate President Biden's repeated promise to not impose a single penny in tax increases on people making less than \$400,000 per year)

On page 53, line 8, strike the period and insert “, except that no adjustment shall be made pursuant to this subsection if such legislation raises taxes on people making less than \$400,000.”.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, over 60 times during their campaign and since taking office, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS have pledged not to raise one single penny in taxes—not one single penny—on anyone making less than \$400,000 a year.

Today, my Democratic colleagues are using this budget to try to pull a fast one on the American taxpayers by giving lip service to this pledge while proposing tax hikes that will largely be borne by middle- and working-class Americans. For example, it is well-understood that a significant portion of corporate tax hikes are borne by American workers in the form of fewer job opportunities and reduced wage growth.

Now, while my colleagues included a nominal mention of the tax pledge in the underlying budget, importantly, the budget's reserve fund for the upcoming \$3½ trillion reckless tax-and-spend bill is not conditioned on that pledge. So this amendment will prevent Congress from breaking the Biden-Harris tax promise to pay for reconciliation.

As President Biden said:

Not one penny. It's a guarantee.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, President Biden did, in fact, make it clear there would be no tax increase for

anybody who makes up to \$400,000 a year, and Democrats are going to stand by that commitment. In fact, Democrats are proposing tax cuts for working-class and middle-class families, along with changes to make sure that corporations and the very wealthy finally pay their fair share. This amendment is in line with that approach.

I am voting aye.

(Chorus of “voice vote.”)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3444

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 335 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Baldwin	Hagerty	Peters
Barrasso	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Hawley	Reed
Blackburn	Heinrich	Risch
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lujan	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	Markey	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young
Grassley	Paul	

NAYS—1

Carper

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3444) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the Lankford amendment, the following amendments be in order; that the amendments be reported by number, with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Sullivan, No. 3627; Paul, No. 3150.

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

The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 3792

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3792 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Lankford], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3792.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to abortion funding)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ABORTION FUNDING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving health programs, which may include prohibiting funding for abortions consistent with the Hyde amendment or limitations on Federal funding to State or local governments that discriminate against entities who refuse to participate in abortion consistent with the Weldon amendment, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, this amendment would add language to prohibit funding for abortions consistent with the longstanding Hyde amendment, which has been the law of the land since 1976.

The Hyde amendment has enjoyed decades of bipartisan support, including from then-Senator Joe Biden, and it has been signed into law by Democratic and Republican Presidents alike.

The Hyde amendment reflects a decades-long consensus that millions of Americans who are profoundly opposed to abortion should not be forced to pay for the taking of human lives of children or incentivize it with their taxpayer dollars. A 2020 Marist poll found that 60 percent of Americans, including 37 percent of people who identify as pro-choice, oppose the use of their taxpayer dollars to pay for abortions.

Similarly, the Weldon amendment has been in law since 2004. It protects individuals from being forced to participate in abortion if it would violate their conscience.

Millions of Americans of faith and of no faith know that the only difference between a child in the womb and outside the womb is time. Just because they are smaller people doesn't mean they should be any less protected by law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, this amendment is a serious threat to women's safety that would allow someone else's personal beliefs rather than a patient's best interests determine a patient's care.

No healthcare provider should be able to refuse to give lifesaving information about where to get care to someone who is miscarrying. No healthcare provider should be able to refuse to transfer a patient who needs an abortion. No healthcare provider should be able to turn patients away in an emergency situation for purely ideological reasons. Everyone should be able to make their own choices about pregnancy and parenting and exercise their constitutionally protected right to an abortion.

This amendment would vastly expand abortion restrictions on Federal funding.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3792

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I would ask for the yeas and nays and remind everyone these amendments have been in place since 1976 and 2004. It doesn't expand anything.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 336 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeben	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Peters
Hassan	Peters	Wyden
Heinrich	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3792) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the

Sullivan amendment, the following amendments be in order; that the amendments be reported by number, with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendments: Wyden, No. 3805; Paul, No. 3150.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

AMENDMENT NO. 3627

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3627 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. SULLIVAN] proposes an amendment numbered 3627.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting renewable energy projects receiving Federal funds and subsidies from purchasing materials, technology, and critical minerals produced in China)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ROBUST, SECURE, AND HUMANE SUPPLY CHAINS, SOURCED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGY, AND CRITICAL MINERALS.

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 reports relating to Federal energy policy, which may include ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains for renewable energy products and critical minerals and prohibiting or limiting renewable energy projects funded or subsidized by Federal funds from purchasing materials, technology, and critical minerals produced in China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, my amendment would ensure that Federal funds used toward the technology and materials we need to advance our renewable energy sector is made and mined in the United States and by our allies, not by the Chinese Communists.

We are currently dangerously reliant on China for roughly 80 percent of materials and minerals vital to the U.S. renewable energy sector and to our national security.

It is not only dangerous to our national security to be so reliant on China, but it is also inhumane. China is using Uyghur forced labor to source many of America's alternative energy imports.

We have these resources right here in the United States, and by developing our national supply chains, we can create thousands of good-paying jobs, pro-

tect our national interests, and deny support to the Chinese Communist Party.

However, far too often, extreme environmental groups seek to block domestic critical mineral production right here at home.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SULLIVAN. We need to produce these materials here, not in China, and I ask my colleagues to vote yes for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, this is a challenging amendment that deals with unfair competition from China.

I am going to vote yes, and when we are done with this amendment, I will offer a more targeted approach to restrict the purchase with Federal funds from any country of products produced with forced labor.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3627

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 9, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 337 Leg.]

YEAS—90

Baldwin	Hagerty	Paul
Barrasso	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Hawley	Portman
Blackburn	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Risch
Boozman	Hirono	Romney
Braun	Hoeben	Rosen
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Cantwell	Johnson	Schatz
Capito	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Casey	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Shelby
Coons	Lankford	Sinema
Cornyn	Leahy	Smith
Cortez Masto	Lee	Stabenow
Cotton	Lujan	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Tester
Crapo	Manchin	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Duckworth	Menendez	Van Hollen
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Ernst	Moran	Warnock
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warren
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Graham	Ossoff	Wyden
Grassley	Padilla	Young

NAYS—9

Blumenthal	Gillibrand	Sanders
Booker	Markey	Toomey
Carper	Murphy	Whitehouse

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3627) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the Paul amendment, the following amendments be in order, the amendments be reported by number with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Baldwin 3648, Romney 3652, Moran 3795.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 3805

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3805 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] proposes an amendment numbered 3805.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund relating to ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains by prohibiting the use of Federal funds to purchase materials, technology, and critical minerals produced, manufactured, or mined with forced labor)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ROBUST, SECURE, AND HUMANE SUPPLY CHAINS BY PROHIBITING THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO PURCHASE MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGY, AND CRITICAL MINERALS PRODUCED, MANUFACTURED, OR MINED WITH FORCED LABOR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains by prohibiting the use of Federal funds to purchase materials, technology, and critical minerals produced, manufactured, or mined with forced labor by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. WYDEN. Colleagues, I am going to be very brief.

This amendment prohibits the use of Federal funds to purchase materials, technology, and critical minerals produced, manufactured, or mined with forced labor from any country.

All supply chains need to be robust, secure, and free from these horrendous labor practices, like the genocidal forced labor practices in the Uighur region of China.

It is not enough, colleagues, to ban China alone, while forced labor continues to be a problem in many nations around the world. For this reason, I urge the support of this amendment to ensure that our supply chains align with these American values.

And I am willing to do a voice vote, Mr. President.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I also urge adoption of the Wyden amend-

ment, when he is talking about forced labor. But I want to point out one important issue.

The amendment that we just voted on, my amendment, which bans the use of Federal funds on renewable projects, critical minerals from all of China, was opposed by the vast majority of the far-left environmental groups in America.

They want to be able to import these products from China, even though we have them and we have the minerals. So there is a difference between the Wyden amendment and the Sullivan amendment. I urge its adoption, but let's not be fooled here. The far-left, green agenda is to import products from China and not allow mining and critical mineral production in America. That is wrong.

I am glad my amendment just passed, but I urge adoption of the Wyden amendment as well.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3805

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The sponsor of the amendment has asked for a voice vote.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3805) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 3150

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 3150 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 3150.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. PAUL. Isn't it ironic that during today's long debate, we have not heard a word of the actual subject at hand: the budget?

The budget presented by the Democrats has been entirely ignored by both parties. But if you read it, the Democrat budget before us is a blueprint for bankruptcy. The Democrat budget never balances and spends and borrows \$15 trillion over 10 years. Already, our national debt exceeds \$28 trillion. We borrow \$2 million a minute.

Now, Republicans have largely been united in believing in a constitutional amendment to balance our amendment in 5 years. In fact, many of the Members have voted for that.

What I have presented today is an alternative to the Democrat budget. This is a budget that balances in 5 years, and I recommend a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, Senator PAUL's amendment would slash Federal spending by trillions of dollars. It would mean massive cuts to Medicare, to Medicaid, to food stamps, to

virtually every Federal program that impacts working people and low-income people. It would cause massive suffering.

I urge a "no" vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3150

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 71, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 338 Leg.]

YEAS—28

Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blackburn	Hagerty	Portman
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cassidy	Johnson	Rubio
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Toomey
Daines	Lummis	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	
Fischer	Moran	

NAYS—71

Baldwin	Hawley	Romney
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Blunt	Hirono	Sasse
Booker	Hoehn	Schatz
Boozman	Inhofe	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Burr	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Shelby
Capito	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Sullivan
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	McConnell	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cotton	Merkley	Warner
Cramer	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Hassan	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3150) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

AMENDMENT NO. 3648

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3648 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wisconsin [Ms. BALDWIN], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3648.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund relating to Great Lakes ice breaking operational improvements)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3004. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GREAT LAKES ICE BREAKING OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving Coast Guard operations, which may include funding for the acquisition, design, and construction of a Great Lakes heavy icebreaker, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the BALDWIN, SMITH, GILLIBRAND, PETERS, and DURBIN amendment that will help support good-paying union jobs, address the impacts of climate change on the Great Lakes, and support billions of dollars in revenue and wages.

The U.S. Great Lakes waterborne commerce supports more than 147,000 jobs in eight Great Lakes States. This is made possible by the Coast Guard's Great Lakes icebreakers that ensure ships can safely transit in and out of our ports in the winter. Unfortunately, the number of icebreaking vessels on the Great Lakes has declined, resulting in economic loss, including an estimated 5,400 jobs in the 2018–2019 winter season.

Additionally, climate change is resulting in more heavy-ice winters and increasing intensity and frequency of extreme storms that are impacting ice cover thickness and unpredictable ice floes.

My amendment would ensure that the Great Lakes has sufficient icebreaking capacity and keep our Nation's economy moving forward. Chair CANTWELL supports the Great Lakes icebreaker, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Baldwin amendment. I appreciate Senator BALDWIN's interest in making sure that the Coast Guard has adequate icebreaking in the Great Lakes.

I will note that there is currently no funding for the Coast Guard in the Democrats' budget resolution, and I hope that the vote we are about to have will show support for icebreakers. And perhaps Democrats will regret their decision to exclude the Coast Guard from the Commerce Committee's allocation of over \$80 billion.

But I do support the amendment. The ranking member of the Budget Committee also supports the amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3648

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The sponsor of the amendment?

Ms. BALDWIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 13, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 339 Leg.]

YEAS—85

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Grassley	Romney
Blackburn	Hagerty	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hassan	Rubio
Blunt	Heinrich	Sanders
Booker	Hickenlooper	Sasse
Boozman	Hirono	Schatz
Braun	Hoeven	Schumer
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Burr	Inhofe	Shelby
Cantwell	Johnson	Sinema
Capito	Kaine	Smith
Cardin	Kelly	Stabenow
Carper	King	Sullivan
Casey	Klobuchar	Tester
Cassidy	Leahy	Thune
Collins	Lujan	Tillis
Coons	Manchin	Toomey
Cornyn	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Warner
Cotton	Menendez	Warnock
Cramer	Merkley	Warren
Cruz	Moran	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Murphy	Wicker
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Ernst	Ossoff	Young
Feinstein	Padilla	
Fischer	Peters	

NAYS—13

Crapo	Lee	Risch
Daines	Lummis	Scott (SC)
Hawley	Marshall	Tuberville
Kennedy	Murkowski	
Lankford	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Rounds	Shaheen
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The amendment (No. 3648) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 3652

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 3652 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. ROMNEY] proposes an amendment numbered 3652.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prevent reconciliation legislation from including trillions of dollars in job-killing tax hikes)

On page 46, strike lines 17 through 21.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, my amendment is very simple. It eliminates the instruction to the Senate Finance Committee whereupon people would be able to have their taxes increased.

If you want to have taxes go up in this country on corporations or people, vote against my amendment. If, instead, you want to make sure taxes are

not raised on corporations or people, vote for my amendment. Simple as that.

I ask people in this audience who want to keep taxes down, vote yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. This amendment strikes the Finance Committee's entire reconciliation instructions from the budget resolution.

Colleagues, this would prevent the Senate from lowering the cost of prescription medicine for all Americans. It would prevent fighting the climate crisis with clean energy tax cuts, providing home and community-based services for the elderly and disabled, prevent us from creating a national paid leave program, and cutting taxes for working families. It would also make it impossible for the subsequent reconciliation bill to be paid for.

I will just wrap up. I urge strongly that we oppose this measure because it would stop cold the effort to support policies crucial to the American family, and I urge its rejection.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3652

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. ROMNEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 340 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3652) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

AMENDMENT NO. 3795

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3795, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. MORAN] proposes an amendment numbered 3795.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to immigration enforcement and addressing the humanitarian crisis at the southern border)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AND ADDRESSING THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to immigration enforcement, which may include strengthening enforcement of immigration laws to address the humanitarian crisis at the southern border, dramatically increasing funding for smart and effective border security measures, improving asylum processing, and reducing immigration court backlogs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, there is no denying that we have a humanitarian crisis at the southern border. I have witnessed this personally. Just last month, Customs encountered 200,000 individuals attempting the dangerous and deadly trek across the southern border. At least tens of thousands of these individuals have been released into our country without an official court date.

The Biden administration's rollback of immigration laws has not only magnified the humanitarian crisis, but it has left our law enforcement with the impossible task of trying to slow the flow of illegal crossings while also attempting to stop drugs, weapons, and human trafficking entering our country.

My amendment simply states that we must enforce our existing immigration laws to address the humanitarian crisis and to increase resources for smart and effective border security, improve asylum processing, and reduce immigration court backlogs.

Voting no on this amendment signals a refusal to acknowledge we have a humanitarian crisis on our southern border and an unwillingness to support our existing immigration laws.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this straightforward amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, at my request this amendment incorporates language reflecting Democratic priorities funded by the budget resolution, including smart and effective border security measures like nonintrusive inspection systems, hiring additional Customs officers for screening at lawful ports of entry, hiring additional immigration judges and asylum officers to reduce backlogs and enhance the efficiency and fairness of the asylum system.

I thank the Senator from Kansas for accepting these changes, and I support his amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3795

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 76, nays 23, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 341 Leg.]

YEAS—76

Barrasso	Graham	Peters
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rosen
Brown	Hickenlooper	Rubio
Burr	Hoeven	Sasse
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Carper	Johnson	Shaheen
Casey	Kaine	Shelby
Cassidy	Kelly	Sinema
Collins	Kennedy	Stabenow
Coons	King	Sullivan
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Tester
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Manchin	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Van Hollen
Daines	McConnell	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Wicker
Ernst	Murphy	Young
Feinstein	Ossoff	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—23

Baldwin	Leahy	Sanders
Bennet	Lujan	Schatz
Blumenthal	Markey	Schumer
Booker	Menendez	Smith
Cantwell	Merkley	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Padilla	Wyden
Hirono	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3795) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be in order; that the amendments be reported by number,

with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Cotton, No. 3680; Blackburn, No. 3062; Cruz, No. 3781.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arkansas.

AMENDMENT NO. 3680

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3680 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. COTTON] proposes an amendment numbered 3680.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the teaching of critical race theory in pre-kindergarten programs and elementary and secondary schools)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing quality education for the children of the United States, which may include prohibiting or limiting Federal funding from being used to promote critical race theory or compel teachers or students to affirm critical race theory in prekindergarten programs, elementary schools, and secondary schools, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, growing up I was taught, as I suspect most of you were, that America is a great, noble nation, in large part because, as Lincoln put it, it is "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

In America, our rights have no color, our law and society should be color-blind, and as Dr. Martin Luther King said, we should not be judged by the color of our skin, but by the content of our character.

Sadly, today, some want to replace our founding principles with an un-American ideology called critical race theory. They want to teach our children that America is not a good nation but a racist nation. Those teachings are wrong, and our tax dollars should not support them.

My amendment will ensure that Federal funds are not used to indoctrinate kids as young as pre-K to hate America. Our future depends on the next generation of kids loving America and loving each other as fellow citizens, no matter their race.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, you know, this amendment is simply an attempt to force the Federal Government to interfere with local school district decisions about curriculum and academic instruction.

There are several longstanding provisions in Federal education law that prohibit the Federal Government from mandating or directing school curriculum. This amendment would contradict that bipartisan consensus and allow the Federal Government to have a say over what schools can and cannot teach our children.

I oppose this amendment because I believe States, local school districts, and educators should be in the driver's seat when making decisions about curriculum, and I urge my colleagues to vote no.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3680

Mr. COTTON. Let's vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COTTON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 342 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3680) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the Cruz amendment, the following amendments be in order, that the amendments be reported by number with no amendments in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment: Hawley 2734; Booker 3823; Hoeven 3243; Marshall 3797; Kennedy 3758.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

AMENDMENT NO. 3062

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment No. 3062 be called up and reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Tennessee [Mrs. BLACKBURN] proposes an amendment numbered 3062.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To strike the Senate emergency legislation provision)

On page 55, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 58, line 13.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, this amendment maintains what has been the existing right of any Senator to weigh in on the special treatment we give to designated funds.

As it stands, this current budget resolution would destroy that right and allow a simple majority of Senators free rein to declare anything and everything an emergency. Without this amendment, fiscal discipline will go out the window, along with the rules laid out in the Budget Act and any chance of countering the Biden administration's reckless socialist agenda.

The existing rule worked for bipartisan COVID relief, and it will continue to work for this body. There is nothing broken here to fix.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to this amendment that makes it more difficult for Congress to respond to an emergency when one occurs.

Let us be clear. There is no reason to hold up Federal dollars to help people recover from a natural disaster while Congress searches for revenue or spending cuts to pay for emergency assistance.

This amendment would create a supermajority hurdle for the Senate to declare something an emergency. When people are suffering after a hurricane or a wildfire, we should not be creating additional barriers to them getting the help they need.

Congress has provided exemptions for emergency spending ever since the

budget process started a pay-as-you-go system. This helps Federal dollars respond to emergencies in a more timely manner.

Importantly, the 60-vote threshold still exists for emergency legislation, meaning any bill that includes emergency spending will still face a 60-vote hurdle. There is simply no need to make getting urgently needed money out of the door one step harder. I urge my colleagues to vote no on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3062

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 343 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3062) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

AMENDMENT NO. 3781

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3781 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CRUZ] proposes an amendment numbered 3781.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Department of Homeland Security, pursuant to title 42, United States Code, conducts expulsions of illegal immigrants who may contribute to the spread of COVID-19, including any of the dangerous variants originating overseas, in order to protect the public health of the American people, save American lives, and assist in eradicating the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SECURING THE BORDER, INCLUDING BY PREVENTING OR LIMITING THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FROM DEPARTING FROM THE MARCH 20, 2020, ORDER ISSUED BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to securing the border and public health, which may include preventing or limiting the Department of Homeland Security from departing from the March 20, 2020, order issued by the Centers for Disease Control under sections 362 and 365 of the Public Health Service Act, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support my amendment ensuring that the Department of Homeland Security continues to have the legal authority to expel illegal immigrants who may have COVID-19 under title 42 of the U.S. Code to protect Americans from the spread of this deadly pandemic.

There is a crisis at our border caused by this administration's policies, and the fact is that our open borders and unlimited illegal immigration coming into this country are contributing to the spread of COVID-19 and to the dangerous Delta variant. For example, McAllen, TX, one city in the Rio Grande Valley, has a population of 141,000 people. But this year alone, the Biden administration has released more than 7,000 illegal aliens who have been positive for COVID-19. In fact, this week alone, 1,315 illegal aliens were released positive with COVID-19.

This is a serious public health crisis. Title 42 gives the administration the authority to protect public health against this pandemic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, the Biden administration inherited both the COVID-19 public health crisis and the dismantling of the immigration system from the previous administration.

This amendment would tie the Biden administration's hands in addressing arrivals at our southern border. It would prevent adapting to changes in public health needs and making security-based decisions related to protecting our homeland.

Forcing the indefinite preservation of title 42 authorities raises both security and humanitarian concerns. This would prevent the imposition of the consequence-delivery system that cracks down on individuals who attempt to cross the border repeatedly. We should not have to expel the same person for illegally crossing the border six or seven times. We need to expel them once and use tools like removal and prosecution to limit their ability to keep crossing the border illegally.

This amendment also reduces the administration's ability to appropriately care for unaccompanied minors.

We need to ensure that the administration has every tool at their disposal as they work to tackle the pandemic and keep our Nation secure.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3781

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CRUZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 344 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeben	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hassan	Murray
Bennet	Heinrich	Ossoff
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Padilla
Booker	Hirono	Peters
Brown	Kaine	Reed
Cantwell	Kelly	Rosen
Cardin	King	Sanders
Carper	Klobuchar	Schatz
Casey	Leahy	Schumer
Coons	Lujan	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sinema
Duckworth	Markey	Smith
Durbin	Menendez	Stabenow
Feinstein	Merkley	Tester
Gillibrand	Murphy	

Van Hollen	Warnock	Whitehouse
Warner	Warren	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3781) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Missouri.

AMENDMENT NO. 2734

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I ask that my amendment be called up, No. 2734, and that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 2734.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to hiring 100,000 new police officers nationwide to combat the crime wave in the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HIRING 100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to public safety, which may include funding the hiring of 100,000 new police officers nationwide, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I rise today in support of hiring more law enforcement officers across this country—100,000 more, to be precise. And here is why. We are in the midst of an unprecedented crime wave in this country, a crime wave of violent crime, and our families and our children are in the crosshairs.

This past year, the murder rate in this country rose, year over year, higher than anytime in six decades. This past year, the FBI reports that fatal felony attacks on law enforcement officers spiked by over 50 percent. In St. Louis, MO, my home State, 262 residents were killed in 2020. That is the highest number in over half a century.

Cops are being targeted. Families are being targeted. Children aren't safe on the streets. We need to take action now to put more law enforcement officers on our streets to protect our families.

Now, I recognize that my friends across the aisle say they don't want to defund the police. That is outstanding. Let's go a step further. Let's fund them. Let's put 100,000 new cops on the streets right now to protect our families, to protect our children.

I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.
The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this has been a historic day in the U.S. Senate. We started by passing a bipartisan infrastructure bill that made history, and now the Senator from Missouri is finally coming around to supporting the COPS Hiring Program that was created by Senator Joe Biden in 1994.

Since its creation, the COPS Program—listen to this—has helped over 13,000 local police departments hire over 134,000 officers. We believe in it on the Democratic side. We are glad you have come around.

We sent a letter to the Appropriations Committee, signed by 37 Democrats, for the COPS Program. Do you know how many Republicans signed the letter? None. But with your amendment tonight, clearly you have come around. The Republicans are joining the Democrats in supporting Joe Biden's COPS Program. You are right: We need 100,000 more police. And we stand with Joe Biden's program and are glad that you have joined us.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 2734

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 345 Leg.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Graham	Padilla
Barrasso	Grassley	Peters
Bennet	Hagerty	Portman
Blackburn	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Hawley	Risch
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Boozman	Hirono	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Burr	Inhofe	Schumer
Cantwell	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Kelly	Shaheen
Carper	Kennedy	Shelby
Casey	King	Sinema
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Smith
Collins	Lankford	Stabenow
Coons	Leahy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lujan	Tester
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Thune
Cotton	Manchin	Tillis
Cramer	Markey	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Van Hollen
Cruz	McConnell	Warner
Daines	Menendez	Warnock
Duckworth	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Moran	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murkowski	Wicker
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Fischer	Murray	Young
Gillibrand	Ossoff	

NAYS—3

Lee	Sanders	Toomey
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NOT VOTING—2

Paul Rounds

The amendment (No. 2734) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

AMENDMENT NO. 3243

Mr. HOEVEN. I call up my amendment No. 3243 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HOEVEN] proposes an amendment numbered 3243.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing electricity blackouts and improving electricity reliability)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING ELECTRICITY BLACKOUTS AND IMPROVING ELECTRICITY RELIABILITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and energy policies, which may include promoting the increased deployment and use of, or supporting the expansion of, baseload power resources in the United States, including coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants with carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies and nuclear power to prevent blackouts and improve electric reliability, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. HOEVEN. This amendment ensures we continue to support policies that make our country an economic powerhouse, as well as keeping heating and cooling costs low for Americans, and that means protecting access to reliable, affordable energy.

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation recently warned that numerous areas of the country are at an elevated or high risk of experiencing blackouts or brownouts. This warning is not limited only to California and Texas; it also included most of the West, New England, and the upper Midwest.

My amendment promotes more baseload power, specifically from coal-fired and natural gas power plants with carbon capture, as well as nuclear power.

Instead of new taxes or the Green New Deal, we should be expanding access to power generation from resources available 24/7, regardless of weather conditions.

We are the world's leading economy with vast energy resources, and blackouts and brownouts are simply not acceptable.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this amendment to keep the lights on,

energy costs low, and harness our abundant baseload resources with improved environmental stewardship.

I urge a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, just yesterday, the world's scientists offered an unequivocal warning to us about the condition of our planet. Every single one of us has a home State university that teaches climate science, and if we ask them, they will confirm that warning; and yet we relentlessly subsidize the fossil fuel industry, which floats already on a \$600 billion annual subsidy in this country, according to the International Monetary Fund.

Enough is enough. Our grid operators almost everywhere do a good job with reliability, and we have just added billions of dollars to improve grid reliability.

There is no reason whatsoever to put another thumb on the scales for this already heavily subsidized industry when most of these blackouts and brownouts are driven by extreme weather caused by the climate change from their pollution.

I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I would note that I referenced carbon capture, as well as other environmental practices that we are taking, to lead the world in producing not only abundant, affordable baseload energy, but also with the latest, greatest technology in an environmentally friendly way. I would note the good Senator has joined with me on legislation to do that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time is expired.

Mr. HOEVEN. I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3243

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 346 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Barrasso	Ernst	Manchin
Blackburn	Fischer	Marshall
Blunt	Graham	McConnell
Boozman	Grassley	Moran
Braun	Hagerty	Murkowski
Burr	Hawley	Paul
Capito	Hoeven	Portman
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Collins	Inhofe	Romney
Cornyn	Johnson	Rubio
Cotton	Kelly	Sasse
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lee	Shelby
Daines	Lummis	Sinema

Sullivan Toomey Young
Thune Tuberville
Tillis Wicker

NAYS—47

Baldwin Heinrich Reed
Bennet Hickenlooper Rosen
Blumenthal Hirono Sanders
Booker Kaine Schatz
Brown King Schumer
Cantwell Klobuchar Shaheen
Cardin Leahy Smith
Carper Luján Stabenow
Casey Markey Tester
Coons Menendez Van Hollen
Cortez Masto Merkley Warner
Duckworth Murphy Warnock
Durbin Murray Warren
Feinstein Ossoff Whitehouse
Gillibrand Padilla Wyden
Hassan Peters

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3243) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

AMENDMENT NO. 3797

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3797 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARSHALL], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3797.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting migrants and local communities against COVID-19)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING MIGRANTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AGAINST COVID-19.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting migrants and local communities against COVID-19, which may include resources for testing and treatment of migrants at the United States border, resources for quarantining migrants who test positive, or prohibiting migrants who have not received a negative COVID-19 test from being transported elsewhere, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, as we all work to address vaccine hesitancy and anxiously await full approval of the COVID-19 vaccines, open border policies undermine these efforts. Americans can travel to Mexico City but not return to America without a COVID test, while an illegal immigrant has no test requirements, and in just a few days, it will be easier to illegally cross our southern border than go to a restaurant or a bar in New York City.

Some estimates would suggest hundreds or, perhaps, even thousands of COVID-positive illegal immigrants enter our Republic every day. That means we have a superspreader event at our southern border every single day, and Americans are watching this public healthcare crisis. In McAllen, TX, almost 1,500 new infected migrants were released into their communities this past week alone.

There is a healthcare crisis at our southern border, and it is unacceptable for the government to be transporting illegal migrants who pose a grave risk of transmitting COVID across our Nation.

My amendment would ensure resources are provided for testing and treatment of migrants at the border and for quarantining those who test positive for COVID as well as prohibiting the transportation of migrants who have not received a negative test.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, imagine it is 3 in the morning, in a desert, on our border, and the Border Patrol is out there and finds a family—a mother and a father and two small children.

What do they do when they are 50 miles away from a port of entry?

They obviously take them to that port of entry, but according to the Marshall amendment, they can't do it.

Listen to his language: “[p]rohibiting migrants—who have not received a negative COVID-19 test from being transported.”

They can't be transported out of the desert because they don't have a negative COVID-19 test? And what if they show up at the detention center—and I have mentioned this to Dr. MARSHALL already—and there is a new person walking in who happens to be a mother who is in labor and needs to go to a hospital immediately?

According to your language, they cannot be transported unless they have a negative COVID-19 test.

I would say to you, Doctor, that is not good medicine; that is not humane. I asked you to change those provisions. I gave you language to do that. I am sorry you didn't.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3797

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 347 Leg.]

YEAS—88

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blumenthal	Hassan	Rosen
Blunt	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Hickenlooper	Sasse
Braun	Hoeben	Schatz
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cantwell	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Capito	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	Kelly	Shelby
Carper	Kennedy	Sinema
Casey	King	Stabenow
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Sullivan
Collins	Lankford	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Toomey
Cotton	Manchin	Tuberville
Cramer	Marshall	Van Hollen
Crapo	McConnell	Warner
Cruz	Merkley	Warnock
Daines	Moran	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Murkowski	Wicker
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Ernst	Padilla	Young
Feinstein	Paul	
Fischer	Peters	

NAYS—11

Booker	Markey	Sanders
Heinrich	Menendez	Smith
Hirono	Murphy	Warren
Luján	Ossoff	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3797) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, we have come to an agreement here. I am going to read it in a minute, and I just want to say that we are going to try to have everyone sit in their seat. There are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 amendments. If we all sit in our seats and try to stick to the 10 minutes or as close as we can get to it, we can finish in 10 minutes. We can get this done quickly. If we all finish voting by 5, he can bang the gavel and get us to do it quicker than 10. OK?

(Applause.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you. That is the most Republican applause I have gotten in a little while. OK.

I ask unanimous consent that following the Kennedy amendment, the following amendments be the only amendments remaining in order; that the amendments be reported by number and the Senate vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed: Lee, 3141—Lee, the clerk; Inhofe, 3331; Daines, 3292; Hagerty, 3742; Hyde-Smith, 3568; Grassley, 3650; Sullivan, 3626; Cruz, 3681; Lee, 3815; Kennedy, 3753; further, that on the disposition of the Kennedy amendment, the last Kennedy amendment, the Senate vote on the adoption of S. Con. Res. 14, as amended, with no further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you, Mr. President.

Thank you, my colleagues. Let's cooperate and finish this up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana seek recognition?

AMENDMENT NO. 3758

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 3758 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. KENNEDY], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3758.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving health care by establishing penalties for providers performing elective abortions when the post-fertilization age of the unborn child is 20 weeks or greater)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HEALTH PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving health programs, which may include establishing penalties for providers who perform elective abortions on an unborn child at 20 weeks gestation or greater, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, after 20 weeks of gestation, medical science has determined that children in their mother's womb feel pain. To channel my good friend and the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, you can go to the appropriate professor at any of the universities in your State, and they will tell you that is so.

This amendment will allow for penalties for those who perform elective—elective—abortions on unborn children who are at least 20 weeks in gestation. This amendment would not apply to abortions in the case of rape, of incest, or when the life of the mother is in danger.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, even in the midst of a pandemic, a climate crisis, a childcare crisis, so many issues facing our working families, it is so disappointing but not surprising that Republicans continue to focus on restricting access to abortion care.

Let's be perfectly clear about this amendment. It is a clear attempt to undermine Roe v. Wade. It would impose a 20-week abortion ban with no exception for rape or incest, and it would harm women and families across the country.

In fact, leading medical groups like the American Medical Association and the American College of Obstetricians

and Gynecologists oppose policies like this because they interfere with doctors' and patients' ability to make decisions based on science and based on what is best for their patients' healthcare.

Everyone has the right to make their own decisions about their own reproductive healthcare.

I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3758

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Do I have additional time, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, you do not. No time remains.

Mr. SCHUMER. Question.

Mr. KENNEDY. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 348 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Manchin	Toomey
Daines	Marshall	Tuberville
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young

NAYS—51

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Cassey	Lujan	Smith
Collins	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3758) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 3141

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3141 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 3141.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to studying and providing for tax equivalency under the payments in lieu of taxes program)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STUDYING AND PROVIDING FOR TAX EQUIVALENCY UNDER THE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to studying and providing for tax equivalency under the payments in lieu of taxes program established under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, States and localities are not allowed to tax land held by the Federal Government. As a result of this, Congress created the PILT Program to reimburse States for that lost revenue.

Now, PILT payments are determined by a complex formula, a formula that unfortunately is far lower than it would be under a tax equivalency. Twenty-one years ago, the USDA concluded that PILT payments needed to be increased by 3½ times. On certain Federal lands, the number is much larger. A Utah study showed that for lands held in Utah cities, it needed to be 262 times larger.

My amendment would help correct this inaccuracy. It would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the true taxable value of PILT land and treat it as if it were owned by anyone else other than the Federal Government and therefore subject to taxation. It would reform the program to more accurately compensate States for the revenue that they lose simply by virtue of the fact that they have Federal land in them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, Senator LEE's amendment sets up a deficit-neutral reserve fund to change the payment formula for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program.

While I share a desire to revisit the PILT formula and to ensure that payments to counties are fair, I have concerns with this amendment.

The administration has testified that trying to incorporate a system into the PILT formula that involves appraising every parcel of Federal land and tracking every local tax rate would prove nearly impossible to administer.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3141

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on agreeing to amendment No. 3141.

Mr. LEE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 349 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Blackburn	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hagerty	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rosen
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Collins	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Shelby
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—48

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Peters
Bennet	Hirono	Reed
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Van Hollen
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Feinstein	Murphy	Warnock
Gillibrand	Murray	Warren
Hassan	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Padilla	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3141) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 3331

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3331 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3331.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relating to improving health programs, which may include prohibiting funding for abortions of unborn children with Down syndrome or other chromosomal conditions)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING UNBORN CHILDREN FROM ABORTION ON THE BASIS OF DOWN SYNDROME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, agree-

gates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving health programs, which may include prohibiting funding for abortions of unborn children with Down syndrome or other chromosomal conditions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. INHOFE. My friends, the amendment—my amendment—is designed to protect a very small population but a very significant population: the babies with Down syndrome.

Over two-thirds of the unborn babies diagnosed with Down syndrome in the United States are aborted. Some countries, like Iceland, are eradicating their entire population of individuals with Down syndrome through abortion.

Now, I think we agree that an individual should not be discriminated against due to his or her chromosome count.

This is not partisan. It is not extreme. Seventy percent of Americans, including 56 percent of pro-choice Americans, oppose abortion on the basis of a Down syndrome diagnosis.

This amendment uses the budget mechanism to help protect the most vulnerable among us and who are being systematically targeted through abortion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The gentleman's time is expired.

Mr. INHOFE. I urge my colleagues to lay aside their party differences and think about the lives and the lives—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Who seeks time?

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, the stated purpose of this amendment is a pretext. It is a pretext for restricting reproductive rights and interfering with women's decisions about whether to have an abortion.

For all of us who care about people with Down syndrome, we ought to listen to the National Down Syndrome Society and devote more resources to research at NIH, to funding better settings and care for people with Down syndrome, and better opportunities for their employment. There are ways to serve that community without this pretextual restriction of reproductive rights.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3331

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. INHOFE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 350 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	
Graham	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3331) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

AMENDMENT NO. 3292

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 3292 and ask that it be called up by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. DAINES] proposes an amendment numbered 3292.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting tax increases on small businesses, as defined by the Small Business Administration but generally 500 employees or less)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or

the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, Montana small businesses are critically important for our jobs; for local economies; and, really, to bring our communities together. And through no fault of their own, many were hit very hard by the pandemic.

Unfortunately, some Members on the other side of the aisle have put forth some very misguided efforts to raise taxes on these small businesses, attempting to redefine what constitutes a small business.

Thankfully, we already have an agreed-upon definition that was set by the Small Business Administration, which defines a small business as one with fewer than 500 employees.

Efforts to end tax relief, such as to limit the 20-percent small business tax deduction passed in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act based on arbitrary income thresholds, should be called out for what they are: These are small business tax hikes.

For this reason, I am offering an amendment to create a deficit-neutral reserve against prohibiting tax increases on small businesses, as defined by the Small Business Administration.

I urge my colleagues who believe in the importance of small businesses—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time is expired.

Mr. DAINES.—to join me in voting for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, our core belief is that taxes should not be raised on small businesses and that the wealthiest and the biggest corporations should pay their fair share.

This amendment is consistent with that. I am going to support it.

I hope we can do this on a voice vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3292

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3292) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, for my colleagues, the clerk is no longer going to recount, to save us a little time. I just urge my colleagues to please stay in your seats so we can move this along. Oh, and speak up when you are called. Is that what you mean? I have no trouble speaking loudly, as everyone knows here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Tennessee.

AMENDMENT NO. 3742

Mr. HAGERTY. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3742 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HAGERTY] proposes an amendment numbered 3742.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing sufficient resources to detain and deport a higher number of illegal aliens who have been convicted of a crime)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING SUFFICIENT RESOURCES TO DETAIN AND DEPORT A HIGHER NUMBER OF ALIENS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has sufficient resources to detain and deport a higher number of illegal aliens who have been convicted of a criminal offense in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. HAGERTY. Madam President, my amendment provides for ensuring that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which is charged by Congress with enforcing immigration laws in the United States, has sufficient resources to deport illegal aliens who have been convicted of crimes in the United States.

According to ICE's website, 92 percent of the illegal aliens that ICE deports have been convicted or charged with crimes. Yet despite the border crisis and record border crossings, the Biden administration has drastically reduced deportations to roughly one-quarter of what they were last fiscal year, reaching the lowest levels on record this spring, from over 28,000 in October of 2019 to less than 3,000 in April of 2021.

That means the administration is allowing thousands of criminal illegal aliens per month to remain in American communities and potentially commit more crimes.

I ask for your support for enforcing our immigration laws and deterring illegal immigration and criminal activity by providing the resources necessary to remove criminal illegal aliens from our streets.

Thank you, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Democratic whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, we all agree on one basic thing: No one who is dangerous to the United States should be allowed to come to this country. And those who are here and not citizens who are guilty of a serious crime should be removed from this country.

That is the highest law enforcement priority not only of those gathered

here but also of the Biden administration.

The Hagerty amendment, though, makes it clear that he is seeking to increase funding for detention and deportation of more undocumented immigrants who have been convicted of any crime in the United States—not a serious crime, not a violent crime, any crime—including nonviolent misdemeanors.

The ICE Agency has sufficient funds to carry out its law enforcement function, with a total budget of over \$8 billion. This overly broad amendment does not distinguish between the crimes committed by individuals, the serious ones versus those that are not.

It would divert ICE from focusing its resources on the truly serious public safety and national security threats. I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3742

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 351 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rosen
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Collins	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kelly	Shelby
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Hirono	Sanders
Bennet	Kaine	Schatz
Blumenthal	King	Schumer
Booker	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Brown	Leahy	Sinema
Cantwell	Lujan	Smith
Cardin	Manchin	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	
Hickenlooper	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3742) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Mississippi.

AMENDMENT NO. 3568

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3568 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mrs. HYDE-SMITH] proposes an amendment numbered 3568.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to adjustments to Federal funds for certain local jurisdictions)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADJUSTMENTS TO FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CERTAIN LOCAL JURISDICTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to adjustments to Federal funds for local governments within the jurisdiction of the committees receiving reconciliation instructions under section 2001, which may include limiting or eliminating Federal payments, other than funding under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Byrne JAG grant program”) or section 1701 of title I of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) (commonly known as the “COPS grant program”), to a local government whose district attorney directs its prosecutors to not prosecute certain violent offenses or serious offenses that result in damage or injury to the property of any other person, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Madam President, our Nation's communities and small businesses have had it rough these past 18 months as they struggle with the lasting effects of the pandemic. Today, they are also being victimized amid surging violent crime rates and progressive prosecutors who adopt nonprosecution policies. And, as a result, small businesses are left vulnerable and unassisted as they are burglarized, defaced, and destroyed.

It is understandable for victimized small businesses, law enforcement, and the public to be dispirited as they are left to pick up the pieces while rogue prosecutors ignore their constitutional duty by refusing to prosecute violent crimes that affect the health, safety, or economy of our communities.

Defying the rule of law and endangering the public has Mississippians and Americans across the country saying enough is enough.

My amendment is simple and straightforward. Any city that purposely obstructs the rule of law by refusing to prosecute—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH.—certain violent crimes will not be subsidized by the American taxpayers.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, the Senator from Mississippi has stated her case explicitly: If a prosecutor fails to prosecute a case, the town or community that he represents as prosecutor—the town or community—will be denied Federal funds. Think about this. Under the Senator's amendment, if a district attorney decides not to charge a certain property offense, even in just one case, the whole town will lose its eligibility for Federal funding under programs like the Violence Against Women Act—we know what that is; it is certainly a refuge for many people who are victims of domestic violence—or the Bulletproof Vest Grant Act to protect law enforcement in that same community. They would lose their opportunity for Federal grants under the Senator's amendment that she is offering.

I think we ought to think carefully about this. Prosecutors decide whether to proceed with a case or not proceed based on the amount of evidence, the likelihood of conviction, the possibility of securing a plea bargain for a lesser offense. To deny a community Federal funds—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. DURBIN.—or the police—I hope all of my colleagues would oppose this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3568

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 352 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

NAYS—52

Baldwin	Casey	Hassan
Bennet	Collins	Heinrich
Blumenthal	Coons	Hickenlooper
Booker	Cortez Masto	Hirono
Brown	Duckworth	Kaine
Cantwell	Durbin	Kelly
Cardin	Feinstein	King
Carper	Gillibrand	Klobuchar

Leahy	Peters	Stabenow
Lujan	Reed	Tester
Manchin	Romney	Van Hollen
Markey	Rosen	Warner
Menendez	Sanders	Warnock
Merkley	Schatz	Warren
Murphy	Schumer	Whitehouse
Murray	Shaheen	Wyden
Ossoff	Sinema	
Padilla	Smith	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3568) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 3650

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3650 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 3650.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting illegal aliens with criminal records from receiving conditional or lawful permanent resident status in the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enforcing immigration laws, which may include preventing aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States and have been convicted of a crime or have pending criminal charges from being granted conditional or lawful permanent resident status in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. GRASSLEY. This amendment creates a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that would prevent illegal immigrants with criminal records from obtaining lawful permanent resident status in our country. It is pretty simple. Prohibiting illegal immigrants with criminal convictions or pending criminal charges from receiving legal status in the United States should be a very easy call and shouldn't be very controversial. I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, the Grassley amendment would exclude from a path to citizenship any undocumented immigrant who has been convicted of any crime or who has been merely charged with a crime. This is a broad exclusion, applies to any criminal conviction no matter how long ago it took place, how minor the crime, and to any criminal charge even if the individual is ultimately exonerated.

This exclusion is also unnecessary because every legalization bill pending in the Senate requires a criminal background check and excludes individuals convicted of a serious crime. For example, the bipartisan House-passed Dream and Promise Act would bar an immigrant from receiving legal status if they have been convicted of any felony, any drug offense, or any crime of domestic violence.

Also, we have to accept the obvious: Crossing the border illegally can be a crime, if one wants to be charged with that. This amendment is inconsistent with due process and does nothing to increase public safety.

I urge my colleagues to vote no.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3650

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 353 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3650) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

AMENDMENT NO. 3626

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I call up my amendment 3626 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. SULLIVAN] proposes an amendment numbered 3626.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restricting United States funding to international organizations, such as the United Nations Human Rights Council, until the Department of State certifies that no members of the organization are state sponsors of terrorism, which may include a report from the Department of the Treasury on the prevalence of sanctioned entities in the organization)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RESTRICTING UNITED STATES FUNDING TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL, UNTIL THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CERTIFIES THAT NO MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM, WHICH MAY INCLUDE A REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY ON THE PREVALENCE OF SANCTIONED ENTITIES IN THE ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to restricting United States funding to international organizations, such as the United Nations Human Rights Council, until the Department of State certifies that no members of the organization are state sponsors of terrorism, which may include a report from the Department of the Treasury on the prevalence of sanctioned entities in the organization, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, my amendment would withhold American taxpayers' support to the United Nations Human Rights Council until the Department of State certifies that no members of the organization are state sponsors of terrorism and the Treasury Department reports on the prevalence of American sanctioned countries within the organization.

Right now, Cuba, which is designated by the State Department as a state sponsor of terrorism, serves on the U.N. Human Rights Council alongside authoritarian regimes and human rights abusers, Russia, and Communist China.

Recently, the Biden administration asked this very flawed international organization to investigate our own country's record on human rights. This is an outrage, and the Congress should respond by defunding the Human Rights Council until all of its member countries actually respect human rights.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, it is past 3 a.m., and we are dealing with another messaging amendment. Like the junior Senator from Alaska, we all oppose terrorism; we condemn state sponsors of it. But this amendment goes well beyond that and is drafted so broadly, whether intentionally or not, that it signals a cutoff of funding to every international organization—every single one—including the United Nations because some members are bad actors.

Now, our Republican colleagues are well aware that adversaries such as China are expanding their influence at some of the most important international organizations. They are calling the shots because we are not there. This amendment would cede the field to the Chinese so we can sit on the sidelines and watch them make the rules.

When Israel is wrongly signaled out at the U.N. Human Rights Commission, we will not be there to defend her. And when international standards are being created for high-tech issues, we will not lead the world, as we should. That is why this amendment should be defeated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, do I have any time to respond?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no time remaining.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3626

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 354 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Casey	Heinrich
Bennet	Coons	Hickenlooper
Blumenthal	Cortez Masto	Hirono
Booker	Duckworth	Kaine
Brown	Durbin	Kelly
Cantwell	Feinstein	King
Cardin	Gillibrand	Klobuchar
Carper	Hassan	Leahy

Luján
Manchin
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla

Peters
Reed
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith

Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3626) as rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

AMENDMENT NO. 3681

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3681 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CRUZ] proposes an amendment numbered 3681.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding or subsidize the import from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China of items relating to electric cars)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING FUNDING OR SUBSIDIZING THE IMPORT FROM THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA OF ITEMS RELATING TO ELECTRIC CARS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide funding to or subsidize the import of—

(1) significant goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly, or in part, in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to be used for the production of electric vehicles; and

(2) electric vehicles that incorporate or are otherwise produced using goods, wares, articles, or merchandise described in paragraph (1).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would fund or subsidize the import of electric vehicles with supply lines that run through Xinjiang.

Right now, the Chinese Communist Party is committing genocide against millions of Uighurs in Xinjiang. They are being tortured, murdered, and forced into slave labor. The CCP has exploited that slave labor to ensure that much of the world's EVs are made in Xinjiang and have parts produced in Xinjiang.

Our Nation is in perilous risk of becoming complicit in these atrocities as

part of the massive rush to import EVs. This amendment would prohibit our bringing in EVs that are made with slave labor. We cannot and should not fund slave labor in communist China.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I have been advised that inclusion of this amendment in the budget resolution would be corrosive to the privileged status of the resolution. Since this amendment contains material inappropriate for inclusion in the budget resolution, its adoption could jeopardize the privilege of this resolution, which would completely halt our efforts to consider a reconciliation bill later this year.

Additionally, this amendment is not germane as required by law. Accordingly, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and I would urge a vote against a motion to waive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Texas.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. CRUZ. Pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act, I move to waive, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 355 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr
Capito
Cassidy
Collins
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer

Graham
Grassley
Hagerty
Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Manchin
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Murkowski

Paul
Portman
Risch
Romney
Rubio
Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Tuberville
Wicker
Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich

Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Luján
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed

Rosen
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected and the amendment falls.

The motion was rejected.

The senior Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 3815

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3815 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 3815.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would cause a net increase in outlays unless the Director of the Congressional Budget Office certifies that inflation is below 3 percent)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CAUSE A NET INCREASE IN OUTLAYS UNLESS THE DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE CERTIFIES THAT INFLATION IS BELOW 3 PERCENT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause a net increase in outlays relative to the most recently published Congressional Budget Office baseline unless the Director of the Congressional Budget Office certifies (based on the most recent data available to the Director) that inflation, as measured in either the average of the annualized changes in the 3 most recently published monthly reports on the consumer price index for all-urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, or the previous year's unadjusted annual change in that index, is below 3 percent.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. LEE. Madam President, inflation is out of control. Very few seem to be willing to talk about it, much less address it.

Now, look, it hasn't been this bad since the great recession. Even then, only two of the months out of that entire crisis were as bad or worse than inflation is right now, and it is showing up in every consumer product Americans buy. Everything from groceries to gasoline, to housing, to healthcare is getting more expensive. Every dollar that we churn into the economy, that we print out when we don't have it, makes these and all other products more expensive.

Let's be clear. The spending is facilitated by this budget resolution, and that same spending will exacerbate inflation. It will worsen the pain that

Americans are feeling as they are filling their gas tanks and stocking their pantries and refrigerators.

When inflation is surging, we can't be piling onto the problem. We are not elected to make life worse. We need to get inflation back under our control.

This simple amendment would empower Congress to do that by making it harder for Congress to increase spending whenever inflation is above 3 percent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, this amendment is a poison pill that would defeat everything that many of us are trying to accomplish tonight in this historic budget: no reduction in childhood poverty; no expansion in childcare, pre-K, or Medicare; no investment in affordable housing or home healthcare; no paid family and medical leave; no effort to combat the existential threat of climate change; no creation of millions of good-paying jobs. Using an arbitrary inflation number, it would end all of that. This amendment must be defeated.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3815

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 356 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The amendment (No. 3815) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 3753

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 3753 and ask that it be reported by number and, while they are doing that, for someone to check on Senator TILLIS.

(Laughter.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. KENNEDY] proposes an amendment numbered 3753.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the current law tax treatment of like kind exchanges)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE CURRENT LAW TAX TREATMENT OF LIKE KIND EXCHANGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to maintaining the current law tax treatment of like kind exchanges under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, this amendment will prohibit any changes to the tax treatment of like-kind exchanges.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, it is my understanding that, after 15 hours or so, this is the last amendment of the night, and I recommend we do it by voice vote.

(Chorus of "ayes.")

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3753

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3753) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, we are about to vote on the budget resolution.

I remind my colleagues that we will have a vote very shortly thereafter on voting rights.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

VOTE ON S. CON. RES. 14, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to S. Con. Res. 14, as amended.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 357 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—1

Rounds

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14), as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 14

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for legislation that won't raise taxes on people making less than \$400,000 in the Senate.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.

Sec. 3003. Reserve fund.

Sec. 3004. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the Green New Deal.

Sec. 3005. Reserve fund relating to addressing the crisis of climate change.

Sec. 3006. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting privately-held businesses, farms, and ranches.

Sec. 3007. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting US competitiveness and innovation by supporting research and development.

Sec. 3008. Reserve fund relating to protecting taxpayer privacy while ensuring those evading the tax system pay what they owe.

Sec. 3009. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the Council on Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating rules or guidance that bans fracking in the United States.

Sec. 3010. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to facilitating improved internet service for Cuban citizens.

Sec. 3011. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to adjusting Federal funding for local jurisdictions.

Sec. 3012. Reserve fund relating to honoring the Capitol Police, DC Metropolitan Police, and first responders.

Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting or expediting the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies.

Sec. 3014. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to policies or legislation to prohibit the Department of Agriculture from making ineligible for financing fossil fuel-burning power plants.

Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the provisions of the American Rescue Plan Act.

Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing electric vehicle tax credits.

Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting or limiting the issuance of costly Clean Air Act permit requirements on farmers and ranchers in the United States or the imposition of new Federal methane requirements on livestock.

Sec. 3018. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding of the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to abortion funding.

Sec. 3020. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains, sourced by the United States and allies of the United States, for renewable energy materials, technology, and critical minerals.

Sec. 3021. Reserve fund relating to ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains by prohibiting the use of Federal funds to purchase materials, technology, and critical minerals produced, manufactured, or mined with forced labor.

Sec. 3022. Reserve fund relating to Great Lakes ice breaking operational improvements.

Sec. 3023. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to immigration enforcement and addressing the humanitarian crisis at the southern border.

Sec. 3024. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing quality education for children.

Sec. 3025. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to hiring 100,000 new police officers.

Sec. 3026. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing electricity blackouts and improving electricity reliability.

Sec. 3027. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting migrants and local communities against COVID-19.

Sec. 3028. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to studying and providing for tax equivalency under the payments in lieu of taxes program.

Sec. 3029. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses.

Sec. 3030. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing sufficient resources to detain and deport a higher number of aliens who have been convicted of a crime.

Sec. 3031. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the current law tax treatment of like kind exchanges.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4001. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 4002. Point of order against advance appropriations in the Senate.

Sec. 4003. Point of order against advance appropriations in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4004. Program integrity initiatives and other adjustments in the Senate.

Sec. 4005. Program integrity initiatives and other adjustments in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4006. Enforcement filing.

Sec. 4007. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.

Sec. 4008. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 4009. Adjustment for bipartisan infrastructure legislation in the Senate.

Sec. 4010. Adjustment for infrastructure legislation in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4011. Applicability of adjustments to discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 4012. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 4013. Appropriate budgetary adjustments in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4014. Adjustment for changes in the baseline in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4015. Scoring rule in the Senate for child care and pre-kindergarten legislation.

Sec. 4016. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,401,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,512,947,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,542,298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,565,871,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,773,174,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,995,160,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,090,582,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,218,130,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,352,218,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$4,505,614,000,000.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$4,417,362,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,579,359,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,699,353,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,940,084,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$5,107,577,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$5,311,640,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,633,086,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,722,075,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$6,064,522,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$6,365,907,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$4,698,391,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,671,457,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,714,709,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,936,110,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$5,087,789,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$5,288,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,635,713,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,667,301,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$6,024,068,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$6,322,190,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$1,297,011,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,158,510,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,172,411,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,370,239,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,314,615,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,293,690,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,545,131,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,449,171,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,671,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,816,576,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$30,789,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$32,141,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$33,526,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$35,059,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$36,570,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$37,952,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$39,733,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$41,296,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$43,188,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$45,150,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$24,622,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$25,826,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$27,153,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$28,678,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$30,219,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$31,776,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$33,737,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$35,521,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$37,692,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$39,987,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$765,704,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$763,985,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$782,245,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$770,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$799,520,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$776,297,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$817,214,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$794,946,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$835,351,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$810,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$843,873,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$821,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$852,499,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$836,561,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$861,191,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$834,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$870,003,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$848,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$880,156,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$858,990,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,740,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,368,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,170,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$64,121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,128,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,429,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,231,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,182,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$67,113,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$71,840,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,304,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,526,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,474,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,221,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,918,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$72,602,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,648,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,169,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,582,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,492,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,345,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,435,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,597,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,286,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$48,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,492,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,050,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,839,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,449,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,169,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,783,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,735,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,898,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,548,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,324,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,936,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,240,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,665,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,348,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,858,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,729,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,038,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$77,647,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,617,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$79,511,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,543,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,164,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,781,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,620,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$62,932,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,198,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,969,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,889,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,319,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$67,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,314,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$75,927,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$85,585,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$84,140,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$88,203,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$89,292,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$85,995,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$88,010,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,575,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$81,370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,930,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,272,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,352,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,251,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,666,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,676,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,063,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,334,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,368,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,442,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,240,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,860,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,614,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,761,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,151,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,501,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,471,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,186,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,629,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,874,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,159,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,989,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,515,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,284,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,105,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,495,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,284,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,411,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,017,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,785,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,146,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,609,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,045,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,752,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,248,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,992,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$12,894,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,789,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,410,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,462,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,105,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$112,406,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$133,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$113,887,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,957,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$115,061,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,082,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$115,757,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$114,226,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$116,887,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$116,667,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$109,698,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$119,447,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$110,385,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$121,240,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$110,874,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$122,515,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$106,173,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$117,702,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$107,256,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,633,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,543,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,007,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$33,380,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,430,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$34,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,461,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$34,658,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,839,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,744,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,238,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,136,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,524,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$36,097,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,943,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$36,452,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,429,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$38,014,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$159,805,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$208,172,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$180,462,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$225,204,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$200,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$249,029,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$211,940,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$243,908,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$212,123,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$226,623,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$214,568,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$218,916,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$217,422,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$218,221,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$220,255,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$219,079,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$229,691,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$228,404,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$244,488,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$242,537,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$853,696,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$952,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$804,345,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$827,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$800,361,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$809,731,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$830,330,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$830,449,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$855,834,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$849,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$876,704,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$869,791,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$908,063,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$906,081,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$940,898,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$939,318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$982,028,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$970,863,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,018,845,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,017,586,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$772,277,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$771,930,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$882,348,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$882,065,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$902,102,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$901,899,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,018,540,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,018,302,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,091,095,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,090,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,168,909,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,168,581,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,326,565,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,326,191,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,262,774,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,262,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,425,734,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,425,284,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,509,905,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,509,433,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$830,063,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$867,038,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$820,620,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$836,905,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$821,754,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$811,159,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$792,146,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$780,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$730,424,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$725,612,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$733,601,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$724,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$752,515,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$749,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$764,277,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$749,137,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$781,991,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$772,369,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$802,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$792,858,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,020,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,020,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,129,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$50,129,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,591,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$53,591,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,355,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$57,355,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,932,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$67,932,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,299,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$74,299,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,053,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$79,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$84,197,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$84,197,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$89,406,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$89,406,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$93,932,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$93,932,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$274,340,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$282,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$279,810,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$279,868,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$288,676,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$276,026,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$297,105,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$299,907,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$305,075,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$307,739,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$313,512,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$316,417,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$322,020,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$336,852,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$331,220,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$315,456,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$340,439,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$338,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$350,829,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,032,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,614,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$78,094,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$77,444,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$77,431,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,904,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$78,533,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,626,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$78,861,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$81,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$80,382,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$82,849,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$81,809,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$84,495,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$83,423,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$86,184,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$85,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,881,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$86,642,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$96,549,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$94,529,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,565,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$111,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,912,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$33,642,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,382,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$32,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,935,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$33,585,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,538,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,016,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,168,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,540,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,798,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,807,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,432,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,024,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,103,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,539,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,123,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,544,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$373,011,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$373,011,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$378,542,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$378,542,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$407,539,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$407,539,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$464,069,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$464,069,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$541,134,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$541,134,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$623,392,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$623,392,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$719,805,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$719,805,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$813,280,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$813,280,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$918,333,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$918,333,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,025,810,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,025,810,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,507,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,129,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$14,188,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,706,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$11,538,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$6,811,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$9,499,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$7,389,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$8,979,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$7,646,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$7,240,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$6,478,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$5,238,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$4,559,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$5,126,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$3,651,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$5,898,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$3,393,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,530,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,034,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$183,888,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$191,273,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$116,355,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$123,615,000,000.

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

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$989,019,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,084,547,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,128,287,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,167,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,211,081,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,257,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,305,822,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,354,109,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,401,701,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,451,146,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022: \$1,073,387,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,153,424,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,231,164,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,311,894,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,389,018,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,472,602,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,566,258,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,662,981,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,764,408,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,868,859,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,339,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,311,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,541,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,490,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,757,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,969,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,912,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,185,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,128,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,405,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,347,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,631,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,571,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,862,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,098,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,035,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,343,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,278,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$278,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$278,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$287,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$287,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$299,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$310,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$310,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$321,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$320,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$332,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$332,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$344,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$343,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$356,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$355,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$368,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$367,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$381,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$380,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. 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 \$135,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(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 \$332,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(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 \$83,076,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(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 increase the deficit by not more than \$198,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(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 \$67,264,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(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 2022 through 2031.

(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 \$726,380,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(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 \$37,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(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 \$20,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(j) 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 \$107,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(k) 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 \$25,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(l) 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 \$18,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than September 15, 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.

SEC. 2002. 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 increase the deficit by not more than \$89,100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(b) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$779,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(c) 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 increase the deficit by not more than \$486,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(d) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that

increase the deficit by not more than \$339,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(e) 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 \$500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(f) 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 \$107,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(g) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$25,600,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(h) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$7,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$45,510,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(j) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$17,500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(k) 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 \$60,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(l) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$18,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

(m) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means 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 2022 through 2031.

(n) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than September 15, 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.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION THAT WON'T RAISE TAXES ON PEOPLE MAKING LESS THAN \$400,000 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 one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in revenues, without raising taxes on people making less than \$400,000, by the amounts in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for

the time period of fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2031.

SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 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, except that no adjustment shall be made pursuant to this subsection if such legislation raises taxes on people making less than \$400,000.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this subsection, 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).

(b) 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 concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to this concurrent resolution 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.

(2) 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 this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 3003. RESERVE FUND.

(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 for the time period of fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2031.

(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 following time periods: fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2026 and fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2031.

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT THE GREEN NEW DEAL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal greenhouse gas restrictions, which may include limiting or prohibiting legislation or regulations to implement the Green New Deal, to ship United States companies and jobs overseas, to impose soaring electricity, gasoline, home heating oil, and other energy prices on working class families, or to make the United States increasingly dependent on foreign supply chains, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3005. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING THE CRISIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing the crisis of climate change through new policies that create jobs, reduce pollution, and strengthen the economy of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3006. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING PRIVATELY-HELD BUSINESSES, FARMS, AND RANCHES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting privately-held businesses, farms, and ranches, which may include—

- (1) preserving the tax principles in effect as of the date of the adoption of this resolution which are applicable to owning, operating, or transferring such businesses, farms, and ranches,
- (2) preserving the full benefit of the step-up in basis for assets acquired from a decedent, or
- (3) extending tax relief for such businesses, farms or ranches,

provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3007. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING US COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION BY SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting United States economic competitiveness and innovation, which may include expanding the research and development tax credit for small businesses and preserving full expensing for research and development investments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3008. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING TAXPAYER PRIVACY WHILE ENSURING THOSE EVADING THE TAX SYSTEM PAY WHAT THEY OWE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening Federal tax administration, which may include requiring reporting on large financial account balances to ensure those evading the tax system pay what they owe while protecting the privacy of American taxpayer and small business tax information, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FACILITATING IMPROVED INTERNET SERVICE FOR CUBAN CITIZENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments

between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, which may include ensuring that the internet is an engine for innovation and economic growth for the Cuban people, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADJUSTING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to adjustments to Federal funds for local governments within the jurisdiction of the committees receiving reconciliation instructions under section 2001 of this resolution, which may include limiting or eliminating Federal payments, other than grants under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Byrne JAG grant program”) or section 1701 of title I of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) (commonly known as the “COPS grant program”), to local governments that defund the police, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3012. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HONORING THE CAPITOL POLICE, DC METROPOLITAN POLICE, AND FIRST RESPONDERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to honoring the United States Capitol Police, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police, and all other first responders, who fought and died protecting Congress and the United States Capitol from the mob of insurrectionists on January 6th, 2021, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING OR EXPEDITING THE DEPLOYMENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION TECHNOLOGIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and energy policies, which may include supporting or expediting the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies (including technologies that may be used on coal- and natural gas-fired power plants) in the United States to lower emissions and to increase the use of captured

carbon dioxide for valuable products and enhanced oil recovery, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3014. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO POLICIES OR LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM MAKING INELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING POWER PLANTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to agriculture policy, which may include prohibiting or limiting the Department of Agriculture from making ineligible for financing the construction, maintenance, or improvement of fossil fuel-burning power plants by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limitations on Federal relief funds for State or local governments, which may include lifting or prohibiting restrictions related to modifications to a State's or territory's tax revenue source, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MEANS-TESTING ELECTRIC VEHICLE TAX CREDITS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to means-testing electric vehicle tax credits, which may include limiting eligibility of individuals with an adjusted gross income of greater than \$100,000 or setting maximum car values allowed for eligible purchases at \$40,000, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING OR LIMITING THE ISSUANCE OF COSTLY CLEAN AIR ACT PERMIT REQUIREMENTS ON FARMERS AND RANCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES OR THE IMPOSITION OF NEW FEDERAL METHANE REQUIREMENTS ON LIVESTOCK.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental policies under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), which may include prohibiting or limiting the issuance of costly permit requirements under that Act on farmers and ranchers in the United States or the imposition of any new Federal methane requirements on livestock that would have the effect of increasing the cost of beef and other critical products, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental policies under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), which may include prohibiting or limiting the issuance of costly permit requirements under that Act on farmers and ranchers in the United States or the imposition of any new Federal methane requirements on livestock that would have the effect of increasing the cost of beef and other critical products, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3018. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, which may include additional resources for enforcement activities or additional sanctions against terrorist organizations, including those in the Gaza Strip and their members, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ABORTION FUNDING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving health programs, which may include prohibiting funding for abortions consistent with the Hyde amendment or limitations on Federal funding to State or local governments that discriminate against entities who refuse to participate in abortion consistent with the Weldon amendment, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ROBUST, SECURE, AND HUMANE SUPPLY CHAINS, SOURCED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGY, AND CRITICAL MINERALS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal energy policy, which may include ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains for renewable energy products and critical minerals and prohibiting or limiting renewable energy projects funded or subsidized by Federal funds from purchasing materials, technology, and critical minerals produced in China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

hibiting or limiting renewable energy projects funded or subsidized by Federal funds from purchasing materials, technology, and critical minerals produced in China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3021. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ROBUST, SECURE, AND HUMANE SUPPLY CHAINS BY PROHIBITING THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO PURCHASE MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGY, AND CRITICAL MINERALS PRODUCED, MANUFACTURED, OR MINED WITH FORCED LABOR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring robust, secure, and humane supply chains by prohibiting the use of Federal funds to purchase materials, technology, and critical minerals produced, manufactured, or mined with forced labor by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3022. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GREAT LAKES ICE BREAKING OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving Coast Guard operations, which may include funding for the acquisition, design, and construction of a Great Lakes heavy icebreaker, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3023. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AND ADDRESSING THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to immigration enforcement, which may include strengthening enforcement of immigration laws to address the humanitarian crisis at the southern border, dramatically increasing funding for smart and effective border security measures, improving asylum processing, and reducing immigration court backlogs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3024. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing quality education for children, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing quality education for the children of the United States, which may include prohibiting or limiting Federal funding from being used to promote critical race theory or compel teachers or students to affirm critical race theory in prekindergarten programs, elementary schools, and secondary schools, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3025. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HIRING 100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to public safety, which may include funding the hiring of 100,000 new police officers nationwide, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3026. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING ELECTRICITY BLACKOUTS AND IMPROVING ELECTRICITY RELIABILITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and energy policies, which may include promoting the increased deployment and use of, or supporting the expansion of, baseload power resources in the United States, including coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants with carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration technologies and nuclear power to prevent blackouts and improve electric reliability, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3027. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING MIGRANTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AGAINST COVID-19.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting migrants and local communities against COVID-19, which may include resources for testing and treatment of migrants at the United States border, resources for quarantining migrants who test positive, or prohibiting migrants who have not received a negative COVID-19 test from being transported elsewhere, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legisla-

tion would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3028. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STUDYING AND PROVIDING FOR TAX EQUIVALENCY UNDER THE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to studying and providing for tax equivalency under the payments in lieu of taxes program established under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3029. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3030. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING SUFFICIENT RESOURCES TO DETAIN AND DEPORT A HIGHER NUMBER OF ALIENS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has sufficient resources to detain and deport a higher number of illegal aliens who have been convicted of a criminal offense in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 3031. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE CURRENT LAW TAX TREATMENT OF LIKE KIND EXCHANGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to maintaining the current law tax treatment of like kind exchanges under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legisla-

tion would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 4001. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) SENATE.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this subsection.

(2) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this subsection, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633, 642), section 404(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

(3) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this subsection, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in paragraph (5).

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(5) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

- (i) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);
- (ii) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;
- (iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;
- (iv) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and
- (v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(6) REPEAL.—In the Senate, section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, shall no longer apply.

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, if a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report contains a provision providing new budget authority and outlays or reducing revenue, and a designation of such provision as emergency requirement, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall not count the budgetary effects of such provision for any purpose in the House of Representatives.

(2) PROPOSAL TO STRIKE.—A proposal to strike a designation under paragraph (1)

shall be excluded from an evaluation of budgetary effects for any purpose in the House of Representatives.

(3) **AMENDMENT TO REDUCE AMOUNTS.**—An amendment offered under paragraph (2) that also proposes to reduce each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the pending measure that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available shall be in order at any point in the reading of the pending measure.

(4) **REFERENCES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—All references to section 1(f) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(B) **BBEDCA.**—All references to a designation by the Congress for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) for amounts for fiscal year 2022 or succeeding fiscal years in any legislation implementing a bipartisan infrastructure agreement shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 4002. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **POINT OF ORDER.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation for a discretionary account.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2022 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2022, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2023, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2023.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority in each fiscal year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting;

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Community Care, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration;

(4) for legislation implementing a bipartisan infrastructure agreement, as determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate; and

(5) for the Department of Health and Human Services for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts—

(A) in an amount that is not more than the amount provided for fiscal year 2022 in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2022; and

(B) in an amount that is not more than the amount provided for fiscal year 2023 in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2023.

(c) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEAL.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) **FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(e) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

SEC. 4003. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House of Representatives, except as provided in subsection (b), any general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide an advance appropriation.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, activities, or accounts identified in lists submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget—

(1) for fiscal year 2023, under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for fiscal year 2024, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for fiscal year 2023, under the heading “Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations”.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2022, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available following fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 4004. PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, after the reporting of a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in subsection (b) or the adoption of a motion to proceed to, the offering of an amendment to, the laying before the Senate of an amendment between the Houses to, or the submission of a conference report on such a bill or joint resolution—

(1) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the budgetary aggregates and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) by the amount of new budget authority in that measure for that purpose and the outlays flowing therefrom; and

(2) following any adjustment under paragraph (1), the Committee on Appropriations

of the Senate may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)) to carry out this section.

(b) **MATTERS DESCRIBED.**—Matters referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

(1) **CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et seq.), for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such costs for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$1,435,000,000.

(B) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this paragraph—

(i) the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$273,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews, redeterminations, cooperative disability investigation units, and the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys under the heading “Limitation on Administrative Expenses” for the Social Security Administration;

(ii) the term “continuing disability reviews” means continuing disability reviews under sections 221(i) and 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(i), 1382c(a)(4)), including work-related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual’s ability to engage in substantial gainful activity; and

(iii) the term “redetermination” means redetermination of eligibility under sections 1611(c)(1) and 1614(a)(3)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(1), 1382c(a)(3)(H)).

(2) **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ENFORCEMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap (including an amount for Internal Revenue Service Enforcement (account 020-0913), for Internal Revenue Service Operations Support (account 020-0919), for Internal Revenue Service Business Systems Modernization (account 020-0921), or for Internal Revenue Service Taxpayer Services (account 020-0912)), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$417,000,000.

(B) **DEFINITION.**—In this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$11,919,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, for Internal Revenue Service Enforcement (account 020-0913), Internal

Revenue Service Operations Support (account 020-0919), Internal Revenue Service Business Systems Modernization (account 020-0921), or Internal Revenue Service Taxpayer Services (account 020-0912).

(3) **HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75-8393-0-7-571), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such program for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$556,000,000.

(B) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$317,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75-8393-0-7-571).

(4) **REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such grants for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$133,000,000.

(B) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$117,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

(5) **WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.**—

(A) **ADDITIONAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—If, for any of fiscal years 2022 through 2027, a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for such a fiscal year provides an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the adjustments for that fiscal year shall be the amount of additional new budget authority provided in that measure for wildfire suppression operations for that fiscal year, but shall not exceed the amount for that fiscal year specified in section 251(b)(2)(F)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(F)(i)).

(B) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this paragraph, the terms “additional new budget authority” and “wildfire suppression operations” have the meanings given those terms in section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(F)(ii)).

(6) **DISASTER RELIEF.**—

(A) **ADDITIONAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for

fiscal year 2022 provides an amount for disaster relief, the adjustment for fiscal year 2022 shall be the total of such appropriations for fiscal year 2022 designated as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the amount equal to the total amount calculated for fiscal year 2022 in accordance with the formula in section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)(i)), except that such formula shall be applied by substituting “fiscal years 2012 through 2022” for “fiscal years 2012 through 2021”.

(B) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this paragraph, the term “disaster relief” means activities carried out pursuant to a determination under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

(7) **VETERANS MEDICAL CARE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for veterans medical care (in the Medical Services, Medical Community Care, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such medical care for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$7,602,000,000.

(B) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this paragraph, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$89,849,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for veterans medical care.

(C) **APPLICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS.**—The adjustments made pursuant to subsection (a) for legislation shall—

(1) apply while that legislation is under consideration;

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

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

SEC. 4005. PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **ADJUSTMENT FOR CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et seq.), for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such purpose, but shall not exceed \$1,435,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this subsection—

(A) the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$273,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews, redeterminations, co-operative disability investigation units, and fraud prosecutions under

the heading “Limitation on Administrative Expenses” for the Social Security Administration;

(B) the term “continuing disability reviews” means continuing disability reviews under sections 221(i) and 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(i), 1382c(a)(4)), including work related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual’s ability to engage in substantial gainful activity; and

(C) the term “redetermination” means redetermination of eligibility under sections 1611(c)(1) and 1614(a)(3)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(1), 1382c(a)(3)(H)).

(3) **REFERENCES.**—All references to section 1(k) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(b) **ADJUSTMENT FOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX ENFORCEMENT.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, in the Enforcement account and the Operations Support account of the Internal Revenue Service of the Department of the Treasury, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority provided in such measure for such purpose, but shall not exceed \$417,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$9,141,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, of the Internal Revenue Service.

(3) **REFERENCES.**—All references to section 1(i) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(c) **ADJUSTMENT FOR HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75-8393-0-7-571), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such purpose for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$556,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$317,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified to pay for the costs of the health care fraud and abuse control program.

(3) **REFERENCES.**—All references to section 1(j) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated

for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(d) **REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such grants for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$133,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$117,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

(e) **ADJUSTMENT FOR WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the adjustment shall be the amount of additional new budget authority specified in such measure as being for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$2,450,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this subsection—

(A) the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for a fiscal year in an appropriation Act that is in excess of the average costs for wildfire suppression operations as reported in the budget of the President submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2015 and are specified to pay for the costs of wildfire suppression operations; and

(B) the term “wildfire suppression operations” means the emergency and unpredictable aspects of wildland firefighting, including—

(i) support, response, and emergency stabilization activities;

(ii) other emergency management activities; and

(iii) the funds necessary to repay any transfers needed for the costs of wildfire suppression operations.

(3) **REFERENCES.**—All references to section 1(h) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(f) **ADJUSTMENT FOR DISASTER RELIEF.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations specifies an amount that Congress designates as being for disaster relief, the adjustment for fiscal year 2022 shall be the total of such appropriations for fiscal year 2022 designated as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the total of—

(A) the average over the previous 10 fiscal years (excluding the highest and lowest fiscal years) of the sum of the funding provided for disaster relief (as that term is defined on the date immediately before March 23, 2018);

(B) 5 percent of the total appropriations provided in the previous 10 fiscal years, net of any rescissions of budget authority enacted in the same period, with respect to amounts provided for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and designated by the Congress as an emergency; and

(C) the cumulative net total of the unused carryover for fiscal year 2018 and all subsequent fiscal years, where the unused carryover for each fiscal year is calculated as the sum of the amounts in subparagraphs (A) and (B) less the enacted appropriations for that fiscal year that have been designated as being for disaster relief.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection, the term “disaster relief” means activities carried out pursuant to a determination under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

(3) **REFERENCES.**—All references to section 1(g) of H. Res. 467 (117th Congress) in any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to this subsection of this concurrent resolution.

(g) **VETERANS MEDICAL CARE.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for veterans medical care (in the Medical Services, Medical Community Care, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration), then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such medical care for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$7,602,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$89,849,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for veterans medical care.

SEC. 4006. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

(a) **SENATE.**—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 2022 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 alloca-

tions for fiscal years 2022, 2022 through 2026, and 2022 through 2031 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).

(b) **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 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 2022. 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 2022 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 2022 and for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 4007. 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. 4008. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) **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 resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

(b) **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—In the House of Representatives, upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary

levels in this concurrent resolution accordingly.

SEC. 4009. ADJUSTMENT FOR BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—In the Senate, upon the enactment of an infrastructure bill or joint resolution, including legislation implementing a bipartisan infrastructure agreement, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution to reflect changes resulting from the enactment of such bill or joint resolution.

(b) **DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the levels of budget authority and outlays shall be determined on the basis of estimates submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 4010. ADJUSTMENT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels included in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the enactment of an infrastructure bill or joint resolution, including legislation implementing the INVEST in America Act or a bipartisan infrastructure agreement.

SEC. 4011. APPLICABILITY OF ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, the adjustments provided by section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) shall not apply to allocations, aggregates, or other budgetary levels established pursuant to this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 4012. 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 4006(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 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 4006(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 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 sec-

tion 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. 4013. APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may make appropriate budgetary adjustments of new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom pursuant to the adjustment authorities provided by this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 4014. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives 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 2022 through 2031.

SEC. 4015. SCORING RULE IN THE SENATE FOR CHILD CARE AND PRE-KINDERGARTEN LEGISLATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, for the purposes of estimates with respect to any child care or pre-kindergarten legislation during the 117th Congress, the Congressional Budget Office shall consider funding for programs under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.) to continue at baseline levels.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—This section shall not apply to any bill or joint resolution making appropriations for discretionary accounts.

SEC. 4016. 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, 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.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The majority leader.

Mr. **SCHUMER**. Madam President, now, Senate Democrats have just taken a massive step toward restoring the middle class in the 21st century, giving more Americans the chance to get there.

Teddy Roosevelt said:

Nothing in [the] world is . . . worth doing unless it means effort, pain, [and] difficulty.

What we are doing here is not easy. Democrats have labored for months to reach this point, and there are many labors to come, but I can say with absolute certainty that it will be worth doing.

The Democratic budget will bring a generational transformation to how our economy works for average Americans. It will cut taxes for American families; it will lower costs for everyone; it will create good-paying jobs while tackling climate change; and it will be paid for by making our Tax Code more progressive and more fair:

asking corporations and the wealthy to pay their fair share; it will help middle-class Americans stay in the middle class; and it will build ladders into the middle class.

It will restore the basic social contract in America: If you work hard, you can do better and pass on even greater opportunities for your children.

And, in doing so, my friends, it will restore something in the American character that we have nearly lost: that hopeful optimism; that can-do attitude; that frontier spirit—eyes fixed on the horizons; the kindness and decency and faith in the future that is fundamental not only to the American spirit but to American democracy. I can think of no more worthy pursuit.

RECOGNIZING U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET STAFF

Mr. **GRAHAM**. Mr. President, I want to say a quick thank you to my Budget Committee staff who have worked very hard over the past couple of weeks. They worked late nights, crunched the numbers, provided support to Republican offices on amendment drafting and more.

Starting with our support staff, who help both sides of the aisle on committee: chief clerk Katie Smith, staff assistants Ben Mason and Maeve Poulson, and computer systems administrator George Woodall.

Our senior staff, who manage an excellent team and keep everyone on track: staff director Nick Myers, who worked up until the buzzer, but couldn't be here for vote-arama as he and his wife, Christine, welcomed their first child.

Deputy staff director and chief counsel Joe Keeley, deputy staff director Matt Giroux, and budget policy director Becky Cole.

Executive assistant Katherine Rossi is an invaluable member of our team and helps to keep our team organized and operating at our best.

Our team of analysts who dig into the numbers of the budget resolution and interpret what it means for the country, they also do important work coordinating with other offices on amendments:

Professional Staff Members: Kevin Dawson, Chris Devine, Derek Gondek, Chad Miller, Alyssa Palisi, and John Stout; along with economist Eric Hartman, senior policy adviser Walker Truluck, and general counsel Krisann Pearce.

Our director of coalitions and outreach Blair Bjellos did an excellent job communicating with outside groups and stakeholders to keep them informed and involved throughout the process. She also makes sure Republican Senate offices are plugged in on amendment order and details during vote-arama.

My committee communications team, communications director Taylor Reidy and senior communications adviser Joe Brenckle help to translate