

and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, and for other purposes.

S. 2769

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2769, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to cover physician services delivered by podiatric physicians to ensure access by Medicaid beneficiaries to appropriate quality foot and ankle care, to amend title XVIII of such Act to modify the requirements for diabetic shoes to be included under Medicare, and for other purposes.

S. 2808

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2808, a bill to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 2952

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2952, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow manufacturers and sponsors of a drug to use alternative testing methods to animal testing to investigate the safety and effectiveness of a drug, and for other purposes.

S. 2956

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2956, a bill to advance targeted, high-impact, and evidence-based inventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition, to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3417

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3417, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities who need long-term services and supports, and for other purposes.

S. 3495

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3495, a bill to create a point of order against spending that will increase inflation unless inflation is not greater than 4.5 percent, and for other purposes.

S. 3607

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3607, a bill to award a Congressional gold medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3909, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 3957

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3957, a bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to make certain activities eligible for grants from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 4102

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 4102, a bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update the resource limit for supplemental security income eligibility.

S. 4161

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4161, a bill to establish effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4202

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4202, a bill to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer's Project Act.

S. 4203

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4203, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 4252

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4252, a bill to terminate duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula, and for other purposes.

S. 4255

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4255, a bill to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism.

S. 4261

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr.

PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4261, a bill to suspend duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4278

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4278, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the purchase of certain firearms by individuals under 21 years of age, and for other purposes.

S. 4335

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4335, a bill to improve voter access to the ballot box through automatic voter registration, and for other purposes.

S. 4343

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 4343, a bill to require any convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response reached by the World Health Assembly to be subject to Senate ratification.

S. CON. RES. 38

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 38, a concurrent resolution declaring a state of emergency due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, in order to establish a waiver of the minimum tonnage requirements of section 55305 of title 46, United States Code.

S. RES. 394

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 394, a resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent source of news to closed societies in Asia.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2024 THROUGH 2032

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

S. CON. RES. 41

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2023 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2024 through 2032.

(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 2023.

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—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 2001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 2002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 3001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 3002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 3003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 3004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 3005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 3006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 3007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 3008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 3009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 3010. Adjustments to reflect legislation not included in the baseline.

Sec. 3011. Authority.

Sec. 3012. 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 2023 through 2032:

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

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

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,753,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,736,891,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,747,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,840,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,927,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,051,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,207,417,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,372,177,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$4,546,524,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$4,735,590,000,000.

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

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.

Fiscal year 2032: \$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 2023: \$4,733,014,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,296,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,985,572,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,747,332,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,513,561,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,829,915,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$3,935,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,057,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$4,122,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$4,352,626,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023: \$4,688,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,406,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,142,317,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,893,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,660,151,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,769,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$3,883,054,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$3,999,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$4,119,532,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$4,284,314,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023: –\$934,034,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: –\$669,829,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: –\$395,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: –\$52,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$267,677,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$281,638,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$324,363,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$372,631,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$426,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$451,276,000,000.

(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 2023: \$31,761,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$32,588,955,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$33,153,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$33,359,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$33,122,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$32,902,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$32,691,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$32,500,902,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$32,248,671,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$31,894,107,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023: \$25,192,786,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$25,919,336,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$26,470,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$26,687,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$26,612,846,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$26,630,541,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$26,603,095,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$26,710,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$26,753,264,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$26,757,117,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2023 through 2032 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$841,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$808,162,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$864,903,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$828,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$886,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$856,141,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$908,158,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$878,102,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$930,764,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$900,086,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$954,148,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$928,847,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$977,559,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$939,564,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,001,321,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$968,791,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,026,322,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$992,818,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,049,254,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,016,041,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,110,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$65,797,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$71,842,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$67,566,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,417,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$70,326,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,176,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$72,251,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,942,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,775,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,817,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$75,464,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,669,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$77,206,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$82,504,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$79,116,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$84,402,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$81,005,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$86,363,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$82,801,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,244,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,348,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,241,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$41,319,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,172,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,283,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,127,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,113,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,127,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,978,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,166,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$44,830,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,206,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$45,852,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,256,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$46,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,344,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,939,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,481,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$49,026,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,641,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,419,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$15,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,138,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$17,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,578,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,097,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,467,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,962,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,360,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment
(300):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$100,434,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$59,404,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$104,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,382,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$106,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$82,189,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$107,396,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$89,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$109,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$94,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$112,061,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$97,839,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$114,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$100,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$116,837,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$103,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$119,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$106,680,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$122,860,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$110,578,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,663,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,229,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$35,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$37,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,796,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,991,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,687,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,611,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$37,545,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$37,519,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,206,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$86,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,218,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$91,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,722,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$95,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$97,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$54,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$97,733,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$62,155,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$98,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$99,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,033,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$100,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$101,725,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,844,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$103,945,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,730,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$165,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$134,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$168,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$143,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$171,110,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$154,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$174,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$162,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$176,575,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$169,448,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$178,934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$174,010,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$181,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$177,958,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$178,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$178,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$180,397,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$183,113,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$188,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$192,617,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development
(450):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,737,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$59,990,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,716,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$56,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$49,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,382,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$51,632,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,504,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,492,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$53,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,206,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$55,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$56,197,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$57,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,152,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and
Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$123,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$197,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$126,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$175,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$129,008,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$150,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$132,958,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$135,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$136,906,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$133,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$140,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$137,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$142,863,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$139,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$145,304,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$142,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$148,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$145,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$151,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$148,419,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$837,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$886,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$769,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$775,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$780,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$773,206,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$820,401,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$807,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$857,181,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$841,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$887,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$880,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$928,363,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$922,004,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$980,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$965,919,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,021,443,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,013,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,075,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,064,624,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$856,689,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$856,504,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$861,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$861,544,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$976,499,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$976,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,056,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,056,291,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,136,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,136,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,298,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,299,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,218,610,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,218,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,390,273,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,390,392,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,476,694,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,476,507,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,596,938,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,596,754,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$680,997,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$690,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$670,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$677,473,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$668,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$669,489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$684,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$686,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$683,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$677,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$705,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$704,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$710,254,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$695,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$730,398,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$720,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$746,179,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$735,470,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$762,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$750,835,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,290,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$56,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$56,030,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$59,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$59,756,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$70,790,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$70,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$77,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$77,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$82,749,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$82,749,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$88,357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$88,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$94,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$94,188,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$99,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$99,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$104,904,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$104,904,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$286,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$285,413,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$299,224,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$284,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$310,121,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$308,602,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$319,942,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$318,545,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$329,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$328,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$340,121,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$333,447,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$351,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$333,422,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$362,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$360,287,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$375,511,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$372,935,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$387,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$385,276,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$79,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$77,635,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$81,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$80,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$83,817,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$82,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$86,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$84,486,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$89,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$87,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$91,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$89,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$94,069,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$91,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$96,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$94,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$99,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$97,046,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$108,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$106,256,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,235,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,914,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,704,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,374,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$34,227,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$35,148,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,246,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$36,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$35,415,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$37,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,441,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,267,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$39,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,971,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$505,435,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$505,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$585,305,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$585,305,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$661,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$661,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$735,568,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$735,568,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$807,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$807,471,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$890,854,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$890,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$969,029,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$969,029,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,045,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,045,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,129,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,129,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,216,035,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,216,035,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$117,771,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$117,771,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$451,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$452,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$450,633,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$450,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$375,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$374,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$379,371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$377,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$388,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$388,821,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$386,690,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$382,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$366,912,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$364,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$835,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$829,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,390,024,213.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
(20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$511,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$298,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,074,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$799,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,577,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,313,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$2,048,698,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,776,239,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$2,082,563,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,056,389,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$2,078,732,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,989,162,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$2,323,431,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,258,046,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$2,542,293,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,426,280,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$2,659,692,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$2,602,440,000,000.
 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$127,442,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$129,087,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$117,411,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$117,316,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$121,572,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$122,695,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$125,579,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$125,354,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$136,065,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$137,290,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$141,442,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$141,167,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$138,935,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$138,660,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$144,140,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$143,865,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$148,093,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$147,818,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority,
 —\$153,956,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$153,831,000,000.

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 2023: \$1,136,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,186,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,228,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,272,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,320,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,369,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,420,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,472,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,527,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$1,584,000,000,000.

(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 2023: \$1,320,290,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,408,997,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,491,333,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,576,748,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,665,182,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,760,444,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,859,623,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,962,593,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$2,068,247,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$2,174,947,000,000.

(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 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,462,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,388,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,685,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,620,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,840,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,110,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,052,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,326,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,268,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,553,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,493,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,779,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,718,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,013,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,951,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,255,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,191,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,435,000,000.

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 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$296,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$295,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$320,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$319,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$331,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$330,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$343,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$342,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$356,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$355,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$368,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$367,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$380,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$379,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$394,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$393,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$406,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 2001. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND OTHER SAVINGS.

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 efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 2002. RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

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 health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

SEC. 3001. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered point of order” means a point of order—

(1) under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(2) which, but for subsection (b), may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—

(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

SEC. 3002. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) 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, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, 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 section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, 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 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations,

aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) **DESIGNATIONS.**—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, 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 subsection (f).

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, 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.).

(e) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.**—

(A) **WAIVER.**—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) **APPEALS.**—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of two-thirds 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 this subsection.

(3) **DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under paragraph (1) 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)).

(5) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, 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 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.

(f) **CRITERIA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) **UNFORESEEN.**—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) **INAPPLICABILITY.**—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.

SEC. 3003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—During each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032, 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 the amount of new budget authority, outlays, or deficits to be more than, or would cause the amount of revenues to be less than, the amount set forth under any allocation, aggregate, or other level established under this resolution.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds 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).

SEC. 3004. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(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 appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds 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).

SEC. 3005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section—

(1) the term “covered bill or joint resolution” means a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee of Congress (including the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget of either House);

(2) the term “Director” means the Director of the Congressional Budget Office;

(3) the term “existing duplicative or overlapping feature” means an element of the Federal Government previously identified as an area of duplication, overlap, or fragmentation in a GAO duplication and overlap report;

(4) the term “GAO duplication and overlap report” means each annual report prepared by the Comptroller General under section 21 of Public Law 111–139 (31 U.S.C. 712 note); and

(5) the term “new duplicative or overlapping feature” means a new Federal program,

office, or initiative created under a covered bill or joint resolution that would duplicate or overlap with an existing duplicative or overlapping feature.

(b) **DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS.**—For each covered bill or joint resolution—

(1) the Comptroller General of the United States shall, to the extent practicable—

(A) determine the extent to which the covered bill or joint resolution creates a risk of a new duplicative or overlapping feature and, if the risk so warrants, identify—

(i) the name of the new Federal program, office, or initiative;

(ii) the section of the covered bill or joint resolution at which the new duplicative or overlapping feature is established; and

(iii) the GAO duplication and overlap report in which the existing duplicative or overlapping feature is identified; and

(B) submit the information described in subparagraph (A) to the Director and the committee that reported the covered bill or joint resolution; and

(C) publish the information prepared under subparagraph (A) on the website of the Government Accountability Office; and

(2) subject to subsection (c), the Director may include the information submitted by the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B) as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains submitted by the Director under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653).

(c) **ESTIMATE BY DIRECTOR.**—If the Comptroller General of the United States has not submitted to the Director the information for a covered bill or joint resolution under subsection (b)(1)(B) on the date on which the Director submits the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution to which the information pertains under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653), the Director may, on the date on which the Comptroller General submits the information to the Director, prepare and submit to each applicable committee the information as a supplement to the estimate for the covered bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 3006. BREAKDOWN OF COST ESTIMATES BY BUDGET FUNCTION.

Any cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office shall specify the percentage of the estimated cost that is within each budget function.

SEC. 3007. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON TREATMENT OF REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS LEVELS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) H. Con. Res. 448 (96th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1981, gave authorizing committees reconciliation instructions which amounted to approximately two-thirds of the savings required under reconciliation.

(2) The language in H. Con. Res. 448 resulted in a debate about how reconciling discretionary spending programs could be in order given that authorizations of appropriations for programs did not actually change spending and the programs authorized would be funded through later annual appropriation. The staff of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the counsel to the Majority Leader advised that upon consultation with the Parliamentarian, the original instructions on discretionary spending would be out of order because of the phrase, “to modify programs”. This was seen as too broad and programs could be modified without resulting in changes to their future appropriations.

(3) To rectify this violation, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate reported S. Con. Res. 9 (97th Congress), revising the

congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, to include reconciliation, which revised the language in the reconciliation instructions to change entitlement law and "to report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings".

(4) This was understood to mean changes in authorization language of discretionary programs would be permissible under reconciliation procedures provided such changes in law would have the result in affecting a change in later outlays derived from future appropriations. Further it was understood that a change in authorization language that caused a change in later outlays was considered to be a change in outlays for the purpose of reconciliation.

(5) On April 2, 1981, the Senate voted 88 to 10 to approve S. Con. Res. 9 with the modified reconciliation language.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that committees reporting changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to reduce appropriations levels so as to achieve savings shall be considered to be changes in outlays for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition on extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

SEC. 3008. PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.

In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) or any concurrent resolution on the budget with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

SEC. 3009. ADJUSTMENTS FOR LEGISLATION REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations in effect under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) and the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the reduction in the amount of discretionary appropriations for a fiscal year caused by the measure.

SEC. 3010. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT LEGISLATION NOT INCLUDED IN THE BASELINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution to reflect legislation enacted before the date on which this resolution is agreed to by Congress that is not incorporated in the baseline underlying the Congressional Budget Office's July 2021 update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031.

SEC. 3011. AUTHORITY.

Congress adopts this title under the authority under section 301(b)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(4)).

SEC. 3012. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate 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 the Senate to change those

rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 68-541, as amended by the appropriate provisions of Public Law 102-246, and in consultation with the Majority Leader, the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five year term: Chris Long of New York and Kathleen Casey of Virginia.

The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 115-123, on behalf of the Republican Leader of the Senate, appoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Social Impact Partnerships: Ryan T.E. Martin of Virginia.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 2022

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 7; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Wagner nomination postcloture; further, that all postcloture time on the Wagner nomination be considered expired at 11:30 a.m. and the Senate recess following the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3967 until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meeting; further, that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 4 p.m., the Senate vote on confirmation of the Jacobs-Young, Wainstein, and Baker nominations as provided under the previous order; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday's session, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator PORTMAN.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

D-DAY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today is a very important day in American

history, June 6, the anniversary of D-day. One of the most important and consequential battles of World War II occurred on that day.

Every year I have served in this body, I have a practice of coming to the floor and reciting the famous D-day Prayer that Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered to the Nation on the morning of June 6, 1944. It was a consequential battle in the sense that it really marks the beginning of the end of World War II, the beginning of the end of Hitler. It is my favorite Presidential statement.

Seventy-eight years ago, as the American people slept in their beds, the greatest naval invasion in history began and the Greatest Generation was born. On that fateful day, tens of thousands of American soldiers, sailors, and airmen joined our allies from around the world to begin what General Eisenhower called the "Great Crusade," one that sought to free a continent and liberate millions from the grip of tyranny. They came by amphibious landing craft, by gliders laden with men and material, by parachutes deployed deep behind enemy lines. And on the beaches called places like Omaha and Utah and at the cliffs of Pointe du Hoc, they struck a mortal blow to the Nazi regime.

Thousands would give their lives for this cause—over 2,500 Americans alone. Like many in this Chamber, I have seen the American cemeteries there, the rows of white crosses and the stars of David that go on and on are a stark reminder of the price those brave heroes paid for all of us.

These men did not go into battle alone. As General Eisenhower said to the Allied Expeditionary Force on the eve of this risky battle: "The hopes and prayers of liberty loving people everywhere march with you."

As the battle was engaged, President Franklin Roosevelt spoke to the Nation. He did not choose to address the American people with one of his trademark fireside chats, nor did he choose to use a speech; instead, he delivered words of prayer by radio address, as the fate of Europe and indeed the entire free world hung in the balance.

It was a powerful prayer that transcended all faiths. I think it captures, perhaps better than anything else I have ever seen, what we as Americans should be most proud of. We are liberators, not conquerors, and it also talks about the righteousness of that cause.

This prayer must never be forgotten, and that is why I come to the floor, and that is why I would like to recite it now.

This is what he said:

My fellow Americans:

Last night, when I spoke to you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our allies were crossing the Channel in another and [yet] greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic,