

MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 25, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S.J. RES. 56

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 56, a joint resolution directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. COLLINS): S. 4556. A bill to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today, I am reintroducing legislation that would guarantee legal rights for millions of marriages in the United States. Americans should be free to marry the person they love, regardless of their sexual orientation or race, without fear of discrimination or fear that their marriages will be invalidated.

Very simply, this bill makes clear that the Federal Government and the States must recognize a legal marriage—as has been the law of the land for same-sex couples since 2015 and for interracial couples since 1967.

I have long been an ally and advocate for the LGBT community. I spent two decades as a supervisor and mayor of San Francisco, when the city was at the forefront of elevating their voices and advancing their rights, and I watched firsthand as the LGBT community fought for legal recognition of their lives, relationships, and personal dignity.

That is why I first introduced the Respect for Marriage Act in 2011. The initial version of the bill would have repealed the discriminatory Defense of Marriage Act—commonly referred to as DOMA—and ensured that legally married couples, including same-sex couples, were treated equally under Federal law.

In 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges* that same-sex couples have the right to marry under the U.S. Constitution. The Court recognized that committed couples should be able to marry, regardless of their sexual orientation—a belief that the American people have held for quite some time. In fact, a recent poll placed support for same-sex marriage at 71 percent.

Fifty-five years ago, in *Loving v. Virginia*, the Supreme Court ruled that “the freedom to marry . . . a person of another race resides with the indi-

vidual, and cannot be infringed by the state.” Support for interracial marriage has grown exponentially since then, and a 2021 Gallup poll found it has reached an approval rating of 94 percent.

Unfortunately, we may now be taking a step backward. Following the Supreme Court’s decision overturning the longstanding constitutional protections provided by *Roe v. Wade*, it became clear that this conservative Supreme Court is open to revisiting many other established constitutional rights, including the right to same-sex marriage and the right to interracial marriage.

Overturning *Obergefell* and *Loving* would be a disastrous return to a patchwork of State laws where couples could be subject to State-sanctioned discrimination. The legal ramifications would be far-reaching, from disrupting tax filings and benefits to calling parental rights into question—and beyond.

That is why I, along with my colleagues in the House and the Senate, am reintroducing the Respect for Marriage Act: to ensure that Federal law protects marriage equality and to ensure that States cannot discriminate against valid same-sex or interracial marriages.

Inequitable treatment of LGBT Americans and discriminatory marriage laws belong in our history books, not in our Federal code.

I thank Senators BALDWIN and COLLINS for their leadership on this important issue and urge the rest of my colleagues to support this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43—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. BRAUN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

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

Sec. 1001. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1002. Major functional categories.
Sec. 1003. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 1004. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—REPEAL OF RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS

Sec. 2001. Senate.

TITLE III—DEFICIT REDUCTION RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

Sec. 3002. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for efficiencies, consolidations, curbing budgetary gimmicks, and other savings.

Sec. 3003. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to provide for legislation imposing spending caps as a percentage of GDP.

Sec. 3004. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote United States energy production.

Sec. 3005. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to banning fracking in the United States.

Sec. 3006. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for reducing fraud in taxpayer-funded government assistance programs.

Sec. 3007. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to continue proven middle class tax relief.

Sec. 3008. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to improve health care.

Sec. 3009. Deficit-reduction reserve fund relating to protecting pre-existing conditions.

Sec. 3010. Deficit-reduction reserve fund relating to reducing prescription drug costs.

Sec. 3011. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to strengthening United States families and other social contract programs.

Sec. 3012. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to promote economic growth and prosperity for United States workers.

Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide continued tax relief for family-owned businesses, farms, and ranches.

Sec. 3014. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for border security and immigration.

Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States taxpayers from the costs associated with cancelling contracts relating to border security.

Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of relations between the United States and Canada.

Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.

Sec. 3018. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for preserving and strengthening social contract programs.

Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote economic opportunity and self-sufficiency.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Enforcement

Sec. 4101. Point of order against advance appropriations in the Senate.

Sec. 4102. 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.

Sec. 4103. Cost estimates for major legislation to incorporate macroeconomic effects.

- Sec. 4104. Surgical strike point of order in the Senate against directing budgetary treatment.
- Sec. 4105. Point of order against budget resolutions that do not include a balanced budget.
- Sec. 4106. Limits on waiver of budget points of order.
- Sec. 4107. Reestablish supermajority enforcement of unfunded mandates in the Senate.
- Sec. 4108. Reestablish emergency legislation.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

- Sec. 4201. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
- Sec. 4202. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
- Sec. 4203. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 4204. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 1001. 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: \$3,753,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,737,443,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,753,492,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,857,843,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,067,183,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,189,123,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,356,051,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,530,110,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$4,716,518,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$4,918,283,000,000.

(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: –\$149,964,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: –\$161,741,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: –\$157,466,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: –\$158,177,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: –\$159,315,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: –\$158,011,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: –\$160,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023: \$4,543,190,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,572,919,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,752,223,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$5,085,007,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$5,228,949,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,471,002,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,409,806,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,556,002,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$5,634,207,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$5,736,767,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023: \$4,518,597,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,493,619,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,650,765,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,983,442,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$5,119,507,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,395,819,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,291,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,451,061,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$5,533,951,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$5,629,450,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023: –\$764,927,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: –\$756,176,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: –\$897,273,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: –\$1,139,790,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: –\$1,067,020,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: –\$1,221,690,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: –\$950,555,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: –\$936,798,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: –\$833,922,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: –\$711,167,000,000.

(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: \$30,861,867,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$31,756,889,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$32,794,169,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$33,904,955,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$34,819,718,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$35,942,629,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$36,844,176,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$37,814,181,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$38,684,168,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$39,360,619,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2023: \$25,049,647,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$25,863,463,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$26,906,901,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$28,049,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$29,149,085,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$30,532,742,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$31,641,590,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$32,934,444,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$34,125,675,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$35,187,625,000,000.

SEC. 1002. 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, \$871,311,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$858,241,300,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$914,654,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$900,934,200,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$951,128,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$936,861,100,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$957,898,600,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$943,530,100,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$965,023,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$950,547,700,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$971,967,700,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$957,388,200,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$979,087,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$964,400,700,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$986,279,100,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$971,484,900,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$993,722,400,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$978,816,600,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$997,744,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$982,778,000,000.

(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, \$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, \$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.

(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, \$353,447,000,000.
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, \$440,451,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$440,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$519,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$519,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$591,054,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$591,054,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$660,721,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$660,721,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$729,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$729,126,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$804,901,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$804,901,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$873,633,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$873,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$937,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$937,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,003,728,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,003,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,068,087,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,068,087,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$141,372,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$141,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$204,514,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$204,514,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$287,602,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$287,602,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$200,660,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$200,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$274,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$274,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$358,125,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$358,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$495,051,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$495,051,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$684,804,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$684,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$855,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$855,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,076,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$1,076,093,000,000.
(20) 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.

SEC. 1003. 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: \$1,135,933,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,186,442,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,228,027,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,271,916,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,319,510,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,369,046,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$1,419,744,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,471,910,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,527,276,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$1,583,786,000,000.

(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. 1004. 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, \$332,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$331,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$344,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$343,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$356,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$355,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$368,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$367,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$380,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$379,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$394,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$393,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$406,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$405,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$419,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$418,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$434,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$447,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$446,000,000.

TITLE II—REPEAL OF RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS

SEC. 2001. SENATE.

In the Senate, section 2001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, shall no longer apply.

TITLE III—DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL LEGISLATION.

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 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 over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3002. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR EFFICIENCIES, CONSOLIDATIONS, CURBING BUDGETARY GIMMICKS, 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, curbing budgetary gimmicks, and other savings, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE FOR LEGISLATION IMPOSING SPENDING CAPS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP.

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 spending, which may include provisions limiting Federal spending to certain percentages of GDP, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE UNITED STATES ENERGY PRODUCTION.

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 United States energy and natural resources policies, which may include—

(1) energy development and permitting;

(2) nuclear waste;

(3) State mineral royalty revenues; or

(4) soda ash royalties,

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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3005. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BANNING 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 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3006. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR REDUCING FRAUD IN TAX-PAYER-FUNDED GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE 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 reducing fraud in taxpayer funded Government assistance 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3007. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO CONTINUE PROVEN MIDDLE CLASS TAX RELIEF.

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 laws, which may include provision of continued tax relief to working families and the middle class such as through extension or modification of tax provisions of Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054), 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3008. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE.

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 United States healthcare, which may include—

(1) repealing and replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and preserving pre-existing conditions protections;

(2) increasing health care options for individuals;

(3) lowering health care costs for United States families, such as reducing prescription drug costs and promoting biosimilar competition;

(4) encouraging State flexibility and innovation;

(5) improving consumers' access to care; or

(6) investing in public health, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3009. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS.

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 congressional efforts to preserve preexisting condition protections with respect to health insurance, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3010. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS.

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 access to, and affordability of, prescription drugs for all people of the United States, holding the health care industry accountable for the prices that consumers and Federal programs pay for critical medications, and addressing issues that artificially increase the costs of drugs, such as price gouging and pay-for-delay, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3011. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHENING UNITED STATES FAMILIES AND OTHER SOCIAL CONTRACT 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 strengthening United States families, which may include—

(1) addressing the opioid and substance abuse crisis;

(2) improving child and maternal health;

(3) making child and dependent care more affordable and useful for United States families;

(4) supporting child nutrition programs;

(5) foster care, marriage, and fatherhood programs;

(6) enhancing other social contract programs;

(7) maintaining existing prohibitions on Federal funds being used to pay for abortions; or

(8) providing transitional supports to States implementing the Family First Prevention Services Act (title VII of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123; 132 Stat. 232)),

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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3012. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY FOR UNITED STATES WORKERS.

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 promoting economic growth and prosperity for United States workers, which may include—

(1) reducing the costs to businesses and individuals stemming from Federal regulations;

(2) streamlining and enhancing outcomes from Federal workforce development, job training, and re-employment programs, such as apprenticeship or certificate programs that provide training for a new industry;

(3) increasing job creation, commerce, and economic growth;

(4) increasing exports from the United States;

(5) supporting robust intellectual property protections; or

(6) as part of Federal tax reform, provide continued tax relief to working families and the middle class, such as through extension of tax provisions of Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054),

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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE CONTINUED TAX RELIEF FOR FAMILY-OWNED 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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include provision of continued tax relief for family-owned businesses, farms, and ranches such as through extensions of provisions of Public Law 115-97 (131 Stat. 2054), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3014. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR BORDER SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION.

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 border security and immigration, which may include—

(1) securing the borders of the United States through investments in infrastructure and technology;

(2) ending human trafficking

(3) intercepting narcotics being transported into the United States,

(4) ensuring that no Federal funds can be used to deconstruct existing border wall;

(5) prioritizing Department of Homeland Security funding for robust border enforcement, including continued construction of a border wall;

(6) continuing funding and execution of the authority under regulations promulgated pursuant to 362 and 365 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 265, 268) at the Southern border, a policy that allows border officials to immediately expel migrants trying to cross into the United States for public health reasons;

(7) ending Federal funding of sanctuary cities, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING UNITED STATES TAXPAYERS FROM THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CANCELING CONTRACTS RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY.

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 United States taxpayers and the United States border, which may include prohibiting the cancellation of contracts for physical barriers and other border security measures for which funds already have been obligated, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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 relations between the United States and Canada, increasing energy trade between the two nations, and reducing transportation emissions through the approval of the importation of oil from Canada to the United States through the Keystone XL Pipeline 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.

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 solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3018. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING SOCIAL CONTRACT PROGRAMS.

The Chair 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 legislation that winds down the conservatorship of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and to address budgetary treatment of such enterprises 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

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 between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting economic opportunity and self-sufficiency, which may include—

- (1) advancing policies that promote economic opportunities for all people of the United States; or
- (2) implementing work requirements in means tested welfare programs and promoting self-sufficiency, 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 2023 through 2026 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Enforcement

SEC. 4101. 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 2023 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2023, or any new budget au-

thority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2024.

(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 concurrent 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; and

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, Veterans Medical Community Care, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(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. 4102. 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).

SEC. 4103. COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE MACRO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

(a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 117th Congress, any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) or by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 601(f)) for major legislation considered in the Senate shall, to the greatest extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legislation.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsection (a)) of the major legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632); and

(2) an identification of the critical assumptions and the source of data underlying that estimate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term “major legislation” means a bill, joint resolution, conference report, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or treaty considered in the Senate—

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than—

(i) 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(ii) for a treaty, equal to or greater than \$15,000,000,000 for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by—

(i) the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate for all direct spending and revenue legislation; or

(ii) the Senator who is Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation.

(2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term “budgetary effects” means changes in revenues, direct spending outlays, and deficits.

(3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term “timing shifts” means—

(A) provisions that cause a delay of the date on which outlays flowing from direct spending would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year; or

(B) provisions that cause an acceleration of the date on which revenues would otherwise occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal year.

SEC. 4104. SURGICAL STRIKE POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE AGAINST DIRECTING BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “directs budgetary treatment” with respect to a provision means that the provision, as determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate—

(1) directs the congressional estimating process for determining the budgetary effects of legislation;

(2) directs that a provision of legislation be considered a change in concepts and definitions under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)); or

(3) reclassifies the budgetary treatment of funding.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision that directs budgetary treatment in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, unless the provision is included in—

(A) a bill or resolution which has been reported by the Committee on the Budget (or from the consideration of which such committee has been discharged); or

(B) a motion on, amendment to, amendment between the Houses in relation to, or conference report on a bill or resolution described in subparagraph (A).

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(c) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (b)(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)).

(d) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (b)(1), 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.

(e) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of 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 section.

SEC. 4105. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST BUDGET RESOLUTIONS THAT DO NOT INCLUDE A BALANCED BUDGET.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget that does not reduce the deficit to zero on or before the end of the 9th fiscal year after the budget year.

(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).

SEC. 4106. LIMITS ON WAIVER OF BUDGET POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “budget point of order” means a point of order under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control 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.), the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 931 et seq.), a concurrent resolution on the budget, or this Act.

(b) PROHIBITION ON WAIVING MULTIPLE POINTS OF ORDER.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive more than 1 budget point of order with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report as part of a single motion, including a motion to waive all applicable budget points of order.

(c) PROHIBITION ON PREEMPTIVE WAIVERS.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend a budget point of order with respect to a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report unless the budget point of order has been specifically raised by a Senator.

(d) NO WAIVER.—It shall not be in order to move to waive or suspend this section.

SEC. 4107. REESTABLISH SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT OF UNFUNDED MANDATES IN THE SENATE.

Section 4007 of S. Con. Res. 5 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021, is repealed.

SEC. 4108. REESTABLISH EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, is repealed.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 4201. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) 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 joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

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

SEC. 4202. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this 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 AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates 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 allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this 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 Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 4203. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

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

SEC. 4204. 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.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5135. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

SA 5136. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra.

SA 5137. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4346, supra.

SA 5138. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5135. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, insert the following:

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

Sec. 2. References.

DIVISION A—CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Creating helpful incentives to produce semiconductors (CHIPS) for America fund.

Sec. 103. Semiconductor incentives.

Sec. 104. Opportunity and inclusion.

Sec. 105. Additional GAO reporting requirements.

Sec. 106. Appropriations for wireless supply chain innovation.

Sec. 107. Advanced manufacturing investment credit.

DIVISION B—RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Sec. 10000. Table of contents.

Sec. 10001. Short title.

Sec. 10002. Definitions.

Sec. 10003. Budgetary effects.