

Whereas the achievements and goals of Hispanic-serving institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Hispanic-serving institutions across the United States;

(2) expresses support for the designation of “National Hispanic-serving institutions Week”; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Hispanic-serving institutions in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 816—RECOGNIZING THE 73RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES AND THE STRONG BILATERAL SECURITY ALLIANCE BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS IN THE WAKE OF PERSISTENT AND ESCALATING AGGRESSION BY THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 816

Whereas the United States and the Philippines have maintained diplomatic relations for 78 years, founded on the basis of deeply interconnected strategic and economic interests and close bonds between our two populations;

Whereas the United States-Philippines partnership was forged in blood, as more than 20,000 Americans and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos were killed during the Philippines campaigns during World War II;

Whereas, following the Japanese invasion and occupation of the Philippines from 1941 to 1945, the former United States commonwealth secured its official independence on July 4, 1946;

Whereas, in March 1947, the United States and the Philippines signed a Military Bases Agreement;

Whereas, on August 30, 1951, the United States and the Philippines signed a Mutual Defense Treaty;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty makes clear the United States-Philippine collective intent to resolve international disputes peacefully, undertake separate and joint development of the capacity to resist attack, and consult with one another when the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of the United States or the Philippines is under threat of external armed attack in the Pacific;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty is the foundation of our security alliance and all other enabling defense agreements between the United States and the Philippines, including the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement;

Whereas the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement allows for a strengthened United States military presence in the Philippines to increase bilateral cooperation and interoperability and to provide training to the Armed Forces of the Philippines, with increased rotation of United States military

personnel and assistance devoted to strengthening the territorial defense and humanitarian and maritime operations of the Philippines;

Whereas, in February 2023, the United States and the Philippines committed to designating four additional locations under the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, increasing the total from five to nine;

Whereas those locations have strategic value for the United States and the Philippines, increase confidence in the alliance, and provide real opportunities for operational cooperation to advance shared security priorities;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty serves as a deterrent against the increasing territorial aggression by the People’s Republic of China in the South China Sea;

Whereas, in 2009, the People’s Republic of China began unlawfully extending its territorial and sovereignty claims in the South China Sea under its “nine-dash line” construct, violating the territorial rights and internationally recognized exclusive economic zones of the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, and Vietnam;

Whereas, since 2014, the People’s Republic of China has substantially expanded its ability to monitor and project power throughout the South China Sea via the construction of militarized artificial islands;

Whereas, on September 25, 2015, at the White House, President of the People’s Republic of China Xi Jinping stated that “China does not intend to pursue militarization” of the Spratly Islands and China’s outposts would not “target or impact any country”;

Whereas, on July 12, 2016, the arbitral tribunal constituted under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea unanimously decided to invalidate the People’s Republic of China’s claim to nearly 90 percent of the South China Sea, including areas determined by the tribunal to be part of the Philippines’ exclusive economic zone and continental shelf;

Whereas, despite the decision being final and legally binding, the People’s Republic of China, which refused to participate in the arbitration, has continued to reject and further violate the decision;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has employed a variety of assertive and aggressive tactics against the Philippines, including through its coast guard, research vessels, and commercial maritime vessels, to coerce and enforce its arbitrary and unlawful territorial claims in the South China Sea, such as by ramming, shadowing, blocking, encircling, firing water cannons at, and using military-grade lasers against Philippine civilian ships and military vessels;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has repeatedly denied the Philippines from lawfully delivering humanitarian supplies to members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines stationed at the BRP Sierra Madre at Second Thomas Shoal;

Whereas, on June 17, 2024, coast guard sailers from the People’s Republic of China brandished knives and other weapons in a clash with Philippine naval vessels attempting to resupply marines on Second Thomas Shoal, resulting in a severe injury to a member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;

Whereas, on August 8, 2024, the People’s Republic of China dangerously and provocatively dropped flares in the path of a Philippine Air Force aircraft conducting a routine patrol over the Scarborough Shoal;

Whereas, on August 19, 2024, People’s Republic of China Coast Guard vessels performed aggressive maneuvers in the South China Sea, recklessly colliding with and damaging two Philippine Coast Guard vessels near the Sabina Shoal;

Whereas, on August 27, 2024, the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, Admiral Samuel Paparo, said the United States military is open to consultations with the Philippines about escorting Philippine ships delivering food and other supplies to the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the South China Sea;

Whereas, on August 31, 2024, a People’s Republic of China Coast Guard ship rammed a Philippine Coast Guard ship, the BRP Teresa Magbanua, three times without any provocation, causing damage to the Philippine ship near the Sabina Shoal; and

Whereas August 30, 2024, marked the 73rd anniversary of the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 73rd anniversary of the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines and the longstanding alliance between our two nations;

(2) appreciates the trust of the Philippine people in the bilateral alliance and their support for increased defense cooperation and United States military presence in the Philippines;

(3) acknowledges the determination of the Philippine people and the Armed Forces of the Philippines to resist coercion by the People’s Republic of China;

(4) condemns the People’s Republic of China’s persistent and unprovoked aggression in the South China Sea to enforce its unlawful territorial and sovereignty claims;

(5) reaffirms that Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty extends to armed attacks on the Armed Forces, public vessels, or aircraft of the Philippines, including the Philippine Coast Guard, anywhere in the South China Sea;

(6) considers aggression by the People’s Republic of China in the Philippines’ internationally recognized exclusive economic zone to be a direct assault on its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(7) urges the President to take appropriate and necessary actions in response to escalatory behavior of the People’s Republic of China in order to restore deterrence and help the Philippines defend itself;

(8) supports the unwavering commitment of the United States to deepening security cooperation with the Philippines, including advancing Philippine defense modernization and enhancing interoperability through military exercises, training, joint patrols, and increased information sharing;

(9) supports other nations growing their political and security partnerships with the Philippines;

(10) commits to advance cooperation among the United States, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, and Australia; and

(11) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to the right to freedom of navigation and overflight, respecting maritime rights under international law, and ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2026 THROUGH 2034

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 2025.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

(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 2025.

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. Authority.

Sec. 3011. 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 2025 through 2034:

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

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,751,008,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,052,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,365,167,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,500,675,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,635,385,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,799,347,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$5,047,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$5,226,529,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: \$5,442,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: \$5,662,382,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: —\$44,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: —\$197,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: —\$445,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: —\$442,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: —\$432,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: —\$430,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: —\$450,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: —\$473,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: —\$498,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: —\$522,000,000,000.

(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 2025: \$5,256,764,378,612.

Fiscal year 2026: \$4,898,244,964,427.

Fiscal year 2027: \$4,600,960,065,632.

Fiscal year 2028: \$4,292,582,465,867.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,089,998,581,272.

Fiscal year 2030: \$4,424,315,565,903.

Fiscal year 2031: \$4,657,250,004,865.

Fiscal year 2032: \$4,823,876,001,217.

Fiscal year 2033: \$4,994,989,055,218.

Fiscal year 2034: \$5,214,324,916,610.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$5,160,162,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$4,850,552,708,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$4,559,519,785,520.

Fiscal year 2028: \$4,285,948,838,389.

Fiscal year 2029: \$4,028,792,148,085.

Fiscal year 2030: \$4,369,347,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$4,597,893,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: \$4,753,529,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: \$4,944,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: \$5,140,382,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$1,453,154,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$994,675,708,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$639,352,785,520.

Fiscal year 2028: \$227,273,838,389.

Fiscal year 2029: —\$174,592,851,915.

Fiscal year 2030: \$0.

Fiscal year 2031: \$0.

Fiscal year 2032: \$0.

Fiscal year 2033: \$0.

Fiscal year 2034: \$0.

(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 2025: \$38,096,473,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$41,137,820,400,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$43,632,330,108,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$45,836,752,893,520.

Fiscal year 2029: \$47,709,467,731,909.

Fiscal year 2030: \$49,163,300,879,994.

Fiscal year 2031: \$50,830,253,879,994.

Fiscal year 2032: \$52,540,238,879,994.

Fiscal year 2033: \$54,624,047,879,994.

Fiscal year 2034: \$56,952,711,879,994.

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

Fiscal year 2025: \$31,115,711,200,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$34,060,482,400,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$36,632,836,108,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$38,932,622,893,520.

Fiscal year 2029: \$40,901,576,731,909.

Fiscal year 2030: \$42,551,392,879,994.

Fiscal year 2031: \$44,465,462,879,994.

Fiscal year 2032: \$46,479,173,879,994.

Fiscal year 2033: \$48,573,124,879,994.

Fiscal year 2034: \$50,771,176,879,994.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2025 through 2034 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$991,176,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$929,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,014,463,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$970,070,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,037,537,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,000,183,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,060,744,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,032,754,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,084,648,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,045,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,109,415,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,074,867,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,135,231,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,098,638,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,162,639,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,122,094,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,190,775,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,159,703,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,218,935,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,180,388,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$98,438,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$80,751,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,331,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$90,852,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$94,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$93,444,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$96,071,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$93,763,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$98,062,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$95,273,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$100,095,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$95,898,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$102,219,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$97,808,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$104,439,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$99,788,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$106,654,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$101,834,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$108,941,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$103,887,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,550,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,458,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,427,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,888,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,301,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,163,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$43,995,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$46,080,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$44,755,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$47,041,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$45,546,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,041,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$46,493,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$49,093,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$47,484,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$50,140,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$48,499,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,234,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$49,555,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,987,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,028,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,131,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$54,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,752,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,151,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$53,690,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,422,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,091,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,659,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,198,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$35,296,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,091,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,910,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,770,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$75,354,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,235,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$77,025,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$81,529,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$70,785,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$84,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$72,272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$82,895,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$73,716,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$80,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$75,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$77,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$76,650,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$76,433,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$78,514,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$76,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$80,323,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$77,805,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$82,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$79,664,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,302,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,774,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,984,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,951,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,893,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$33,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,418,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,268,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,305,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$31,427,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,321,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,132,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,825,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,560,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,938,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$31,645,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$6,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$28,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$9,037,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,395,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$6,094,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, — \$62,726,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$70,351,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,983,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,422,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,897,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,536,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$404,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$8,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, — \$1,816,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$165,696,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$141,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$168,779,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$149,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$170,839,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$159,064,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$172,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$166,576,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$174,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$171,764,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$171,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$171,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$173,112,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$174,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$181,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$184,365,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$184,080,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$187,678,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$186,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$191,056,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$57,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,816,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$59,064,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$59,905,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$60,193,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,739,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$61,188,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$62,402,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,170,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$63,664,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,113,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$64,947,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$66,152,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$56,955,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$67,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,114,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$68,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,158,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$151,113,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$168,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$153,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$163,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$156,002,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$151,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$159,376,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$153,809,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$162,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$156,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$165,906,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$159,958,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$169,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$163,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$173,080,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$166,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$176,554,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$170,135,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$179,653,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$173,309,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$908,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$899,441,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$889,530,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$891,587,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$923,708,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$921,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$967,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$963,437,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,018,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,006,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,063,034,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,050,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,101,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,098,694,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,154,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,151,136,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,215,985,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,204,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,257,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,246,466,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$943,898,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$943,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,007,605,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,007,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,076,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,076,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,225,301,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,224,971,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,146,865,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,146,553,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,309,494,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,309,195,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,401,970,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,401,686,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,499,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,499,305,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,740,208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,739,943,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,757,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,757,266,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$714,147,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$707,121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$702,201,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$699,981,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$706,187,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$701,521,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$727,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$728,578,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$731,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$718,414,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$751,744,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$743,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$768,056,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$759,139,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$787,710,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$777,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$807,559,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$821,201,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$811,246,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,603,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$62,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$74,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,801,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$80,801,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$84,852,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$84,852,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$89,448,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$89,448,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$94,332,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$94,332,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$99,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$104,219,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$104,219,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$110,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$110,088,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$115,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$115,917,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$347,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$343,802,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$367,944,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$373,118,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$389,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$389,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$411,627,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$429,583,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$430,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$406,023,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$450,187,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$446,172,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$469,669,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$465,585,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$489,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$486,235,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$510,709,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$531,303,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$532,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$532,116,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$86,154,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,274,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$85,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$89,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$87,838,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$91,770,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$89,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$94,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$91,914,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$96,612,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$94,109,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$96,373,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$107,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$103,931,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$110,106,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$106,755,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$112,766,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$109,717,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,041,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,296,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,266,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,143,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,672,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,398,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,617,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,275,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,044,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,080,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,829,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,111,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,192,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,659,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,075,933,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,075,933,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,117,417,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,117,417,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,137,024,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,137,024,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,186,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,186,166,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,244,744,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,244,744,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,317,426,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,317,426,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,405,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,405,186,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,502,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,502,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,612,929,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,612,929,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,730,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,730,442,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, —\$55,051,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$30,556,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, —\$56,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$46,465,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, —\$57,565,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$52,620,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, —\$58,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$55,731,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, —\$60,173,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$57,881,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, —\$61,613,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$59,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, —\$63,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$61,212,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, —\$64,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$62,742,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, —\$66,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$64,305,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, —\$67,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$65,879,000,000.

(20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, —\$410,291,621,388.
(B) Outlays, —\$402,751,800,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, —\$899,877,035,573.
(B) Outlays, —\$891,115,292,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, —\$1,373,252,934,368.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,360,884,214,480.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, —\$1,918,228,534,133.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,915,264,161,611.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, —\$2,303,761,418,728.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,269,285,851,915.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, —\$2,318,985,434,097.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,290,180,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, —\$2,381,314,995,135.

(B) Outlays, —\$2,350,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$2,559,447,998,783.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,522,131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$2,868,401,944,782.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,839,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$2,901,217,083,390.
(B) Outlays, —\$2,860,071,000,000.
(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$126,752,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$126,752,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$130,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$130,520,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$136,267,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$136,417,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$140,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$140,608,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$142,831,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$142,823,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$147,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$147,121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$151,299,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$151,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$156,779,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$156,770,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$162,542,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$162,533,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority,
—\$167,122,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$167,113,000,000.

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 2025: \$1,287,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,341,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,391,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,443,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,498,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,555,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$1,613,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: \$1,673,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: \$1,734,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: \$1,796,000,000,000.

(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 2025: \$1,549,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,647,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,740,634,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,838,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,938,394,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$2,040,598,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$2,146,676,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: \$2,255,005,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: \$2,364,405,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: \$2,478,100,000,000.

(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 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,670,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,536,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,873,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,782,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,075,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,002,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,279,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,206,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,488,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,415,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,704,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,925,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,157,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,393,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,640,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$8,553,000,000.

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 2025:

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

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

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$292,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$292,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$303,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$303,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$313,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$313,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$324,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$324,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$335,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$335,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$346,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$346,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$358,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$358,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$370,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$382,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$382,000,000.

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 2025 through 2029 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

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 4001(a) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, shall no longer apply.

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

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—During each of fiscal years 2025 through 2034, 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. 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. 3011. 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 3266. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. BUDD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3267. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3268. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3269. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3270. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3271. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3272. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3273. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3274. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3275. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3276. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Schumer to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3266. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. BUDD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION _____—FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS

SEC. ____ 01. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act”.

SEC. ____ 02. ENHANCED PROTECTION AGAINST DEBT COLLECTOR HARASSMENT OF SERVICEMEMBERS.

(a) COMMUNICATION IN CONNECTION WITH DEBT COLLECTION.—Section 805 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SERVICE-MEMBER DEBTS.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered member’ means—

“(A) a covered member or a dependent as defined in section 987(i) of title 10, United States Code; and

“(B)(i) an individual who was separated, discharged, or released from duty described

in such section 987(i)(1), but only during the 365-day period beginning on the date of separation, discharge, or release; or

“(ii) a person, with respect to an individual described in clause (i), described in subparagraph (A), (D), (E), or (I) of section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code.

“(2) PROHIBITIONS.—A debt collector may not, in connection with the collection of any debt of a covered member—

“(A) threaten to have the covered member reduced in rank;

“(B) threaten to have the covered member’s security clearance revoked; or

“(C) threaten to have the covered member prosecuted under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

(b) UNFAIR PRACTICES.—Section 808 of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) The representation to any covered member (as defined under section 805(e)(1)) that failure to cooperate with a debt collector will result in—

“(A) a reduction in rank of the covered member;

“(B) a revocation of the covered member’s security clearance; or

“(C) prosecution under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).”.

SEC. ____ 03. GAO STUDY.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the impact of this division on—

(1) the timely delivery of information to a covered member (as defined in section 805(e) of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, as added by this division);

(2) military readiness; and

(3) national security, including the extent to which covered members with security clearances would be impacted by uncollected debt.

SEC. ____ 04. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this division shall be construed to prevent legally informing servicemembers of their debt and collecting the debt from servicemembers through legal means.

SA 3267. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ USE OF ROYALTY GAS AT MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT.

Section 342 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15902) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT.—At the request of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary shall—

“(1) take in-kind royalty gas from any lease on the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant in McAlester, Oklahoma; and

“(2) sell such royalty gas to the Department of Defense in accordance with subsection (h)(1), for use only at that plant, only for energy resilience purposes, and only to the extent necessary to meet the natural gas needs of that plant.”.

SA 3268. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment