

Whereas the outstanding service of United States and Canadian servicemembers from Active Duty and Reserve Component forces and civilians serving at North American Aerospace Defense Command is central to the ability of North America to confront and successfully defeat aerospace threats of the 21st century; and

Whereas the continuation of this successful relationship between the United States and Canada through the North American Aerospace Defense Command is paramount to the future security of the people of the United States and Canada: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contributions made by the North American Aerospace Defense Command to the security of North America;

(2) commemorates 60 years of excellence and distinctive service by the men and women of the North American Aerospace Defense Command;

(3) reaffirms the critical missions of the North American Aerospace Defense Command headquartered at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado; and

(4) supports the role of the North American Aerospace Defense Command in providing bilateral defense of the United States and Canada in the 21st century.

SENATE RESOLUTION 476—DESIGNATING APRIL 2018 AS “NATIONAL 9-1-1 EDUCATION MONTH”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 476

Whereas 9-1-1 is recognized throughout the United States as the number to call in an emergency to receive immediate help from law enforcement agencies, fire services, emergency medical services, and other appropriate emergency response entities;

Whereas, in 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended that a “single number should be established” nationwide for reporting emergency situations, and various Federal Government agencies and governmental officials supported and encouraged the recommendation;

Whereas, in 1968, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (commonly known as “AT&T”) announced that it would establish the digits 9-1-1 as the emergency code throughout the United States;

Whereas Congress designated 9-1-1 as the national emergency call number in the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-81; 113 Stat. 1286);

Whereas section 102 of the ENHANCE 911 Act of 2004 (47 U.S.C. 942 note) declared an enhanced 9-1-1 system to be “a high national priority” and part of “our Nation's homeland security and public safety”;

Whereas it is important that policymakers at all levels of government understand the importance of 9-1-1, how the 9-1-1 system works, and the steps that are needed to modernize the 9-1-1 system;

Whereas the 9-1-1 system is the connection between the eyes and ears of the public and the emergency response system in the United States and is often the first place emergencies of all magnitudes are reported, making 9-1-1 a significant homeland security asset;

Whereas nearly 6,000 9-1-1 public safety answering points serve more than 3,000 counties and parishes throughout the United States;

Whereas telecommunicators at public safety answering points answer more than 200,000,000 9-1-1 calls each year in the United States;

Whereas a growing number of 9-1-1 calls are made using wireless and Internet Protocol-based communications services;

Whereas a growing segment of the population of the United States, including individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing or who suffer from speech or language disorders, autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, or anxiety, is increasingly communicating with nontraditional text, video, and instant messaging communications services and expects those services to be able to connect directly to 9-1-1;

Whereas Next Generation 9-1-1 promises enhanced accessibility, interoperability, flexibility, and features, as well as network resiliency and reliability;

Whereas the growth in usage and diversification of means of communication to 9-1-1 services, including mobile and Internet Protocol-based systems, impose unique challenges for accessing 9-1-1 and, thus, require increased education and awareness about the emergency communications capabilities of these different methods of communication;

Whereas numerous other “N-1-1” and 800 number services exist for nonemergency situations, including 2-1-1, 3-1-1, 5-1-1, 7-1-1, 8-1-1, poison control centers, and mental health hotlines, and the public needs to be educated on when to use those services in addition to or instead of 9-1-1;

Whereas international visitors and immigrants make up an increasing percentage of the population of the United States each year, and visitors and immigrants may have limited knowledge of the emergency calling system in the United States;

Whereas people of all ages use 9-1-1, and it is critical to educate people on the proper use of 9-1-1;

Whereas senior citizens are highly likely to need to access 9-1-1 and many senior citizens are learning to use new technology;

Whereas thousands of 9-1-1 calls are made every year by children properly trained in the use of 9-1-1, which saves lives and underscores the critical importance of training children early in life about 9-1-1;

Whereas the 9-1-1 system is often misused, including by the placement of prank and nonemergency calls;

Whereas misuse of the 9-1-1 system results in costly and inefficient use of 9-1-1 and emergency response resources and needs to be reduced;

Whereas parents, teachers, and all other caregivers need to play an active role in 9-1-1 education for children, but can do so only after first being educated themselves;

Whereas there are many avenues for 9-1-1 public education, including safety fairs, school presentations, libraries, churches, businesses, public safety answering point tours or open houses, civic organizations, and senior citizen centers;

Whereas children, parents, teachers, and the National Parent Teacher Association make vital contributions to the education of children about the importance of 9-1-1 through targeted outreach efforts to public and private school systems;

Whereas the United States should strive to host at least 1 educational event regarding the proper use of 9-1-1 in every school in the country each year;

Whereas programs to promote proper use of 9-1-1 during National 9-1-1 Education Month could include—

(1) public awareness events, including conferences, media outreach, and training activities for parents, teachers, school administrators, other caregivers, and businesses;

(2) educational events in schools and other appropriate venues; and

(3) production and distribution of information about the 9-1-1 system designed to educate people of all ages on the importance and proper use of 9-1-1; and

Whereas the people of the United States deserve the best education regarding the use of 9-1-1: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2018 as “National 9-1-1 Education Month”; and

(2) urges governmental officials, parents, teachers, school administrators, caregivers, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies, training events, and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2020 THROUGH 2028

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

S. CON. RES. 36

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2020 through 2028.

(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 2019.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.
Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.
Sec. 3002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 4001. Voting threshold for points of order.
Sec. 4002. Emergency legislation.
Sec. 4003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.
Sec. 4004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).
Sec. 4005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.
Sec. 4006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 4007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 4008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 4009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 4010. Authority.

Sec. 4011. 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 2019 through 2028:

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

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

- Fiscal year 2019: \$2,590,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: \$2,736,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: \$2,845,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: \$2,990,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: \$3,164,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$3,338,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$3,513,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$3,807,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$4,058,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$4,230,000,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2019: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: —\$1,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: —\$1,800,000,000.

(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 2019: \$3,474,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: \$3,233,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: \$3,070,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: \$3,086,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: \$3,049,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$3,018,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$3,068,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$3,097,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$3,127,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$3,159,000,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2019: \$3,151,170,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: \$3,119,660,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: \$3,088,460,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: \$3,057,580,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: \$3,027,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$2,996,730,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$3,026,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$3,056,970,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$3,087,540,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$3,118,410,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2019: —\$708,170,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: —\$550,660,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: —\$435,460,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: —\$290,580,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: —\$118,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$49,270,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$156,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$379,030,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$555,460,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$649,590,000,000.

(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 2019: \$16,559,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: \$17,483,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: \$18,473,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: \$19,554,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: \$20,729,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$21,979,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$23,369,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$24,943,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$26,454,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$27,929,000,000,000.

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

- Fiscal year 2019: \$22,278,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020: \$23,223,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021: \$24,196,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022: \$25,199,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023: \$26,320,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024: \$27,544,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025: \$28,854,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026: \$30,435,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$31,792,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$32,985,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2019 through 2028 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$728,697,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$678,276,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$660,632,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$660,658,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$676,312,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$664,529,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$692,752,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$681,476,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$709,588,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$689,183,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$726,971,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$698,885,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$744,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$720,771,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$762,838,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$738,346,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$781,485,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$756,358,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$801,504,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$780,743,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,431,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,945,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,994,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,737,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,679,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,253,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,750,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,465,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,424,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$69,986,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,812,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$71,603,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,379,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:

- (A) New budget authority, \$73,243,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$68,920,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$74,887,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$70,533,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,740,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,054,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,488,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,708,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,287,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,452,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,089,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,251,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,897,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,052,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,762,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,901,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,602,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,729,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,445,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,562,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,321,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,406,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,209,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,279,000,000.

- (4) Energy (270):
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,528,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,318,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,096,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,104,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,910,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,340,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,601,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,325,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,491,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,385,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,504,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2025:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,415,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,542,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,226,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,358,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,263,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$2,599,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,965,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,306,000,000.

- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
- Fiscal year 2019:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,470,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$43,549,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2020:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,358,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,737,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2021:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,559,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,031,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2022:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,036,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$48,715,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2023:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$68,045,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,876,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2024:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$69,679,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,770,000,000.

(A) New budget authority, \$35,977,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,977,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,035,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,035,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$42,028,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,028,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,053,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,053,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,312,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,312,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,893,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,893,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,894,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,894,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,328,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,328,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,886,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$72,886,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$78,066,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$78,066,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$192,838,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$192,108,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$200,133,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$198,629,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$207,549,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$205,736,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$215,660,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$222,648,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$222,313,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$220,784,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$229,290,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$218,166,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$237,747,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$235,727,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$245,652,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$243,565,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$235,852,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$251,684,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$264,156,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$272,947,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,727,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,352,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,842,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,374,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$70,625,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,015,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,369,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,001,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,319,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,862,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,297,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,676,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$72,145,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,281,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,728,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$77,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$77,057,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$84,842,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$84,118,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,557,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,853,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,083,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,586,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,734,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,853,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,232,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,174,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,271,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,233,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,837,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,755,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,075,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,735,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,619,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,193,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,435,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,931,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,348,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,694,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$470,776,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$470,776,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$564,099,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$564,099,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$648,352,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$648,352,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$719,672,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$719,672,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$764,950,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$764,950,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$799,781,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$799,781,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$831,612,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$831,612,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$907,391,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$907,391,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$789,792,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$789,792,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$834,173,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$834,173,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,679,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,575,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,134,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,403,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,972,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,311,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,331,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,988,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,504,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,490,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$59,623,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,510,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,801,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,123,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,711,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$63,348,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,015,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,559,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,662,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,293,000,000.
 (20) New Efficiencies, Consolidations, and Other Savings (930):
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$426,137,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$308,812,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$668,153,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$468,659,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$882,483,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$647,654,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,209,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$905,483,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,331,706,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,069,229,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,470,058,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,235,992,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,712,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,443,138,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,899,768,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,660,922,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,064,040,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,840,142,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,411,721,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,169,051,000,000.
 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$81,989,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$81,989,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,624,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$83,624,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$85,942,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$85,942,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$88,436,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$88,436,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$88,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$88,048,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,874,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$90,874,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,925,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$100,925,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,114,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,114,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$98,827,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,827,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$102,191,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$102,191,000,000.

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 2019: \$905,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$941,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$995,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,049,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,103,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,164,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,226,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,296,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,361,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,442,000,000,000.

(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 2019: \$897,332,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020: \$955,095,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021: \$1,015,309,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,079,773,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,147,889,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$1,219,609,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,293,326,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,370,789,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,451,789,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,539,941,000,000.

(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 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,627,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,831,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,759,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,685,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,837,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,057,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,975,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,236,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,142,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,424,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,331,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,616,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,522,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,816,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,718,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,023,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,922,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,246,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,186,000,000.

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 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$285,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$285,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$284,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$284,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$285,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$285,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2022:
 (A) New budget authority, \$286,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$286,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023:
 (A) New budget authority, \$286,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$286,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024:
 (A) New budget authority, \$287,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$287,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025:
 (A) New budget authority, \$288,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$288,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$290,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$290,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(b) ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(c) BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(d) COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(e) ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(f) ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(g) FINANCE.—

(1) DEFICIT.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(2) REVENUE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce revenues by not less than \$18,600,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(h) FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall re-

port changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(i) HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(j) HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(k) INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(l) INTELLIGENCE.—The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(m) JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(n) RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(o) VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and by not less than \$5,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

(p) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than June 20, 2018, the committees named in subsections (a) through (o) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. 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 2019 through 2023 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

SEC. 3002. 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 IV—BUDGET PROCESS**SEC. 4001. 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 three-fifths 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 five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of five-eighths 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. 4002. 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 five-eighths 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 five-eighths 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 five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

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

(4) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) **CRITERIA.**—

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

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

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

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

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

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

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

(g) **INAPPLICABILITY.**—In the Senate, section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress),

the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 4003. ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER LEVELS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—During each of fiscal years 2019 through 2028, 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 five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths 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. 4004. 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 five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths 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. 4005. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “covered legislation” means a bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the Senate.

(b) **DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.**—Any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 653) for covered legislation shall include an analysis that includes—

(1) a determination of whether the covered legislation creates any new Federal program, office, or initiative that would duplicate or overlap with any existing Federal entity with similar mission, purpose, goals, or activities; and

(2) a listing of all such instances of duplication or overlapping created by the covered legislation.

SEC. 4006. 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. 4007. 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. 4008. 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. 4009. 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. 4010. 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. 4011. 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 con-

sidered 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.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2020 THROUGH 2028

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

S. CON. RES. 37

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2020 through 2028.

(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 2019.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
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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 2019 through 2028:

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

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

Fiscal year 2019: \$2,590,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$2,736,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$2,845,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$2,990,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,164,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,338,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,513,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,807,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,058,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,230,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: –\$1,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: –\$1,800,000,000.

(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 2019: \$3,474,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,233,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,070,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,086,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,049,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,018,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,068,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,097,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,127,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,159,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019: \$3,151,170,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,119,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,088,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,057,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,027,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$2,996,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,026,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,056,970,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,087,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,118,410,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2019: –\$708,170,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: –\$550,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: –\$435,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: –\$290,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: –\$118,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$49,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$156,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$379,030,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$555,460,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$649,590,000,000.

(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 2019: \$16,559,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$17,483,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$18,473,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$19,554,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$20,729,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$21,979,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$23,369,000,000,000.