

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does a Senator seek recognition in opposition to the amendment?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 678

If not, the question is on the amendment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 32 Leg.]

#### YEAS—52

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

#### NAYS—48

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

The amendment (No. 678) was agreed to.

### MORNING BUSINESS

### BUDGET RESOLUTION

AMENDMENT NO. 54

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I opposed amendment No. 54 proposed by Senator YOUNG because it could prevent more than 3.5 million American citizens with Social Security numbers, including 2 million children, from receiving vital relief if anyone else in their household lacks a Social Security number or uses an Individual Taxpayer Identification number to file their taxes. Before Congress passed an omnibus Covid relief package in December 2020, these mixed-status families were excluded from receiving economic impact payments, including their American citizen children. It is simply wrong and constitutionally suspect to discriminate against this group of American citizens.

AMENDMENT NO. 48

Mr. President, I opposed amendment No. 48 proposed by Senator BLUNT. Get-

ting our kids back in school is an urgent priority. Children, parents, and educators all struggle with remote learning, especially when far too many children don't have adequate access to the internet. But if we are to open safely and keep kids in school, we must follow evidence-based public health guidance from experts that protects all members of our school communities: students, parents, educators, and staff, alike. Vaccines for educators is a critical step, but schools must have the necessary guidance and resources to implement mitigation strategies to safely reopen, including funds for ventilation improvements, PPE, and robust testing and contact tracing. This amendment would be counterproductive—dangerously penalizing schools, disregarding State and local public health guidance, and blocking access to billions of dollars for our educators and students when they need it most.

The Biden administration has called for cross-agency collaboration to provide guidance and for Congress to provide an additional \$ 130 billion in emergency K-12 funding, so our schools can safely return to in-person learning. American families, children, and educators can't afford for us to waste any more time; it is time for Congress to act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The senior Senator from Wisconsin.

AMENDMENT NO. 542

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, on behalf of myself and Senator TUBERVILLE, I call up amendment No. 542 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNSON], for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE, proposes an amendment numbered 542.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting American taxpayers and the border, which may include prohibiting the cancellation of contracts for physical barriers and other border security measures for which funds already have been obligated and for which penalties will be incurred in the case of such cancellation and prohibiting the use of funds for payment of such penalties)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING AMERICAN TAXPAYERS FROM THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CANCELLING CONTRACTS RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting American taxpayers and the United States border, which may include prohibiting the cancellation of

contracts for physical barriers and other border security measures for which funds already have been obligated, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, in 2006, the Secure Fence Act was signed into law, authorizing 700 miles of double-layer fencing along the southwest border. It passed this Chamber on a vote of 80 to 19, with 26 Senate Democrats voting to secure the border. Among the Democratic Senators voting for it were then-Senators Obama, Biden, Clinton, and current Senators SCHUMER, FEINSTEIN, CARPER, and WYDEN.

In the end, only 36 miles of double fencing was actually constructed, which, in the end, combined with a very low bar for asylum claims and DACA, created the catalyst for a humanitarian crisis in 2014 of unaccompanied minors and family units coming in, with the crisis peaking in the summer of 2019. In reaction, President Trump enacted a number of policies, including construction of 700 miles of wall.

Now, we didn't construct all of it, but we contracted 700 miles, completed 450, and, as of today, 250 miles are contracted but not built.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration is now reversing all of these policies.

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

Mr. JOHNSON. I have 2 minutes, don't I?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One minute.

Mr. JOHNSON. I was told 2.

Well, anyway, my amendment—

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

Mr. JOHNSON.—will prevent cancellation of those contracts, saving taxpayers the cancellation costs and securing the borders.

I urge support of my amendment.

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

The junior Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, we need to have a secure border with a strategic mix of personnel, technology, and barriers, and the Biden administration has initiated a comprehensive review of southern border security. But this amendment would force the last administration's misguided, simplistic border wall decisions on President Biden.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be in order.

Mr. PETERS. We are in the midst of an unprecedented pandemic and recession. The legislation before us must focus on families trying to put food on the table and struggling small businesses, not ensuring well-connected government contractors get rich.

The President's decision about our borders will be guided by what is best

for our national security and for taxpayers. Right now, we need to focus on the struggling Americans who need our help and not big government contractors.

(Chorus of Hear! Hear!)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 542

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 33 Leg.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—50

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

The amendment (No. 542) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 821

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I call up my amendment numbered 821 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 821.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting infringement on the free exercise of religion)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING INFREINGEMENT ON THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION.**

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 prohibiting infringement on the free exercise of religion in employment, in commerce, in social services, in faith and community partnerships, or in access to housing, health care, or education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, the right to live by faith—any faith of our choosing or no faith at all, if we choose—is part of what defines us and allows us to live out our lives in dignity and respect. It is also what makes for a well-ordered society. It provides relief for those who are suffering.

Members of our communities, citizens of our country, were able to live out their lives with religious freedom prior to the pandemic. With the pandemic and the corresponding growth of government, we have seen some of those rights threatened and infringed.

I introduce this amendment for the simple purpose of making sure that we, as the Senate, have the ability to protect the religious freedom of all Americans, even when—especially when—government is growing as a result of a crisis.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this and, with it, freedom of religion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, in this ragtag, middle-of-the-night procedure, the Senator from Utah asks a basic question: What if my freedom conflicts with your freedom? Specifically, what if my freedom of religious belief says that I don't have to sell my home to an African American? What if my religious belief says that I don't have to pay women the same thing as men who work for me? What if my religious belief says that I can discriminate against a person because of their sexual orientation?

I read the Senator's amendment as saying the answer is obvious: religion prevails.

I don't think it is that simple. It is not that simple in this building or across the street in the Supreme Court.

If we are dealing with the fundamental question of discrimination based on religious belief, we all want to make certain that we acknowledge and respect religious belief, but we also feel pretty strongly about the rights of individuals when it comes to their gender, their identity, their sexual orientation, their color, the fact that they may be disabled.

Arguing that religious belief would allow me to discriminate with impunity is a pretty large question to assert at this time of night.

I hope my colleagues will join me in opposing this Lee amendment.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent for 15 seconds to respond.

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

Mr. LEE. Madam President, there is absolutely nothing in this amendment and absolutely nothing about the suggestion that we ought to respect religious freedom that suggests what my friend and colleague from Illinois has just suggested.

It is offensive to the cause of religious freedom. It is contrary to the Supreme Court's ruling in Employment Division v. Smith and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. It is contrary to the Constitution for people to sue religious orders, forcing nuns to purchase contraceptive coverage.

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

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 821

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays and demand a vote on religious freedom.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 34 Leg.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—50

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

The amendment (No. 821) was rejected.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 558

Mr. CORNYN. I call up my amendment No. 558 and ask it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) proposes an amendment numbered 558.

The amendment is as follows:

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

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE POLICE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, the amendment I offered would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide additional resources to our Nation's law enforcement officers.

We know that the money provided by the Federal Government could be used for a number of reasons, like deescalation training, crime victims' outreach programs, mental health and drug treatment programs to reduce recidivism, and the like. This money could also be used to support the efforts to combat domestic and international terrorism.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment. We have a chance to show that we back the blue by voting yes on this amendment. I ask my colleagues to vote for it.

**VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 558**

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

Who yields time?

Mr. SCHUMER. We yield back our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 35 Leg.]

**YEAS—100**

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

The amendment (No. 558) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

**AMENDMENT NO. 66**

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 66, and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. COTTON] proposes an amendment numbered 66.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against a provision in legislation that would increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court of the United States)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES ON THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, last year, in certain fringe quarters of the Democratic Party, it seemed popular to call for packing the Supreme Court—for expanding the number of Justices on the Court—because you don't like their political rulings. Now,

obviously, all Republicans opposed such a radical idea. Yet many Democratic politicians, to include Joe Biden and to include a few Senators in this Chamber tonight, contorted themselves to avoid taking a position on this issue. They twisted themselves into pretzels on the campaign trail to simply say that we ought not pack the Supreme Court because we don't like their rulings.

I offer a simple amendment, an amendment that is backed by famous liberals like Ruth Bader Ginsburg, that we should not pack the Supreme Court.

Now, I understand the Democrats are going to raise a point of order, saying this is not germane—yet more contortions to avoid taking a simple stance on this issue. So I would invite my Democratic colleagues who have said they don't want to pack the Court to simply waive this point of order, and let's have an up-or-down vote on one of the most fundamental tenets of the rule of law—that you do not pack the Court because you don't like the way they rule.

I yield back my time, and I encourage your support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the Constitution does not stipulate the number of Supreme Court Justices. That is up to Congress. Congress has a long history of altering the makeup of the Court. The number of Justices changed six times before we arrived at the number nine. This amendment chooses to ignore the history.

For the record, there is exactly one living Senator who has effectively changed the size of the Supreme Court. He is Senator McCONNELL, who shrank the Court to eight seats for nearly a year, in the last year of the Obama Presidency, by refusing to fill the Scalia vacancy. Now President Biden has established a bipartisan commission to study Supreme Court reform. Let them do their work.

**POINT OF ORDER**

Mr. President, come to think of it, should we be changing the Senate rules in the budget resolution? I think not.

In fact, Mr. President, as a result, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution. Therefore, it violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

**MOTION TO WAIVE**

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, in accordance with section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of all applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of amendment No. 66.

**VOTE ON MOTION TO WAIVE**

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 36 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

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

#### NAYS—50

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, there are 50 yeas and 50 nays.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we are going to now do 10-minute votes. The Members should be warned. Stay in your seats. We are not holding the vote open.

Not exactly, says Gary, but close enough. You know who runs the show around here. All right, for 10 minutes or as close as we can come to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 483

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 483, and I ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CASSIDY] proposes an amendment numbered 483.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would provide Economic Impact Payments to prisoners)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO PRISONERS.**

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill,

joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would, as part of any extension or reauthorization of Economic Impact Payments under section 6428 or 6428A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any establishment of any similar rebate or credit, allow for such rebate or credit to be provided to any individual who is incarcerated in a Federal or State prison.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I rise in support of my amendment which would prevent taxpayer dollars from going toward economic impact payments for prisoners.

You may not realize it, but the first \$1,200 checks we sent went to every inmate in the United States. And I am thinking: That can't be right. And I am told it was a drafting error.

Well, then we sent out the last checks, and I said: We have got to stop this. And I was told that there were those who wished that those checks go to inmates.

When my constituents hear about that, they think it is a total example about how Congress is incontinent in spending money.

Now, prisoners do not contribute to the tax base. Taxpayers are already paying the entirety of their care, and they cannot reasonably stimulate the economy, and still they are eligible for stimulus checks.

I argue that all spending on COVID relief must be targeted toward real needs. This is a perfect example of untargeted, inappropriate spending. I ask that my colleagues support this commonsense amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I have been advised that inclusion of this amendment in the budget resolution would be corrosive to the privileged status of the resolution. Since this amendment contains material inappropriate for inclusion in a budget resolution, its adoption could jeopardize the privilege of this resolution, which would completely halt, again, efforts to provide this essential, critical pandemic relief.

Additionally, this amendment is not germane to the budget resolution as required by law. Accordingly, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable

sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for purposes of Senate amendment No. 483.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 37 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

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

#### NAYS—50

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). On this vote, the yeas are 50, and the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments in the order listed and that the amendments be reported by number and that the amendments alternate with a Democratic amendment when one is available to be called up: Kennedy, No. 782, SBA/riots; Paul, No. 441, roads; Lee, No. 770, oil and gas on Federal lands; Cruz, No. 811, employment-based visas; Scott, No. 872, border security; Capito, No. 655, navigable waters; Lankford, No. 837, State and local/reli-

gion. This is not the last list, my colleagues. There are another 10. So if we stay in our chairs, we might make it by sunrise, but we really have to cooperate here. Those are the ones we have so far.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 782

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 782 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. KENNEDY] proposes an amendment numbered 782.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the provision of Small Business Administration assistance to any individual convicted of a misdemeanor or felony for actions during or in connection with a riot or civil disorder)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING THE PROVISION OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE TO ANY INDIVIDUAL CONVICTED OF A MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY FOR ACTIONS DURING OR IN CONNECTION WITH A RIOT OR CIVIL DISORDER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing the provision of Small Business Administration assistance to any individual convicted of a misdemeanor or felony for actions during or in connection with a riot or civil disorder by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, we guarantee freedom of speech in America. Unlike other countries, we also guarantee freedom after speech. One form of freedom of speech is the right to peacefully protest. That doesn't mean that violence as a part of protest is or should be legal in our country. In fact, it is not. Without order, there can be no justice.

We have had, unfortunately, riots throughout this year. In fact, if you look at the numbers, we have had over 50 deaths in our country this year from riots, including here at our own Capitol, and this is the most expensive period of riots in our history.

My amendment would prohibit the SBA from providing assistance, such as the Paycheck Protection Program, the Economic Injury Disaster Loans, 7(a) loans, and other small business assistance, to anyone who has been convicted during the past year of a felony or a misdemeanor during and in connection with a riot.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. We all know about the inequities in our crimi-

nal justice system, and we have worked together to try to bridge some of those inequities. The SBA tools help to bridge the inequities in regard to the opportunities in America.

The Kennedy amendment would attempt to impose a lifetime prohibition for a conviction of a misdemeanor for a civil disorder. It may have happened 10, 20, 30 years ago. A person may have paid their price for that, but this is moving in the wrong direction, and I would urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 30 seconds to respond.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

(A number of Senators objecting.)

The objection is heard.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, do I have any additional time from my original time?

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

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 782

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 38 Leg.]

YEAS—49

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

NAYS—51

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

The amendment (No. 782) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we all want to finish this process. If we all stay in our seats, we could avoid the recount and save a bunch of minutes for each vote. I would urge and plead with every Member to stay in their seat so we can get this done as quickly as possible.

I yield the floor.

(Chorus of Hear! Hear!)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 441

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 441 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 441.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To build roads at home instead of building them around the world)

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

Mr. PAUL. Probably nothing makes Americans madder than to see their hard-earned tax dollars sent overseas to boondoggle after boondoggle—countries that laugh at us, burn our flag, take our money, and then ask for more. Meanwhile, our roads and bridges are crumbling in our country. We can't fix our own infrastructure because we keep building roads and bridges in other countries.

My amendment would take the \$26 billion we send in foreign aid welfare and keep it here and put it into our infrastructure in our country.

I urge a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I know it is late, but this is important. I have been to Iraq and Afghanistan 56 times. If you think this makes us safe, cutting all assistance to all allies everywhere—people are fighting and dying on behalf of this country. The least we can do, if you are in the fight, make sure you can come home and not have to go back. The best way to continue endless wars is to ignore the fact that when we leave, bad things happen.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 441

Mr. SCHUMER. Vote.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 8, nays 92, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 39 Leg.]

YEAS—8

Blackburn	Lee	Scott (FL)
Braun	Lummis	Tuberville
Hagerty	Paul	

NAYS—92

Baldwin	Boozman	Carper
Barrasso	Brown	Casey
Bennet	Burr	Cassidy
Blumenthal	Cantwell	Collins
Blunt	Capito	Coons
Booker	Cardin	Cornyn

Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Rubio
Cotton	King	Sanders
Cramer	Klobuchar	Sasse
Crapo	Lankford	Schatz
Cruz	Leahy	Schumer
Daines	Lujan	Scott (SC)
Duckworth	Manchin	Shaheen
Durbin	Markey	Shelby
Ernst	Marshall	Sinema
Feinstein	McConnell	Smith
Fischer	Menendez	Stabenow
Gillibrand	Merkley	Sullivan
Graham	Moran	Tester
Grassley	Murkowski	Thune
Hassan	Murphy	Tillis
Hawley	Murray	Toomey
Heinrich	Ossoff	Van Hollen
Hickenlooper	Padilla	Warner
Hirono	Portman	Warnock
Hoeven	Reed	Warren
Hyde-Smith	Risch	Whitehouse
Inhofe	Romney	Wicker
Johnson	Rosen	Wyden
Kaine	Rounds	Young
Kelly		

The amendment (No. 441) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 770

Mr. LEE. I call up my amendment No. 770 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 770.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To let Federal revenues reflect continued leasing of oil and gas on Federal lands)

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$1,629,000,000.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the Biden administration has taken early and sweeping steps to halt oil and gas leasing on Federal public lands. This, in addition to being dangerous to our Nation's energy security, also presents a very significant economic threat to the stability of communities, especially in public-land States like mine, where most of our energy is found, where their economies are going to be shut down.

This amendment would allow the budget numbers to reflect ongoing lease revenues that would go to the States and to the Federal Government. We need this, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, at a time when climate change poses an existential threat to the entire planet, I urge a "no" vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 770

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 40 Leg.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—50

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

The amendment (No. 770) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

AMENDMENT NO. 811

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 811, and I ask that it be reported by number.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CRUZ] proposes an amendment numbered 811.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against the consideration of any legislation that increases employment-based visas until the United States' labor market stabilizes and unemployment levels reach pre-pandemic levels, ensuring that Congress prioritizes the needs of American workers who have lost their jobs due to the pandemic)

At the appropriate place in title IV, insert the following:

**SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT INCREASES THE NUMBER OF VISAS AVAILABLE FOR FOREIGN WORKERS WHILE AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS HIGH.**

(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 increases, or has the effect of increasing, the number of foreign workers in the United States by raising the number of authorized employment-based immigrant or nonimmigrant visas or by increasing the number of lawful permanent residents until the United States reaches a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 3.5 percent, which was the rate on February 1, 2020—shortly before the COVID-19 pandemic caused an economic crisis, resulting in significant American job losses.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, before this coronavirus pandemic hit this country, our economy was booming. Jobs were soaring. Over the last year, our country has suffered tens of millions of job losses.

This amendment creates a point of order against any legislation that would increase legal immigration until we return to where we were before this pandemic.

I believe in legal immigration. We are a country built by immigrants, but legal immigration is meant to serve the American economy, meant to benefit this country and American workers, and I do not believe we should be significantly increasing legal immigration at a time when tens of millions of Americans are out of work.

So this amendment is designed to say: Let's put American workers first. When American workers go back to work, then we can discuss and consider legislation to increase legal immigration, but we shouldn't do so until the tens of millions of Americans who have lost their jobs return to work.

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

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the solution sounds so simple, and it is simply wrong. May I give you an example?

Barring additional green cards for hundreds of thousands of immigrant workers stuck in the backlog won't help American workers since these immigrants are already working here. In fact, it would hurt American workers by creating an incentive to hire more guest workers who can be paid lower wages.

This is not the approach we need for coronavirus immigration reform.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution. Therefore, it violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of the applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all the applicable sections of the act and the applicable budget resolutions for purposes of amendment 811, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 40, nays 60, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 41 Leg.]

#### YEAS—40

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

#### NAYS—60

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 40, the nays are 60.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Florida.

[Rollcall Vote No. 872]

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 872, and I ask that it be reported by number.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SCOTT] proposes an amendment numbered 872.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the reconciliation instructions for certain committees to fund border security and to ensure the enforcement of all immigration laws)

On page 47, line 23, strike "\$940,718,000,000" and insert "\$920,718,000,000".

On page 49, line 10, strike "\$1,296,487,000,000" and insert "\$1,276,487,000,000".

On page 50, line 2, strike "\$50,687,000,000" and insert "\$70,687,000,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, President Biden's proposed plan of open borders and amnesty isn't about practical reforms; it is a radical and dangerous subversion of law and order with no effort to secure the border. We can and must do better.

To proceed is reckless and unfair to the American people, kills American jobs, and prevents countless families from pursuing the opportunity to chase their American dream. American innovation and our unique culture are built on legal immigration.

I am from the great State of Florida. We love immigration in Florida, but it has to be legal. We have to give law enforcement and Border Patrol the resources they need to do their job, protect American families, and stem the tide of the rampant and unyielding illegal immigration we have seen for decades at the southern border.

This amendment ensures that all applicable U.S. Government agencies enforce all immigration laws and provides \$20 billion for border security. I ask everyone to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, this amendment would cut \$20 billion from Finance to fund homeland security matters—probably a fence. I strongly oppose it. This amendment would cut funds for unemployment insurance, payments for families, for things like a border wall that have taken our immigration policy backward, not forward.

Colleagues, I would urge a "no" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

[Rollcall Vote No. 872]

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 42 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

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

#### NAYS—50

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

The amendment (No. 872) is rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 655

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I call up my amendment numbered 655 and ask that it be reported by number.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia [Mrs. CAPITO], for herself and Mr. HOEVEN, proposes an amendment numbered 655.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the continued implementation of the consistent, clear, and functional categories and exclusions of jurisdictional waters in the Navigable Waters Protection Rule)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, we know the burden that implementing the 2015 WOTUS rule would have had on farming, agriculture, energy production, and construction activities across this country and in our State of West Virginia. The legal challenges that followed resulted in years of uncertainty and confusion.

Finally, in 2020, the EPA announced the Navigable Waters Protection Rule as a replacement. It is clear, common-sense policy, and States like it. As a matter of fact, the Navigable Waters Rule is now in effect in 49 States. President Biden has revoked President Trump’s executive order that led to the Navigable Waters Rule, making it likely the rule will be revisited in this administration. Replacing this Navigable Waters Rule with something like the 2015 WOTUS rule would completely redefine and reframe all water policy and devastate farmers, manufacturers, and small business owners.

We have had enough uncertainty. Let’s not create more. This amendment would preserve the continued implementation of the Navigable Waters Rule. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I would note an irony here: Native of West Virginia offering an amendment, objected

to by a native of West Virginia, presented by a native of West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Well represented.

Mr. CARPER. The Navigable Waters Protection Rule fails to provide consistent, clear, and functional categories and exclusions of jurisdictional water that are asserted by this amendment.

The rule also fails to provide critical headwaters and wetlands from pollution. That is jeopardizing the source of drinking water for over 100 million Americans. The Trump rule’s failure to protect headwaters and wetlands will ensure the transport of pollution downstream, contaminating water resources, compromising ecosystem health, and enforcing downstream communities to spend unavailable funds to upgrade water treatment facilities.

And, finally, this amendment would have the effects of grading water quality, thus forcing new burdens on downstream, disadvantaged communities and forcing cities and towns to find resources long lost to the battle against COVID to ensure clean drinking water for their citizens.

Reluctantly, I must urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 655

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 43 Leg.]

YEAS—51

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

NAYS—49

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

The amendment (No. 655) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 837

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I would like to call up my amendment No. 837 and ask it be reported by number.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) proposes an amendment numbered 837.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. The First Amendment of our Constitution states that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion. This has not been a controversial thing in our history and also does not have an asterisk next to it saying, “Unless there is a pandemic.”

We don’t restrict freedom of religion. We just don’t do that. This has been a great debate in our Nation over the past year as we have seen restrictions on churches and mosques and on synagogues.

This is a very simple statement. All this is asking for is to make sure that we treat faith-based entities the same as we do secular entities. It is not asking for special treatment. It is saying that if you treat a bar one way, then a block away, you have to treat a synagogue the same way; if you treat a store one way, a block away, if there is a church, you have to treat them the same way; if there are outdoor gatherings that are allowed in the city, there has to be outdoor religious gatherings also allowed.

It is asking for the same treatment, not special treatment. That is all that this is—to try to affirm this.



I didn't think this would be controversial. Quite frankly, I thought this would be something we could voice vote, but I am understanding this is something we may actually have to take a vote on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. In the course of the last year, more than 425,000 Americans died. We all know the story, and we know it personally.

Elected officials at every level have been called on to respond to this pandemic. Mayors and Governors have had to make critical public health choices they didn't believe they would ever face in their professional lives. They had to decide whether certain businesses would be opened or closed, when to open and close schools, whether or not they would have churches that would be open. It was a myriad of opportunities to make the right decision or the wrong decision.

Some of them learned the hard way. Some were courageous; some were not. Some listened to the scientific community and some ignored it. But I believe most of them tried to do their best.

Sadly, when it was all said and done, many made wrong decisions in terms of when to open and how many people to allow in certain places. It was just a fact of life—a novel coronavirus—and they were trying to respond to infection and death.

Sadly, what the Senator from Oklahoma is charging is if there was a discrimination against a church in the process—

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

Mr. DURBIN. The people in the community would be penalized to receive less Federal funds because of the decision the Governor had made.

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

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 837

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 44 Leg.]

YEAS—51

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

Thune	Toomey	Wicker
Tillis	Tuberville	Young

NAYS—49

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

The amendment (No. 837) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, upon disposition of the Lankford amendment, No. 837, it be in order to call up the following amendments in the order listed, the amendments be reported by number, and the amendments alternate with a Democratic amendment when one is available to be called up: Crapo No. 55, Hoeven No. 887, Portman No. 816, Romney No. 803, and Lee No. 253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Idaho.

AMENDMENT NO. 55

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 55, and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO], for himself and Mr. PORTMAN, proposes an amendment numbered 55.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently extending the income tax rate reductions for individuals and small businesses provided under Public Law 115-97)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PERMANENT EXTENSION OF LOWER TAX RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SMALL BUSINESSES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the tax liability of individuals and small businesses, which may include permanently extending the reductions to Federal income tax rates for individuals and small businesses provided under Public Law 115-97, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, this amendment simply makes permanent the individual and small business tax rate reductions and reforms from the TCJA.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the TCJA, gave American workers and families more cash in their pockets by significantly lowering individual tax rates, nearly doubling the standard deduction, and doubling the child tax credit. For American businesses, the TCJA lowered the tax rate and provided parity for small businesses operating in passthrough form. It also encouraged investment in the United States through the immediate expensing of property and equipment.

From the beginning of the previous administration up to the beginning of the pandemic early last year, the economy added more than 7 million jobs. Every U.S. metropolitan area had enjoyed income gains in 2018. Low-income workers were experiencing the highest wage growth in nearly a decade.

We need to give our economy its best shot at recovering to prepandemic levels. This means strengthening that pro-growth policy we have put into place by making permanent these expiring tax provisions from the TCJA.

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

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, this now will put the Senate on record as to what the Senate thinks about the 2017 Trump tax law—the \$2 trillion bill that overwhelmingly benefited corporations and the wealthy. It opened new special interest loopholes, and it increased incentives to ship American jobs overseas.

The Senate needs to fix our broken Tax Code, starting with the proposition that everybody, including those at the top, pay their fair share. Locking in the Trump tax handouts to those at the top would take America in the wrong direction. This is not the vehicle to debate these tax changes. I strongly urge a “no” vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 55

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 45 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Cramer	Hyde-Smith
Blackburn	Crapo	Inhofe
Blunt	Cruz	Johnson
Boozman	Daines	Kennedy
Braun	Ernst	Lankford
Burr	Fischer	Lee
Capito	Graham	Lummis
Cassidy	Grassley	Marshall
Collins	Hagerty	McConnell
Cornyn	Hawley	Moran
Cotton	Hoeven	Murkowski

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

## NAYS—50

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

The amendment (No. 55) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

## AMENDMENT NO. 887

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 887 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HOEVEN] proposes an amendment numbered 887.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting a Federal carbon tax and preventing American job losses and regressive household utility bill, home heating, and gasoline price increases)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL TAX ON CARBON EMISSIONS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include limiting or prohibiting the establishment of a Federal tax on carbon emissions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, this amendment ensures that we don't implement a carbon tax, and I am joined on it by Senator LANKFORD and Senator CRAMER.

Simply put, a carbon tax is a national energy tax, and it is a regressive tax. Raising the cost of energy through a tax or fee hits hard-working families the most, making it more expensive to heat their homes, drive to work, and put food on the table.

In addition to keeping the lights on, every sector of our economy depends on access to affordable and reliable supplies of energy. A carbon tax in-

creases the cost on our manufacturers, exporting American jobs abroad to other countries with fewer environmental regulations, meaning global emissions would actually increase. Instead of pushing new taxes, we must, instead, focus on innovation and making emerging technologies like carbon capture, utilization, and storage, or CCUS, commercially viable.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this amendment.

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

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President and colleagues, I strongly urge opposition to this amendment. It simply makes no sense to take any tool—any tool—off the table in the existential fight against climate change.

Obstructing the fight against climate change costs money due to cleanups from bigger storms, fires, and floods, and it costs America jobs.

Move over, this is a budget focused on COVID recovery. This is a separate issue, colleagues, and it deserves its own debate. I would urge a "no" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, stand up for working families and vote yes.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 887

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

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

## [Rollcall Vote No. 46 Leg.]

## YEAS—50

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

## NAYS—50

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

The amendment (No. 887) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

## AMENDMENT NO. 816

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 816 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. PORTMAN] proposes an amendment numbered 816.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the President to keep the people of the United States informed, through a website, of the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INFORMATION ONLINE REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE OF COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing information spending transparency, which may include requiring the President to make available online information regarding the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Colleagues, this amendment shouldn't even be necessary, but it is.

We are being asked to spend another \$1.9 trillion to deal with the coronavirus pandemic, and yet we have no idea how much of the \$900 billion that we just enacted 5½ weeks ago has gone out the door. We don't know. We don't know how it has been used.

For that matter, we don't know how much of the roughly \$2 trillion of additional coronavirus funding has gone out the door. So we need to have that information to be able to legislate responsibly, to be sure that we are doing the right thing here to help the folks whom we represent.

I am going to ask for a voice vote on this. I hope we get it, but I would also like to yield to my colleague from West Virginia, Mr. MANCHIN.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I also support this and, I think, basically, that transparency is something we all want, and that is all we have asked for—to see the numbers and work from there in an honest fashion.

I support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I support this amendment. I hope we can do it through a voice vote.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 816

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

The amendment (No. 816) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

## AMENDMENT NO. 803

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 803 and ask it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. ROMNEY], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 803.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to creating bipartisan congressional committees to improve the solvency of major Federal trust funds)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, the most predictable fiscal crisis our Nation faces is the looming insolvency of our Federal trust funds. That is why a group of 12 Senators put together an act to enable Congress to get ahead of this problem before it becomes insoluble.

These colleagues include Democrat Senators MANCHIN, WARNER, SINEMA, KING, and JONES.

Last year we introduced this legislation called the TRUST Act to create three bipartisan, bicameral committees to rescue each of our major trust funds. This enables Congress to form those committees.

I would note that failure to do so would imperil the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds and speed us along the road even further to crushing national debt.

I am happy to take this amendment by voice vote, but I yield my time to Senator ANGUS KING.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, this is a looming financial crisis that everyone in this room knows is happening, and it is one that we can prevent, but every day we delay it gets harder.

This is a very reasonable approach, putting a bipartisan group together to bring us solutions.

I urge my colleagues to support this and hope we can pass this amendment by voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I regretfully oppose this amendment because I fear, at the end of the day, what will happen is that we will be cutting Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, and impacting some of the most vulnerable people in this country.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 803

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There does not appear to be a sufficient second.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 71, nays 29, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 47 Leg.]

## YEAS—71

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

## NAYS—29

Baldwin	Klobuchar	Schatz
Blumenthal	Leahy	Schumer
Booker	Lujan	Smith
Brown	Markey	Stabenow
Cantwell	Menendez	Van Hollen
Casey	Murray	Warnock
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Warren
Heinrich	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hirono	Reed	Wyden
Kelly	Sanders	

The amendment (No. 803) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

## AMENDMENT NO. 253

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 253 and ask that it be reported by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 253.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING 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 expanding health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, health savings accounts are good for the American people. They increase the availability that families have—the access that families have to healthcare. They make it more affordable, and they also bring about competition in healthcare, which tends to bring up quality and also bring down cost. That is good for everyone.

Now, the expansion of the use of health savings accounts could be encouraged by allowing any health insurance plan to be considered HSA eligible, by increasing the maximum HSA contributions, and by allowing for more preventive and health maintenance expenses to be covered, including the use of dietary supplements and nutritional supplements. This would not directly affect ObamaCare, and expanding HSAs would simply give Americans more opportunities and would bring down cost while increasing the quality of the healthcare they receive.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. This is an amendment, once again, that tries to stack the deck in terms of healthcare choices, and, in this case, the proponents want to make health savings accounts the driving force of the American healthcare system. I think that is a mistake.

I urge a ‘no’ vote.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 253

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

Mr. LEE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 48 Leg.]

YEAS—53

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

NAYS—47

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

The amendment (No. 253) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments in the order listed, the amendments be reported by number, and the amendments alternate with a Democratic amendment when one is available.

We are not doing the Lee amendment. He withdrew it. Kudos to Mr. LEE.

We have Cruz No. 871, Murkowski No. 806, Sullivan No. 461, Rubio No. 651, and Sanders No. 804.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, before we go to the amendment, please sit in your—we are getting closer to the end. When everyone was in their seats, it took us only 5 minutes to do these. Could people please resume sitting in their seats.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

AMENDMENT NO. 871

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 871 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CRUZ] proposes an amendment numbered 871.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to conventional biofuel credit cap during a pandemic)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONVENTIONAL BIOFUEL CREDIT CAP DURING A PANDEMIC.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing compliance costs and supporting job creation, including the EPA Administrator making available for sale to obligated parties conventional biofuel credits at 10 cents per gallon, during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, this amendment is designed to provide relief to the tens of thousands of blue collar workers that work in refineries across this country. Refineries right now purchase what are called RINs, which are artificial regulatory licenses that they must purchase. They were originally designed to be at 1 or 2 cents apiece. In the past year, they have skyrocketed. In the past year, RINs have skyrocketed up to \$1.12 apiece, the highest level since 2013. That is a 650-percent increase in the past year. Just a year ago they were trading at 15 cents. What does that mean? That means \$15 billion in regulatory cost for refineries.

And let me say something importantly: Not one penny of that \$15 billion goes to corn farmers or ethanol producers. It goes to Wall Street speculators. So this amendment would provide—it would cap RINs at 10 cents apiece. What that would mean is this is a choice between do you want millions of dollars to go to Wall Street speculators or do you want the money to go to blue collar workers and refineries?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to speak in opposition to it. I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, the Senator from Iowa is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, can you imagine the free market person that Senator CRUZ is wanting the government to set prices? This is dirty Big Oil versus clean-burning ethanol.

(Applause.)

And for the benefit of people on the other side of the aisle, I had conversations with Mr. Regan this week. He said that your President—our President—was for ethanol. He also said, and I know, campaigning in Iowa, Biden campaigned for ethanol.

So this is an opportunity. And this business that this isn't going to cost anything—EPA itself said that there is no compliance cost. And EPA in the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals made very clear that these waivers for small refineries were violating the law.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, this amendment is a direct attack on the Midwest and America's hundreds of thousands of farmers. Capping the price of biofuel credits at 10 cents per gallon would stifle the RIN market and destroy the Renewable Fuel Standard Program.

When my good friend the Senator from Texas last proposed this 10 cent cap in 2017 and 2018, it was opposed by the National Corn Growers Association, the American Soybean Association, and the American Farm Bureau, to name just a few. Now, farmers get up pretty darn early in the morning, but, even tonight, I did not bother to call any of these associations to get their response on this amendment.

So I will quote the National Farmers Union's previous president, who, in 2017 and 2018, said that not only is a RIN cap harmful to American agriculture, it is a sellout of America's farmers and a handout to refiners.

America's corn and soybean growers have suffered for years under the Trump administration's anti-biofuel policies.

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

Ms. DUCKWORTH. I urge all my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

(Applause.)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 871

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 74, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 49 Leg.]

YEAS—26

Barrasso	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Blackburn	Inhofe	Risch
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Manchin	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Hagerty	Murkowski	

NAYS—74

Baldwin	Cantwell	Duckworth
Bennet	Cardin	Durbin
Blumenthal	Carper	Ernst
Blunt	Casey	Feinstein
Booker	Collins	Fischer
Boozman	Coons	Gillibrand
Braun	Cortez Masto	Graham
Brown	Cotton	Grassley
Burr	Cramer	Hassan

Hawley	Moran	Scott (FL)
Heinrich	Murphy	Shaheen
Hickenlooper	Murray	Sinema
Hirono	Ossoff	Smith
Hoeben	Padilla	Stabenow
Johnson	Peters	Tester
Kaine	Portman	Thune
Kelly	Reed	Tillis
King	Romney	Van Hollen
Klobuchar	Rosen	Warner
Leahy	Rounds	Warnock
Lujan	Rubio	Warren
Markey	Sanders	Whitehouse
Marshall	Sasse	Wyden
Menendez	Schatz	Young
Merkley	Schumer	

The amendment (No. 871) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 806

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 806 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Ms. MURKOWSKI] proposes an amendment numbered 806.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would make the United States more reliant on countries with weaker environmental or labor standards for oil, gas, or hardrock mineral production)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDROCK MINERAL PRODUCTION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would cause the United States to import larger quantities of oil, gas, or hardrock minerals from countries that have weaker environmental or labor standards by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, this one is pretty simple and, hopefully, it can be pretty agreeable and we move quickly.

What I am aiming to do today is to prevent the executive branch from taking actions that increase our country's reliance on foreign sources of oil and gas or hard rock minerals. We are going to keep using oil and gas for a while here. I think we recognize that.

The EIA, Energy Information Administration, forecasts consumption of oil and gas will rise by 5.6 million barrels per day this year and continue rising in the future. So what we are doing—what we are at risk of doing is to limit re-

source development in this country, put good-paying jobs at risk, including in my State, making States more dependent on fossil and mineral resources from overseas, oftentimes from our foreign adversaries.

We have great resources in this country, folks—from natural gas that powers our homes; minerals like graphite and lithium, which we need in our renewable technologies, and we produce them here in this country in a more environmentally responsible manner—

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

Ms. MURKOWSKI.—and with higher labor standards than elsewhere in the world.

I would urge my colleagues to accept, and I would ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, we accept the amendment and urge a voice vote.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 806

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

The amendment (No. 806) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 461

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 461 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. SULLIVAN] proposes an amendment numbered 461.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding natural gas as a vital fuel source to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide reliable and affordable heat, electricity, and transportation fuel for consumers)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING NATURAL GAS AS A VITAL FUEL SOURCE TO PROVIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS, AFFORDABLE ENERGY PRICES FOR CONSUMERS, AND RELIABLE ELECTRICITY.**

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 expanding natural gas as a vital fuel source to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide reliable and affordable heat, electricity, and transportation fuel for consumers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, prior to the pandemic over the last several years, our country did something re-

markable. We grew our economy, created millions of good-paying energy jobs, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

In fact, from 2005 to 2017, the United States reduced greenhouse gas emissions by almost 15 percent—way more than any other country in the world. How did we do that? The dramatic increase in America's production of clean-burning natural gas was largely responsible for all of this.

So my amendment is very simple. It calls for the continued expansion of American natural gas production and energy infrastructure to create more jobs, grow our economy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This is what President Biden said about this issue just a few years ago—

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

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are you sure you don't want to hear that?

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, pro-jobs amendment. And I am happy to take this amendment by a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I have been advised that inclusion of this amendment in the budget resolution would be corrosive to the privilege status of the resolution. Since this amendment contains material inappropriate for inclusion in a budget resolution, its adoption could jeopardize the privilege of this resolution, which would completely halt our efforts to provide critical pandemic relief.

Additionally, this amendment is not germane to the budget resolution as required by law. Accordingly, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

#### MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act, I move to waive and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 50 Leg.]

#### YEAS—51

Barrasso	Crapo	Johnson
Blackburn	Cruz	Kennedy
Blunt	Daines	Lankford
Boozman	Ernst	Lee
Braun	Fischer	Lummis
Burr	Graham	Manchin
Capito	Grassley	Marshall
Cassidy	Hagerty	McConnell
Collins	Hawley	Moran
Cornyn	Hoeben	Murkowski
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Cramer	Inhofe	Portman

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

## NAYS—49

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

## AMENDMENT NO. 651

Mr. RUBIO. I call up my amendment 651 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida [Mr. RUBIO] proposes an amendment numbered 651.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to catch-and-release policies and the Migrant Protection Protocols)

At the end of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CATCH-AND-RELEASE POLICIES AND MIGRANT PROTECTION PROTOCOLS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring the enforcement of laws, consistent with the Migrant Protection Protocols, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, starting 7 days ago, if you arrived at the border of the United States with children, you were allowed to stay in the country on a notice to appear.

I have tremendous compassion for the extraordinary challenges and horrifying conditions in which people live in the Western Hemisphere and Central America and the like. There is nothing compassionate about this policy. What this is doing, what is happening right now—and I have seen it, and I have talked to people; you can talk to the

government officials in these countries—is these evil traffickers who take money from these people, who push them through the jungles, who abuse them, who sometimes kill them and do horrifying things, are now out there marketing this. They are going around telling people throughout the Western Hemisphere: You can now get into the United States and come with children because, if you do, they are going to give you a little piece of paper, and they are going to let you go on a Greyhound bus anywhere you want in the country, and you never have to show up again.

This is going to create chaos on the border, and it is inhumane to lure people to this country with a policy that is encouraging these traffickers to go out and do this to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. The Senator from Florida is asking us to lock in the relationship with Remain in Mexico and the Migrant Protection Protocols. The new President, Joe Biden, is in the process of reviewing that at the very moment. The question is whether we are going to adopt the Rubio amendment and tie his hands to accept the outcome.

Allow this President, elected by a large majority of the American people, a chance to lead and to respond to a real challenge. Vote no on the Rubio amendment.

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 651

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on adoption of the amendment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

## [Rollcall Vote No. 51 Leg.]

## YEAS—50

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

## NAYS—50

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

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

The amendment (No. 651) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

## AMENDMENT NO. 888

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I am about to offer a substitute amendment that is the last step we need to ensure that the House can move forward expeditiously and help bring the bold relief the American people so need.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up amendment No. 888, and that if the amendment is agreed to, it be in order to call up the McConnell amendment; thereto, notwithstanding adoption of the Schumer-Sanders amendment 888, that these be the only amendments remaining in order.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I call up my amendment No. 888 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], for himself and Mr. SANDERS, proposes an amendment numbered 888.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

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

## VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 888

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

## [Rollcall Vote No. 52 Leg.]

## YEAS—50

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

## NAYS—50

Barrasso	Blunt	Braun
Blackburn	Boozman	Burr



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

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 888) was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Republican leader.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 889

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 889 and I ask that it be reported by number.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 889.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the resolution.) (The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. MCCONNELL. Colleagues, what they have done here is to reverse three important amendments that were adopted on a bipartisan basis. They, in effect, have taken out the proposal that prevented checks from going to illegals, they have taken out support for fracking, and they have taken out support for the Keystone Pipeline. So they are trying to reverse what they previously adopted along with us on a bipartisan basis.

I would urge the adoption of my amendment.

#### VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 889

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 53 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

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

NAYS—50	
Baldwin	Hickenlooper
Bennet	Hirono
Blumenthal	Kaine
Booker	Kelly
Brown	King
Cantwell	Klobuchar
Cardin	Leahy
Carper	Lujan
Casey	Manchin
Coons	Markey
Cortez Masto	Menendez
Duckworth	Merkley
Durbin	Murphy
Feinstein	Murray
Gillibrand	Ossoff
Hassan	Padilla
Heinrich	Peters
	Reed
	Rosen
	Sanders
	Schatz
	Schumer
	Shaheen
	Sinema
	Smith
	Stabenow
	Tester
	Van Hollen
	Warner
	Warnock
	Warren
	Whitehouse
	Wyden

The amendment (No. 889) was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, we now come to the end of a debate that has gone on for over 14 hours, and we end this debate at a moment in which our country faces more crises, more pain, and more anxiety than at any time since the Great Depression. With the passage of this resolution, we have the opportunity not only to address the pandemic, to address the economic collapse, and to address the reality that millions of our kids have seen their educations disrupted, but we have the opportunity to give hope to the American people and restore faith in our government by telling them that, tonight, we understand the pain that they are experiencing, and we are going to do something very significant about it.

In the strongest possible terms, I ask for a "yes" vote on this enormously important budget resolution.

#### VOTE ON S. CON. RES. 5

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 54 Leg.]

#### YEAS—50

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

#### NAYS—50

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

Hoeven	Moran	Scott (SC)
Hyde-Smith	Murkowski	Shelby
Inhofe	Paul	Sullivan
Johnson	Portman	Thune
Kennedy	Risch	Tillis
Lankford	Romney	Toomey
Lee	Rounds	Tuberville
Lummis	Rubio	Wicker
Marshall	Sasse	Young
McConnell	Scott (FL)	

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the concurrent resolution, as amended, is adopted.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con Res. 5), as amended, was agreed to.

#### S. CON. RES. 5

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).*

#### SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

(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 2021.

#### 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 House of Representatives.  
Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the Senate.

#### TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.  
Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.  
Sec. 3003. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.  
Sec. 3004. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on small businesses during a pandemic.  
Sec. 3005. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States and other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees working in other States or taxing jurisdictions.  
Sec. 3006. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19.  
Sec. 3007. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID-19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign.  
Sec. 3008. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters.

- Sec. 3009. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund.
- Sec. 3010. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse.
- Sec. 3011. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting hospitality, conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel and their workers.
- Sec. 3012. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.
- Sec. 3013. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic.
- Sec. 3014. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding the police.
- Sec. 3015. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing information online regarding the expenditure of COVID-19 relief funds.
- Sec. 3016. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the solvency of Federal trust funds.
- Sec. 3017. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal environmental and water policies.
- Sec. 3018. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal relief funds for State or local governments.
- Sec. 3019. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would make the United States more reliant on countries with weaker environmental or labor standards for oil, gas, or hardrock mineral production.
- Sec. 3020. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding health savings accounts.

#### TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

- Sec. 4001. Enforcement filing.
- Sec. 4002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.
- Sec. 4003. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.
- Sec. 4004. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
- Sec. 4005. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.
- Sec. 4006. Limitation on advance appropriations.
- Sec. 4007. Repeal of supermajority enforcement requirement.
- Sec. 4008. 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 2021 through 2030:

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

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,303,274,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$2,768,717,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$2,971,083,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,092,643,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,236,199,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,514,253,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,762,577,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$3,883,209,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,007,991,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,121,665,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: –\$15,670,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: –\$17,390,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$102,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$226,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$216,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$181,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$98,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: –\$106,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: –\$121,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: –\$128,000,000.

(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 2021: \$6,020,543,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,091,342,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,011,132,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,072,784,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,267,538,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,449,047,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,642,875,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,960,846,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,082,932,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,471,756,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,140,857,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$4,298,244,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,070,343,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,070,242,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,250,436,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,425,376,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,606,887,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,950,170,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,019,083,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,419,949,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,837,583,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$1,529,527,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$1,099,260,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$977,599,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,014,237,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$911,123,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$844,310,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,066,961,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,011,092,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,298,284,000,000.

(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 2021: \$29,943,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$31,647,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$32,911,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$34,102,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$35,262,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$36,311,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$37,261,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$38,443,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$39,652,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$41,068,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,081,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2022: \$25,818,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2023: \$27,153,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2024: \$28,380,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2025: \$29,610,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2026: \$30,730,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2027: \$31,882,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2028: \$33,333,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2029: \$34,768,000,000,000.  
 Fiscal year 2030: \$36,518,000,000,000.

#### SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for each major functional category are:

(1) **National Defense (050):**

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$762,552,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$748,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$776,986,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$766,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$792,882,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$773,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,362,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$782,210,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$828,950,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$804,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$847,993,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$821,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$868,011,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$840,472,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$888,637,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$865,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$909,676,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$874,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$931,654,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$901,459,000,000.

(2) **International Affairs (150):**

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$85,042,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$47,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,249,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$58,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,410,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,722,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$59,578,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,114,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$60,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,518,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$61,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,053,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$63,271,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,608,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$64,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,140,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$66,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,703,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$67,498,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$35,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,029,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$37,267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,791,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,609,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$38,841,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,471,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$39,604,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,342,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$40,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,249,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$41,291,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,169,000,000.  
 (B) Outlays, \$42,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,096,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$43,095,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$45,065,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$44,035,000,000.  
(4) Energy (270):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$4,057,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$5,280,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,050,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$5,076,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,730,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,542,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,834,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,760,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,948,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,857,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,819,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,810,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,928,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$4,886,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,846,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,806,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$8,318,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,337,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$8,502,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,601,000,000.  
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$50,042,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$47,053,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$51,243,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$49,042,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$53,061,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$50,890,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$54,116,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$52,475,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$55,219,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$54,269,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$54,734,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$55,807,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$55,899,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$57,090,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$57,141,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$58,098,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$58,378,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$59,056,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$59,616,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$59,946,000,000.  
(6) Agriculture (350):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$49,067,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$50,970,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,047,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$28,576,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,130,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,794,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,909,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,424,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,496,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,898,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,675,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,055,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,535,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$26,873,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,715,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,072,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$27,752,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,083,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,058,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$27,392,000,000.  
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$242,699,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$327,529,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$19,497,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$36,392,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$20,198,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$18,376,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$21,159,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$18,015,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$20,943,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$16,507,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$21,827,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$15,783,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$22,117,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$15,520,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$21,953,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$22,222,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$15,056,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$21,683,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$13,389,000,000.  
(8) Transportation (400):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$206,391,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$185,619,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$104,160,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$119,664,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$104,738,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$112,309,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$105,569,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$105,989,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$106,120,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$108,527,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$107,067,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$111,187,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$108,278,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$113,982,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$109,339,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$116,164,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$110,222,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$118,680,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$111,372,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$121,056,000,000.  
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$127,525,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$98,043,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$32,000,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$51,963,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$32,624,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$48,433,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$33,318,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$45,776,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$34,031,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$43,758,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$34,763,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,053,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$35,520,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,217,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$36,283,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,162,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$37,048,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$37,843,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$42,189,000,000.  
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$372,350,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$160,006,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$115,812,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$178,392,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$116,259,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$154,773,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$118,661,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$150,171,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$121,803,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$144,105,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$125,194,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$134,645,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$128,638,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$130,729,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$132,003,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$131,492,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$134,674,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$132,652,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$137,812,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$135,558,000,000.  
(11) Health (550):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$943,093,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$882,818,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$748,503,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$797,760,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$713,126,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$722,016,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$720,847,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$730,335,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$754,383,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$753,709,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$790,057,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$785,131,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$825,982,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$820,641,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$858,454,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$858,986,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$900,409,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$901,525,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$955,814,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$946,672,000,000.  
(12) Medicare (570):  
Fiscal year 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$766,853,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$766,005,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$745,579,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$745,556,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$838,359,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$838,200,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$851,671,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$851,452,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$958,756,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$958,451,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,026,856,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,026,484,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,098,460,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,098,027,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,244,688,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,244,201,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,184,583,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,184,048,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,331,736,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,331,161,000,000.

## (13) Income Security (600):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,845,601,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,779,410,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$770,908,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$805,014,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$619,246,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$628,956,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$620,759,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$612,726,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$632,210,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$624,207,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$640,597,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$638,103,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$633,758,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$627,362,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$645,839,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$643,707,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$641,962,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$627,556,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$657,398,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$648,615,000,000.

## (14) Social Security (650):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,594,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$40,598,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,633,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,633,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,486,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,621,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$48,621,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,151,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$52,151,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$62,223,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,685,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$68,685,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,712,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,712,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,912,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$78,912,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,948,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$83,948,000,000.

## (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,560,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$250,738,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$243,210,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$267,893,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$249,723,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$251,696,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$256,945,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$244,770,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$264,708,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$263,284,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$272,216,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$270,636,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,109,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$278,409,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$288,040,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$299,629,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$296,740,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$281,467,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$305,496,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$303,520,000,000.

## (16) Administration of Justice (750):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,961,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,879,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,320,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,336,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,557,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$75,011,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,413,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$76,155,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,161,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$77,827,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,010,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$79,533,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$81,961,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$80,963,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,994,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$82,930,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,786,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$91,769,000,000.

## (17) General Government (800):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$375,971,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$376,468,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,837,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,899,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,888,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,787,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,205,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,961,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,885,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$25,481,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,483,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,036,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,170,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,711,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,869,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$27,402,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,621,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,137,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,416,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,918,000,000.

## (18) Net Interest (900):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$365,131,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$365,131,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$345,959,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$345,959,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$336,379,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$336,379,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$332,881,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$332,881,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$341,018,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$341,018,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$367,269,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$367,269,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$418,442,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$418,442,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$502,412,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$502,412,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$605,086,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$605,086,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$727,019,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$727,019,000,000.

## (19) Allowances (920):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, —\$25,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$0.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, —\$33,933,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$27,630,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, —\$34,686,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$31,376,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, —\$35,495,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$33,380,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, —\$36,367,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$34,806,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, —\$37,240,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$35,938,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, —\$38,152,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$36,942,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, —\$38,991,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$37,890,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, —\$39,927,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$38,847,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, —\$40,906,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$39,817,000,000.

## (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

## Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, —\$101,066,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$101,303,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, —\$109,306,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$109,433,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, —\$108,548,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$108,423,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, —\$102,509,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$102,374,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, —\$105,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$112,421,000,000.

## Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority,  
—\$108,507,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$107,659,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$111,817,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$110,312,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$114,832,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$113,327,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$118,974,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$117,619,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority,  
—\$123,259,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, —\$121,979,000,000.

#### 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 2021: \$898,089,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$930,023,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$996,745,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,040,533,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,085,441,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,133,139,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,182,469,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,231,717,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,279,075,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,326,172,000,000.

(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 2021: \$1,101,575,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$1,158,817,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,222,448,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,292,270,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,365,124,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,434,051,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,506,794,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,586,096,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,666,850,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,750,666,000,000.

(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 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$5,650,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$5,665,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,345,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,318,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,502,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,462,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,672,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,629,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$6,856,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,808,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,048,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$6,998,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,247,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,195,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,458,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,403,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,678,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,621,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$7,908,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

#### 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 2021:  
(A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022:  
(A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$282,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023:  
(A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2024:  
(A) New budget authority, \$298,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2025:  
(A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$308,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2026:  
(A) New budget authority, \$317,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$317,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2027:  
(A) New budget authority, \$328,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$328,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2028:  
(A) New budget authority, \$338,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$338,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2029:  
(A) New budget authority, \$350,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$349,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2030:  
(A) New budget authority, \$362,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$361,000,000.

#### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

#### SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$16,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$357,926,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$188,498,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$75,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$1,005,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$350,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$95,620,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$940,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than February 16, 2021, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

#### SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$22,717,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$89,250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$35,903,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$3,206,500,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$1,296,487,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$304,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$50,687,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$8,604,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP.—The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than February 16, 2021, the Committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

### TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

#### SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 201 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION.—The point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives shall not apply to reconciliation legislation reported by the Committee on the Budget pursuant to submissions under section 201.

(b) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 202 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between

the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(3) EXCEPTIONS FOR LEGISLATION.—

(A) SHORT-TERM.—Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as amended by section 3201(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(B) LONG-TERM.—Section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

#### SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL LEGISLATION.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025 or fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2030.

#### SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO FOOD SERVICE AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

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 establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

#### SEC. 3004. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years

2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

#### SEC. 3005. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX CERTAIN INCOME OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OTHER STATES OR TAXING JURISDICTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

#### SEC. 3006. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TARGETING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO AMERICANS WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID-19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

#### SEC. 3007. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION AND A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening and improving the process of distributing COVID-19 vaccines to States, which may include supporting States in implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' public awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines (particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

#### SEC. 3008. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES WITH LOST REVENUE DUE TO THE FEDERAL MORATORIUM ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASING ON PUBLIC LANDS AND OFFSHORE WATERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this



resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3009. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3010. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, FAMILY VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND CHILD ABUSE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving services and interventions for victims relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse, which may include funding for programs and grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act and the Victims of Child Abuse Act, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3011. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING HOSPITALITY, CONVENTIONS, TRADE SHOWS, ENTERTAINMENT, TOURISM, AND TRAVEL AND THEIR WORKERS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in the convention, trade show, entertainment, tourism, and travel industries, which may include legislation that provides relief and recovery incentives, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3012. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its current location in Jerusalem and level of operations, which may include current funding levels and security, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3013. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC.**

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 increasing the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic, which may include prohibiting the rate from more than doubling to \$15 per hour, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3014. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE POLICE.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding the Nation's police through programs that are in within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 202, which may include funding for law enforcement officer safety programs and fusion centers to protect the United States from domestic and international terrorists administered by the Department of Homeland Security, mental and behavioral health intervention programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs to increase the hiring of military veterans as law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3015. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INFORMATION ONLINE REGARDING THE EXPENDITURE OF COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing Government spending transparency, which may include requiring the President to make available online information regarding the amount of funds made available for relief from the COVID-19 pandemic that have been expended, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3016. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the solvency of major Federal trust funds, which may include developing recommendations and legislation to rescue programs that support surface transportation, health care services, and financial protection and security for individuals, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3017. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER POLICIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal environmental and water policies, which may include ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), preserving consistency and certainty in defining water features within, and exclusions from, Federal jurisdiction under that Act, or limiting or prohibiting efforts to withdraw, revoke, or amend the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3018. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS FOR STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports, relating to adjustments to Federal relief funds for State or local governments within the jurisdiction of the instructed committees, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID-19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes

greater limits on the content of speech, or restrictions on the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, than on secular organizations described in that section 501(c)(3) and exempt under that section 501(a), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3019. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDROCK MINERAL PRODUCTION.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would cause the United States to import larger quantities of oil, gas, or hardrock minerals from countries that have weaker environmental or labor standards by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 3020. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING 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 expanding health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS**

**SEC. 4001. ENFORCEMENT FILING.**

(a) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2021. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

**SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

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

**SEC. 4003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.**

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

**SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

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

**SEC. 4005. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.**

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

**SEC. 4006. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

Notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 203 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37; 133 Stat. 1052), such section 203 shall continue to have force and effect in the House of Representatives during fiscal year 2021.

**SEC. 4007. REPEAL OF SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENT.**

Section 3203 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, is repealed.

**SEC. 4008. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, thank you so much for being part of this first big step to putting our country back on the road to recovery. We very much appreciate your being here.

Just a brief word. I am so thankful that our caucus stayed together in unity. We had no choice, given the problems facing America and the desire to move forward, and we have moved forward. Many bipartisan amendments were adopted, so this was a bipartisan activity. In fact, the first amendment, which will help the restaurants, was done by Senators SINEMA and WICKER.

But we cannot underscore enough how much help America needs during this awful crisis, and we cannot miss the point that we still have a long way

to go. This was a giant first step, a step in concord, and we are so grateful that President Biden put together a plan, with input from so many of us—both sides of the aisle—to bring America back, to overcome this horrible crisis and then move America forward so that America can once again feel the hope and opportunity that has been so, so much part of this land but that we seem to have lost over the last 4 years and particularly with the pandemic.

So we will keep working as hard as we can to pass this legislation through the House, through the Senate, as we go through the reconciliation process and hopefully put it on the President's desk.

A month ago today, two Senators from Georgia, two Democratic Senators, were elected, and just a month from that day, we have taken a giant step to begin to fulfill our promise to the American people that a Democratic Senate, a Democratic House, and President Biden will have their backs and move them forward during this awful crisis.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO BILL SHEFFIELD

• Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, along with Senator MURKOWSKI and Alaska Congressman DON YOUNG, we rise to congratulate and pay special tribute to a great, hard-working, and inspiring Alaskan, the Honorable Bill Sheffield, former Governor of Alaska, upon the occasion of his receiving an honorary doctorate of humane letters from the University of Alaska. On Sunday, December 13, 2020, the University of Alaska Anchorage awarded Governor Bill Sheffield this special degree at its fall commencement ceremonies.

Born in Spokane, WA, and raised in the Seattle area, Governor Sheffield served in the U.S. Air Force, worked as a sales and service rep for Sears Roebuck, and was transferred by Sears to Alaska in 1953. He went into the hospitality business, establishing the Anchorage Inn. Bill bought out his business partner, expanded his hotel holdings, and grew his hotel empire to 19 properties in Alaska and the Yukon.

He was elected the fifth Governor of our State in 1982. During his tenure, he oversaw massive infrastructure projects, including roads and water systems. He pushed through a bill that consolidated the State's four time zones into two and is responsible for creating Alaska Standard and Alaska

Daylight Time. Governor Bill was instrumental in the purchase of the Alaska Railroad by the State from the Federal Government and commissioned the construction of Spring Creek Correctional Facility in Seward. His accomplishments are many and his love of Alaska and his kindness, warmth, and generosity to its people are widely known.

The Governor is 92 and going strong. Governor Sheffield's story in Alaska embodies what many of us love about our great State. It doesn't matter where you come from or your social status. In Alaska, if you have grit, tenacity, determination, and a servant's heart, nothing can hold you back. As the 117th Congress begins, we want to say Congratulations, Governor Sheffield, upon the occasion of your much-deserved honorary doctorate.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a nomination and sundry withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committee.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-278. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-557, "Diverse Washingtonians Commemorative Works Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-279. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-558, "Commemoration Task Force Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-280. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-559, "Antitrust Remedies Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-281. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-561, "Removing Barriers to Occupational Licensing for Returning Citizens Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-282. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report

on D.C. Act 23-562, "Service Animal in Training Clarification Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-283. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-563, "Ban on Non-Compete Agreements Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-284. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-613, "Entheogenic Plant and Fungus Policy Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-285. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-529, "Closing of Columbian Quarter Alley in Square 5860 Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-286. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-530, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 740, S.O. 18-41567, Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-287. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-531, "Closing of Public Streets and Alleys and Dedication of Land for Public Street and Alley Purposes Adjacent to Squares 3039, 3040, and 3043, S.O. 17-21093 and S.O. 17-21094, Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-288. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-532, "Minor Consent for Vaccinations Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-289. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-529, "Opioid Overdose Treatment and Prevention Omnibus Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-290. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-537, "Vulnerable User Collision Recovery Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-291. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-538, "Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-292. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-539, "Energy Efficiency Standards Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-293. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-541, "Appraisal Management Company Regulation Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-294. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-542, "Zero Waste Omnibus