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Senate

Due to the Senate being in session until 5:39 a.m. on Friday, February 5, 2021, the proceedings of the Thursday, February 4, 2021, Congressional Record and Friday, February 5, 2021, Congressional Record are hereby combined in the Friday, February 5, 2021, Congressional Record.

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty Redeemer, today, show our lawmakers Your unfailing love. Surround them with the shield of Your divine protection. Keep their steps on the right paths, providing them with wisdom to serve You and country faithfully. May they not hesitate to fulfill Your purposes.

Lord, guard them with Your omnipotence and fill them with the power of Your Spirit.

Arise, O Lord. Stand with those who seek to protect freedom. Let the smile of Your face shine on this land we love.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 4, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO ANN BERRY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first, I want to offer congratulations to longtime Senate staffer Ann Berry, who will soon be taking over the responsibilities of a very important job as Secretary of the Senate. This is a position that dates all the way back to April 8, 1789, 2 days after the Senate achieved its first quorum for business.

Ann's nomination was approved by the Senate yesterday afternoon, making her the first African American and only the eighth woman to ever serve in that position. It would be an understatement to say Ann knows the Senate well. She brings four decades of experience in the Senate to her new office, having worked with Senator LEAHY for many years, and, more recently, with Senator Jones from her home State of Alabama.

She is going to do a fantastic job helping the Senate through its day-to-day responsibilities, and I look forward to seeing her up here on the dais when she assumes her new title in a few weeks.

Once again, another ceiling has been broken, and we welcome Ann Berry as Secretary of the Senate.

CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, next, COVID. One year ago, the United States reported 11 confirmed cases of COVID–19. A few days later, a woman from California became the first American to die from this disease.

Today, those numbers stand at over 26 million Americans infected and over 450,000 Americans dead. Along the way, COVID–19 has turned life as we know it

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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upside down. It triggered the greatest economic emergency since the Great Depression, tens of millions of lost jobs, shuttered schools, collapsed businesses, and the greatest healthcare crisis since the Spanish pandemic flu.

Congress has come together on several occasions to pass important relief measures—measures that did a lot of good. They saved jobs and lives and businesses. But it has not yet been enough. The crisis is still with us. The economy has weakened. Everyday Americans are struggling with the basic costs of living, of necessities.

So today the Senate is going to take the next strong step forward in passing a rescue plan to lift the country out of a crisis and set it back on the path to normal. Starting this afternoon, we begin the process of debating amendments to the budget resolution. When that process is complete at whatever hour, we will vote on final passage and pave the way for Senate committees to begin crafting the rescue plan itself, in coordination with House committees as well.

The amendment process here today will be bipartisan, it will be open, and it will be vigorous. Democrats and Republicans alike will have the opportunity to share their ideas. We welcome that. Of course, what amendments our friends in the minority propose is entirely up to them.

Now, the Republican leader hinted yesterday that his conference is preparing several messaging amendments that they hope might score political points. That is fine. That is their right. But I sincerely hope our Republican colleagues approach our work today with the intention of having serious ideas considered, not using the debate over pandemic relief to sharpen ephemeral, partisan talking points. This should be a very serious debate, a very much needed debate. We are in one of the greatest crises America has ever faced. If there are good-faith amendments from the other side, we look forward to them.

What we can't do, however, is think small in the face of big problems. We cannot repeat the mistakes of the past. We cannot do too little. We cannot lock our country into a long and slow recovery. We must instead respond to the urgent needs in our country and chart a bold path back to normal.

We must make sure that our country and its citizens have the resources to survive the remaining months of challenge; that struggling businesses can access loans and grants; that State and local governments and, yes, Tribal governments are not forced to cut essential services and millions of essential employees; and that our doctors and medical workers can administer the vaccine as quickly and as widely as possible. That is how we get back to normal. That is how we survive the months in between until we get back to normal. And that is what this budget resolution and the rescue plan are all about.

IMPEACHMENT

Madam President, now on impeachment, a few weeks ago, I laid out the agenda for the Senate's opening few weeks: first, nominations; second, major legislation to rescue the American people from the continued effects of COVID–19; and third, an impeachment trial for Donald J. Trump.

The Senate has made steady progress on the first two agenda items, confirming several historic and exceptionally qualified nominees to President Biden's Cabinet.

Tonight, we will be voting on the budget resolution—the first step in giving the Congress the tools to pass a major relief bill.

On Tuesday, the Senate will begin to fulfill the third responsibility that I outlined: the second impeachment trial of Donald J. Trump for inciting a violent mob against the Capitol on January 6. They were right near all of us—right near all of us.

It has been nearly a month since the attacks on the 6th. Time will do its part to heal the scars left by that day, but we cannot allow it to dull our sense of responsibility for holding to account those who perpetrated and motivated the attack.

We were all witnesses to the events that day when a group of insurrectionists, White supremacists, and domestic terrorists fed a cavalcade of lies about the legitimacy of the American elections by the former President, told to come to Washington by the former President, whipped into a frenzy and directed toward the Capitol by the former President, invaded and desecrated this sacred temple of democracy with the intention of denying the counting of the electoral college vote—the final act in certifying the former President's defeat.

The horrors of that day may have faded for some, not for others. Many in this Chamber, staff, Senators, House Members, and House staff alike, still live through this every single day—every single day. So it has not faded for a lot of us. But as a country, even for those for whom it has faded, we cannot simply move on.

The U.S. Capitol Complex has been militarized, patrolled by the National Guard, surrounded by a fence to safeguard the people's house from the people themselves. Five people are dead. Just yesterday, we held a memorial service in the Rotunda of this building for a Capitol Police officer who was tragically killed during the attack.

There cannot be any healing without truth, without accountability. The idea that we should sweep this under the rug and move on—one of the greatest acts of perfidy against this government, against the American people in our grand 200-some-odd-year history—no sweeping under the rug.

So the trial will commence on Tuesday. Senators have already been sworn in as judges and jurors. The House managers have filed their brief. The former President's counsel have filed their answer. The constitutional objection raised by some of my Republican colleagues has been completely debunked by more than 150 scholars representing the entire breadth of the political spectrum, including very prominent conservatives like Steven Calabresi, the cofounder of the Federalist Society.

We will move forward with a fair and speedy trial. The House managers will present their case. The former President's counsel will mount a defense. Senators will have to look deep into their consciences and determine if Donald Trump is guilty and if so, ever qualified again to enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

We will pass judgment, as our solemn duty under the Constitution demands, and in turn, history will judge how the Senate and each Senator responds.

STUDENT LOANS

Madam President, now on student loans, finally, later this morning, I will join several of my Democratic colleagues from the House and Senate to reintroduce our proposal to cancel up to $50,000 in Federal student loan debt, a life-changing measure—life-changing—for Americans struggling to stay afloat during this pandemic and secure financial independence.

For tens of millions, especially people of color, college education has represented the surest path to the middle class, but now that often means taking on a mountain of debt that can take decades to pay off. It makes it harder to own a home, save for retirement, and provide a better life for loved ones. In the midst of a once-in-a-century crisis, these Americans need relief fast. College has always been the ladder up. For too many, it is now an anchor weighed down by huge amounts of debt they almost can never see repaid in full.

I look forward to joining Senator ELIZABETH WARREN, as well as Representatives ADAMS, OMAR, and JONES, this morning to present our plan for student loan debt cancellation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, this pandemic hit our Nation with compounding layers of crisis. American families have faced a health crisis, a jobs crisis, a small business crisis, an education crisis, and, frankly, a social

and community crisis—all piled on top of one another.

In response, Congress has built the largest Federal response to any crisis since World War II—by far. In the last 11 months, we have passed five major bipartisan rescue packages that sent about $4 trillion to fight the virus and to help American families.

For context, total net spending by the entire Federal Government back in 2019 was $4.4 trillion. We have borrowed and spent almost as much fighting COVID–19 as the Federal Government spent on everything in 2019. Our national debt is now larger than the size of our entire economy for the first time since World War II.

This crisis has been historic. So has the Federal response. The American people deserve for the conversation about the next steps to begin with them and their needs—not partisan rush jobs, not talking points. We need to start with the needs of our country. The most recent package, another $900 billion, was literally passed 6 weeks ago—just 6 weeks ago.

Let's talk about, then, where we are right now. On the health front, we have come through a terrible year. We have lost more than 450,000 Americans and counting. But our healthcare heroes held the line. The genius of science plus Operation Warp Speed produced vaccines in record time. The science and Operation Warp Speed produced vaccines in record time. This administration's stated goal of 1 million shots per day is exactly the pace they inherited from the prior team.

As we speak, nearly half of the money Congress has sent for testing and about two-thirds of our funding for vaccine distribution is still in the pipeline. That money has yet to be spent.

Let's talk about jobs. Last year, States had to take one of the best job markets in American history, with layoffs and firings at 20-year lows, and literally slam on the brakes to protect public health.

We spent historic sums to soften that blow. Two waves of direct payment hit families' bank accounts. Multiple rounds of the Paycheck Protection Program have helped small business workers stay employed. We passed and extended extra Federal jobless benefits. As a result, even as economic production fell last year, total personal income actually went up. We saw the largest annual increase in disposable income in almost 40 years. Household savings have shot up. Things are even looking up in the service sector, where literally yesterday a key measure of optimism hit a 2-year high.

There is no doubt that some families are still struggling. This isn't finished, but experts agree the remaining damage to our economy does not require another multitrillion-dollar, nontargeted bandaid.

Then there is education. Temporary emergency measures have sadly become an enduring new normal for our students, parents, and teachers as well, but, again, the horizon looks bright. Mounting evidence confirms that in-person schooling is remarkably safe with smart and basic precautions.

Let me say that again. The Biden administration's own scientists say school can be quite safe and kids should be back in person. Dr. Fauci says:

> We need to try and get the children back to school. It's less likely for a child to get infected in the school setting than if they were just in the community.

The new CDC Director, Dr. Walensky, says:

> I . . . want to be clear that there is increasing data to suggest that schools can safely reopen, and that safe reopening does not suggest that teachers need to be vaccinated . . . [as] . . . a prerequisite.

These experts are not looking at hypothetical data conditioned on Congress pouring even more huge sums into schools. They are describing the science right now. They are describing the science right now.

Just 6 weeks ago, Congress sent another huge sum to help schools. It brought the total for K–12 to about $68 billion. As of the latest update, only $4 billion of the 68 had been spent. Ninety-four percent of the K–12 funding we have already provided is still in the pipeline, unspent.

So our Nation stands at a turning point on all these fronts. A dark year is in the rearview mirror. Brighter days are already starting to dawn, and much of the groundwork for a strong recovery is already in place.

It will not serve Americans to pile another huge mountain of debt on our grandkids for policies that even liberal economists say are poorly targeted to current needs. It will not serve Americans to ram through a one-size-fits-all minimum-wage hike that CBO says would kill more than a million jobs for the most vulnerable workers, affect States unequally, and already has bipartisan opposition.

This is no time to send wheelbarrows of cash to State and local governments that simply, factually, do not need it. Nonpartisan economists say States and localities are already ''well positioned to weather the storm,'' with ''additional needs that are far less than the $500 billion . . . in the Biden [plan].''

By the way, State and local tax receipts already fully rebounded—fully rebounded—in quarter three to their highest level in American history.

This is no time to ignore the science on school safety in order to chase moving goalposts from Big Labor and pour endless sums into school districts that unions will not allow to reopen.

If you combine the Democrats' new proposal with what just became law 6 weeks ago, the Democratic law plus this new proposal would dwarf the size of the CARES Act, which sustained the country through months of lockdowns.

This is not the time for trillions more dollars to make perpetual lockdowns and economic decline a little more palatable. Let me say that again. This is not the time for trillions more dollars to make perpetual lockdowns and economic decline a little more palatable. This is the time to focus on our smart, targeted bridge to the day when we end this chapter and win this fight.

Notwithstanding the actual needs, notwithstanding all the talk about bipartisan unity, Democrats in Congress are plowing ahead. They are using this phony budget to set the table to ram through their $1.9 trillion rough draft.

Last year, the Democratic leader kept saying we need a true, bipartisan bill. He said: ''Sitting in your own office, writing a bill, and then demanding the other side support it is not anyone's idea of bipartisanship.'' That was the Democratic leader last year. Well, that was then; this is now. Now Democrats reject the bipartisan approach that built all five of our historic COVID packages. All five of them were bipartisan.

So let's hope President Biden remembers the governing approach he promised and changes course. In the meantime, if we are to debate this phony, partisan budget, we will create some clarity for the American people. We are going to put Senators on the record.

Expect votes to stop Washington from actively killing jobs during a recovery, like terminating the Keystone Pipeline; that job-killing, one-size-fits-all minimum-wage hike; and whether to bar tax hikes on small businesses for the duration of this emergency.

Expect votes that would help target this plan towards Americans' needs, issues like stimulus checks for illegal immigrants, pouring money into schools where unions are blocking reopening, and the commonsense step of delaying new spending until existing funds have actually gone out the door.

We will see what this resolution looks like on the other side and what signals Democrats send to the American people along the way.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DREAM ACT OF 2021

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, someday I will write a book—maybe—and one of the topics that I have thought of, because I spent most of my adult life in the world of legislating, is what motivates or inspires the idea to introduce a bill that might one day become a law.

I think many people would be surprised at what the motivation could be. For example, on health issues, I have found Members who were inspired because of the knowledge of someone in their family or a friend who went through a challenge with a medical

condition and asked them if they would help in the field of research. Of course, many bills come to us from constituents who contact us and have problems and challenges, and we realize the only real recourse is a change in the law. That is the case with the bill I am introducing today.

It was 20 years ago that we got a phone call in my office in Chicago, and a woman who was the director of a music program in the city of Chicago asked for some help. The program is known as the MERIT Music Program, and a very kind lady left some money to the program with the instruction that it should be used to teach students—low-income family students—in public schools how to play a musical instrument and to actually buy the instrument for them.

It has been spectacularly successful. And, of course, we learned that many students, if they take up music, turn out to be not only musicians but very good students.

The MERIT Music Program has quite a history. Well, they called and told us 20 years ago that they had an amazing young woman who was part of the MERIT Music Program, who had started playing the piano at the age of 12 and was nothing short of a phenomenon. She had applied for music schools that she might attend, and the major music schools—like Juilliard and Manhattan Conservatory of Music—had expressed an interest.

They had run into a problem, though, because when she filled out the application form and they asked for her citizenship status. She said, unfortunately, that she didn't know what it was, and her mother said: Why don't we call Senator DURBIN's office?

And that is how we got into the picture.

Her name was Tereza Lee. Tereza Lee was Korean American. She was brought to the United States on a visitor's visa at a very early age, at the age of 2, to Chicago. And when the visa expired, no effort was made to renew it or to file any papers with the Federal Government.

She was a classic case of the undocumented alien. Her parents, some of whom were here legally, and her siblings, some of whom were citizens, did not spare her the problem that she faced in determining her own status, and that is why they called us.

We learned that, even though she was 17 or 18 at the time and had been in the United States all of her life that she could remember, she did not have legal status. And the law said that Tereza Lee, at the age of 17, had to leave the United States for 10 years and apply to come back in legally.

I couldn't believe it when I heard it. My staff told me that they didn't know what to tell her to do, and I soon realized the only thing to do was to change the law and to give to young people brought here as infants and toddlers and babies and young kids a chance to become legal in America. That is why 20 years ago I introduced a bill called the DREAM Act. The DREAM Act was for Tereza Lee.

I am going to interject here part of the story because I always forget to tell the happy ending. Tereza Lee ended up applying to music school in New York. She was accepted, and she went to school because of the kindness of several families in Chicago who were so impressed with her talent. She finished the 4 years of education at that music school and was so good that she played in Carnegie Hall and then married an American-born jazz musician in New York.

She is now the proud mother of three children. She is a music teacher herself and an American citizen, by virtue of her marriage to the other musician.

Tereza was the first Dreamer, but there were many just like her who didn't have as much luck. They are still in a suspended animation status when it comes to immigration and citizenship. So for 20 years on the floor of the U.S. Senate, I have introduced this bill and told the stories of the Dreamers.

I think I have gotten through to a number of people because the word ''Dreamer'' now really signifies more this citizenship status than anything else. I joke that when I first started this mission, if you were to ask people who were the Dreamers, older folks would have said: Why, that is a British rock group, with a fellow named Freddie who is the lead singer. But today when you mention the word ''Dreamers,'' people automatically think of these young people and their situation in the United States, which, to this day, because of our failure to pass the Dream Act, is still unresolved.

They came to the United States as kids. They are American in every way. They went to our schools, and they stood up every morning and put their hand over their heart to pledge allegiance to that flag—the only flag they have ever known. They thought they were just like the kids next to them, and then one day, the parents sat down and told them the reality.

They go to school with our kids. We see them in church. We know that they stand by the beds of our neighbors and relatives who are fighting COVID–19. We know that they are injecting life-saving vaccines in the arms of our parents and loved ones. And they are giving back to America as teachers, nurses, engineers, and soldiers, but they are not citizens of the United States.

Today, I will once again reintroduce the Dream Act with Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, Republican from South Carolina, as my cosponsor. I want to thank him for doing this and making it a bipartisan effort. We have a long history of working together—though we disagree on many things, but on this issue, we believe that Congress has an obligation to fix our broken immigration system.

It was, as I mentioned, many years ago that I introduced the bill, but it was 11 years ago that Republican Senator Dick Lugar, of Indiana, on a bipartisan basis agreed to call on President Obama and ask him to do what he could do to protect these young people from deportation. President Obama created the DACA Program. The DACA Program meant that these young people came forward, identified themselves, paid a substantial fee, went through a criminal background check and a national security check, and, if approved, were given a 2-year renewable protection from deportation and a 2-year renewable right to work.

More than 800,000 of these Dreamers came forward and received the protection of DACA. It unleashed their full potential. I can tell you over and over and over again, they will say to me: DACA changed my life; I finally thought I had a chance to be part of America.

And so they became soldiers and teachers and business owners and everything imaginable.

In the midst of the COVID–19 pandemic, more than 200,000 DACA recipients are essential infrastructure workers. That is not my term. That is the definition of the Department of Homeland Security under President Donald Trump.

Among these essential workers are 41,700 DACA recipients in the healthcare industry: doctors, intensive care nurses, paramedics, respiratory therapists—all of them in a suspended immigration status because the Dream Act is still a bill and not a law.

On September 5, 2017, former President Trump repealed DACA. Hundreds of thousands of these Dreamers faced losing their work permits and being deported.

Last summer, the Supreme Court rejected President Trump's effort to end deportation protection for Dreamers. In an opinion—an amazing opinion—by Chief Justice John Roberts, the Court held that President Trump's attempt to rescind Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, known as DACA, was ''arbitrary and capricious.''

In one of his first official acts—I can't thank him enough—President Biden signed an Executive order on January 20 to restore DACA. I want to thank him from the bottom of my heart for making DACA one of his highest priorities.

Without DACA, hundreds of thousands of talented young people who have grown up in our country cannot continue their work and are at risk of deportation to countries they barely remember, if they remember at all. But the resumption of DACA is just the first step toward justice for Dreamers. Only legislation by Congress can provide a path to citizenship for Dreamers.

We know now that there are still efforts under way to eliminate DACA protection in the courts of America. A recent case in Texas is a reminder that a law has to pass.

I am honored that I have a chance to serve as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in this new Congress.

As the child of an immigrant, I never dreamed that I would have this opportunity to lead the committee in the Senate that writes our Nation's immigration laws.

To all of the Dreamers out there, let me tell this: Passing the Dream Act is still my highest legislative priority.

There was a fellow named Jack Valenti who worked for LBJ years ago, and he used to say: ''Every good speech has six words in it.'' And so he told me those words, and they are these: ''Let me tell you a story.'' I have come to the floor of the U.S. Senate to tell the story of the Dreamers 128 times.

Today, I want to tell you about Ana Cueva. She was born in Mexico and came to the United States when she was 5 years old. She grew up in Utah. What a student—she was president of the National Honor Society at her high school, graduated in the top 10 percent of her class, and volunteered at local hospitals in her junior and senior years.

Ana's dream? She wanted to become a nurse. Ana wrote me a letter, and here is what she said about her dream:

> My mom became very sick. She required emergency surgery for a brain tumor. It was one year after arriving to the U.S., so her English was [very] limited. After her recovery, she has always said the nurses who cared for her were kind and patient. Even though they couldn't communicate very well, they touched her very deeply.

Ana said:

> I wanted to do for others what these nurses did for my mom.

Driven by that commitment, Ana earned an associate's degree and a bachelor of science in nursing at Utah Valley University. Thanks to DACA, she became an ICU registered nurse. Most of her nursing career has been in her home State of Utah, but during the COVID–19 pandemic, she has become a travel nurse and has worked in California, Massachusetts, Idaho, and Texas.

Here is what Ana said about the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic:

> My soul aches. I have seen more people die in the past year than my five years [before] as a nurse. I have held more hands as people passed away alone and cried with families through FaceTime and on the phone. I became numb for a short while [there]. But as I find myself again, I remembered why I do what I do.

I want to thank Ana for her service on the frontlines of the coronavirus pandemic. She is a health hero. She is an immigrant health hero. She is the face of DACA.

She has put her life at risk and her family at risk to protect others. She should not also have to worry about whether she is going to be deported and her family ripped apart.

So some people think we would be a stronger country if Ana Cueva would leave: Go back to Mexico; you are not one of us. We have numbers of immigrants we can accept each year, and you are not in that number. You are illegal, you are undocumented.

What a loss that would be. If we lose Ana and people like her in the middle of a pandemic, what would we be thinking? The fight is on for Ana and for hundreds of thousands just like her who simply want a chance to earn their way to legal status and citizenship in the United States of America.

It would be a tragedy for us to turn away these brave, talented, and determined professionals in the midst of this pandemic. So we have to get to work in the Judiciary Committee and on the floor of the Senate. This is the year. This is the time when we can come together and make a difference in the future of America.

To Ana, we need you. We want you. We want to make you part of the future of this country because you are such an important part of America today. This Dream Act means a lot to me. We need to make it the law.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in his victory speech and in his inauguration address, President Biden pledged to be a President for all Americans. He said:

> I pledge to be a President who seeks not to divide, but to unify. Who doesn't see Red and Blue states, but a United States. And who will work with all my heart to win the confidence of the whole people.

He reiterated that sentiment at his inauguration stating:

> On this January day, my whole soul is in this: Bringing America together. Uniting our people . . . uniting our Nation.

It is a sentiment that I honor. As I said the day after the inauguration, if President Biden can truly be a President who governs for all Americans and who respects all Americans and who works to win the confidence of the whole people, he will have done our Nation a great service.

But it is not enough to talk about unity. It has to be matched with action. Too many of the President's actions so far have been more calculated to appeal to the far-left wing of the Democratic Party than to unite Americans. In his 2 weeks in office, the President has signed off on a long list of Executive actions, many of which read like a wish list of leftist priorities.

In a nod to the far-left environmental wing of the Democrat Party, the President issued a new moratorium on oil and gas leasing on Federal lands and called a halt to the Keystone XL Pipeline, even though we are a long way from significantly reducing or eliminating our need for oil and natural gas.

Domestic oil and gas production is essential to maintaining an affordable and reliable energy supply here at home. Halting new oil and gas drilling could jeopardize the stability of other affordable energy supply and will definitely jeopardize American jobs supported by this industry.

As for the Keystone XL Pipeline, stopping this project—which I would point out is well underway—is nothing more than a symbolic gesture. America will still need reliable sources of oil, and a modern pipeline is a cleaner way to transport.

Keystone XL has been through multiple exhaustive environmental reviews, and, on top of that, its builder has committed to fully offsetting its operations with $1.7 billion in renewable energy purchases. The oil trains, trucks, and other pipelines still moving crude oil today aren't doing that. In fact, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, a staunch liberal, included the pipeline in Canada's clean energy plan.

It is also worth noting, in addition to eliminating an environmentally responsible means of transporting oil, canceling the pipeline project will cost thousands of jobs, which is particularly unfortunate given the many jobs that have been lost during this pandemic. On day one of his Presidency, President Biden effectively fired 2,000 pipeline workers and told another 9,000 never to show up.

Then, of course, there is the President's order halting construction of the border wall on our southern border. The Biden administration has plans for sweeping immigration reform but does not seem to be placing much of an emphasis on border security. Instead, they have reduced the wall to a symbol of the Trump administration and chosen to satisfy immigration activists by halting construction without offering adequate alternate ways to secure our borders against the flood of illegal immigration or drug and human trafficking and other criminal activity.

Then, of course, there is the President's decision to overturn the Mexico City policy, which prevents taxpayer dollars from being used to fund abortions in other countries. The majority of Americans do not believe in unrestricted abortion. A new poll released last month showed a majority of Americans do not want their tax dollars going to fund abortions, yet the President has acted to ensure that American tax dollars can go to fund overseas abortions whether Americans want them to or not.

In addition, this administration has given every sign that it intends to pursue a radically pro-abortion agenda that is out of step with the views of the majority of Americans.

Last week, the New York Times published an editorial urging the President to slow down the Executive orders and to embrace policymaking. The Times correctly pointed out that permanent legislation on issues like immigration is better for the country than wild policy shifts between administrations, and the Times urged the President to focus

less on Executive orders and more on legislating.

The editorial noted the President's pledge to seek unity and that on the campaign trail he ''often touted his skill at finding compromise, and his decades as a legislator, as reasons to elect him over Mr. Trump.''

Now is the time for the President to show that he does really mean to live up to his inaugural pledge and to unify our Nation. That means not just talk, but action. It means working with lawmakers of both parties to develop legislation, not pushing exclusively Democrat measures. It means urging Democrat congressional leaders to actually negotiate with Republicans instead of trying to force through an agenda that lacks the support of half or more of the country. It means focusing less on checking off the priorities of the far left and more on actually representing the views of the majority of Americans.

The President has a chance to genuinely unify our Nation, but he will have to decide whether or not he wants to take it.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. President, yesterday, I came down to the floor to talk about Democrats' decision to pursue a partisan budget resolution designed to pave the way for a partisan COVID relief measure, despite the fact that Congress has produced five—five—prior COVID relief packages and appropriated trillions of dollars on an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis.

Republicans put forward several ideas to improve the measure: an amendment to protect small businesses hit hard by the pandemic from sudden tax increases; an amendment to ensure that schools actually open, especially after teachers receive the vaccine; an amendment to ensure that States deal honestly and transparently with the tragic COVID deaths that had happened at certain nursing homes; an amendment to protect healthcare workers who travel to other States to help during the pandemic from getting surprise tax bills from those States as a thank-you note.

I would like to think the Democrats would support some of these amendments. My amendment to protect healthcare workers is based on legislation I advanced that has received strong bipartisan support, although it has been opposed by a handful of States, like the Democratic leader's, that aggressively tax mobile workers.

So far Democrats have not shown much of an inclination to entertain Republican ideas, no matter how much they would help address the effects of the pandemic. Democrats have indicated that they may allow a handful of amendments that enjoy some Republican support, but that doesn't change the essentially partisan character of this undertaking, which is designed to allow Democrats to pass the legislation that they want on an entirely partisan basis.

Will we see political amendments on the floor during this process? Sure, we will, from both parties.

Democrats have chosen a political maneuver instead of seeking to replicate the bipartisan success we had with COVID bills like the CARES Act. We did five—five—COVID bills while we were the majority at the 60-vote threshold, which is required for most legislation here in the Senate, but with bipartisan support. Here we are in a purely partisan legislative exercise on the floor of the U.S. Senate. So yes, Republicans will offer some political amendments, but we will also offer COVID-related amendments the Democrats should support if they truly want to deliver help to those in need.

It is deeply disappointing that Democrats are heading down this partisan path. If they really wanted to govern for all Americans, they would work with Republicans to pass yet another bipartisan COVID bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to support the budget resolution and to underscore the need for us to keep moving forward on helping the American people during this pandemic.

It is clear to me from the people of the Northwest that we have to do more to help them, whether it is vaccines, more PPE equipment, helping our small businesses continuing to move through this process. It means helping to also understand individuals most hard-hit by the pandemic and sectors of our economy most hard-hit. It means helping to put kids back into school. It means making sure that we fund the E-rate Program and do more on broadband. And it also means we have to avoid more layoffs, if possible, to help make sure Americans have jobs to pay the bills at home.

I hope that we can find a bipartisan compromise and move forward on these. There are issues that we have been able to do in the past two COVID packages to get bipartisan support. I hope that our colleagues will continue to look for those paths, but we have to keep helping the American people within the Congress's jurisdiction.

I know some of my colleagues from the committee are going to come out here and talk today. We have really focused on the issues of our transportation sector and how hard-hit our transportation sector has been.

I know that people see today's headlines even about airlines that are issuing furlough notices as part of their requirement to do so. But when we have these furlough notices, basically, what you are doing is you are disrupting our transportation delivery system. People who end up getting furloughed end up having to set retraining and reestablish before they can go back to the sector.

We want to keep our transportation sector moving because, obviously, the movement of goods and services of people is critical to delivering on the pandemic and to helping our economy not suffer even greater economic impact.

We have seen how important the transportation sector is. We have seen even recently out in the West how our dockworkers, the ILWU and others, have suffered major infection rates of COVID, and this now starts to threaten our delivery of goods and products through those systems. We need to do more to get them vaccines and to make sure that we are moving Americans' products through our ports as well.

I want to talk about the fact that the aviation sector represents 5 percent of our GDP. That is 11 million jobs and $1.6 trillion in economic activity. The aviation sector is important to us, overall, and continuing to maintain our competitiveness there and to grow the economy of the future is very critical. That is why we continue to work for and look for ways to keep the aviation system going during the pandemic and why we are continuing to move the support for airlines in this package. Congress has twice acted to provide critical relief to airline workers, pilots, mechanics, flight attendants, and we will continue to do so as part of this budget reconciliation.

As I mentioned, avoiding furloughs keeps highly skilled pilots and crew members trained and ready to go as part of the transportation sector.

As we have seen with this economy, we are now—I think the sector is back to almost 40 percent of where it was prior to the pandemic. Helping to preserve that commerce and trade has helped our economy and our U.S. airports, which also have been impacted by this and have had continued economic losses, and we want to help them with moving forward on this plan.

We also want to work on a bipartisan basis to do more to help aviation manufacturing that has been greatly impacted by this. The aviation aerospace sector has lost so many jobs, and there are hundreds of thousands more at risk.

I know my colleague from Kansas and my colleague from Virginia, Senators MORAN and WARNER, have been working on a proposal. We certainly want to continue to work on a bipartisan basis to make sure that as much of the aviation workforce can keep going, so as we return to the very competitive environment of aviation, we have a workforce that is skilled there to do it.

We also have to do more to help Amtrak. The revenues of ridership dropped 97 percent compared to the 2019 ridership, and Amtrak has been forced to furlough over 2,000 employees. It has had to cut essential services on long-distance and State routes. Trust me. My colleagues from Montana, Senator TESTER and Senator DAINES, have brought these issues up. Without additional relief, essential services that connect rural communities will be cut further. I can tell you, in Montana,

where people go to see Glacier National Park and the wonders of that great State, having this essential service is key.

We don't want do more damage to the economy, as we continue to deal with the pandemic, by underinvesting in the infrastructure that has to keep operating to help our economy. So I am going to continue to work with our colleague Senator WICKER in his efforts on Amtrak and continue to move forward.

Also, I know of the impact of transportation on the State budget that we have seen. In the State of Washington, for example, there is a whole list of projects that is now going to be delayed—projects that are not finished, are not done—just because of the loss of revenue from ridership and transportation. So our transportation infrastructure needs to be kept going, and the workforce that keeps it going needs to be supported. This is going to be a key aspect of the next budget reconciliation package and what we are going to work on.

I hope our colleagues can understand how important this is to our economy and how important it is to the men and women who serve in the transportation sector. If I could just say, there are so many people in the transportation sector that just went and did their jobs. We have lost lives in aviation. We have lost lives in transit. We have lost lives with dockworkers. People have just showed up to continue to do their jobs, so we need to do better by passing this package and giving them support, more vaccines, more equipment, and more support in funding so we can keep Americans working in jobs but working safely. That is what this next package will be about.

I yield to my colleagues who are going to talk about other priorities within this particular sector. I see my colleague from New Mexico on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. President, the funding provided in the American recovery package is critical to New Mexico's students, workers, and families.

Among many measures important to New Mexicans, the budget resolution provides emergency funds to close the homework gap for K–12 schools and libraries, including those on Tribal lands. It provides emergency funding for our rail and air infrastructure, including maintaining essential air service in rural areas and passenger rail throughout the Southwest. It includes emergency grant funding to support local newspapers and broadcasters, who continue to provide fact- and evidence-based reporting on local and national issues as advertising revenues plummet.

New Mexico faces a digital divide, and the COVID–19 pandemic has exacerbated existing disparities between the students who have broadband access and the one in four who don't. Failing to address these disparities risks widening the homework gap and making it harder for students, especially those living in rural and Tribal communities, to catch up. The budget resolution under consideration does right by students, not only by helping them survive the public health emergency but also by thriving long term.

By providing emergency funding for rail and air infrastructure, it also saves jobs and communities in New Mexico. Our small airports and rail stations are hubs of commerce that connect rural New Mexico with markets across the United States and the world. As a new member of the Senate Commerce Committee, I am ready to get to work and get the job done on these New Mexico priorities.

What Congress is working toward today—providing essential support to help fight and recover from the coronavirus pandemic—matters little if those most in need do not trust in America's institutions enough to benefit from this support. That is why I am particularly proud of the resolution's support for local journalism. With this resolution, Congress has an opportunity to help our students, protect jobs and businesses, and fulfill our moral duty. The Senate must do everything in its power to provide the tools for the American people to recover and to rebuild.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I am here to emphasize just how important this budget resolution is to unlocking opportunity for millions of children across our country. I am here to shine a bright light on a problem that predates the coronavirus but that has been severely exacerbated by the ongoing pandemic. I am speaking about the homework gap experienced by as many as 12 million children in the United States, who, right now, today, nearly a year into this public health emergency, still do not have internet access at home and are unable to participate in online learning.

This is a national disgrace, and it is going to come back to haunt our Nation for a generation. Children should not be missing the third grade because they are not connected. They should not be missing the fifth grade. They are going to pay a huge, long-term price because of that lack of connectivity. Before the pandemic, these students were at an educational disadvantage already because they could not complete homework assignments that required internet access after class, but, today, the problem is exacerbated with most schools being closed and household kitchen tables becoming virtual classrooms during the pandemic. Even as we try to safely reopen schools in the weeks and months ahead, distance learning is not going away both because of the continuing health crisis and the need to make up for severe learning loss during these past 11 months.

The bottom line is that, if a young student has no internet connection or device, she cannot learn. That means that those 12 million students in America, right now, without connectivity, who are disproportionately from communities of color, low-income households, and rural areas, are falling further behind in their studies every single day that this pandemic continues.

There is no reason the country that invented the internet cannot provide it to children who need it to learn and to develop. We as a society simply cannot allow an 8-year-old to miss the third grade because she does not have the internet at home. These vulnerable students are no longer facing just a homework gap; they are facing a learning gap, and it will likely become an opportunity gap for the rest of their lives because those opportunities come from a good education. To close this gap and correct this educational injustice, we must immediately connect these students to the internet. Given its history and success, it is just common sense that we use the E-rate Program as a guide to connect students where they are currently learning—at home.

The E-rate, which already connects schools and libraries to the internet, is a trusted program, deliberately designed to require an equitable distribution of funding to our most vulnerable communities, urban and rural, blue and red. I created the program more than two decades ago, and it has since invested more than $52 billion in the educational connectivity for children, especially in the poorest communities, and that has unleashed another $50 billion. From the State and local levels, which is $100 billion from that E-rate Program that I authored out of the House of Representatives in 1996, it is still the greatest educational technology program in the history of our country.

It has led to the deployment of this technology on school desks at the same rate for poor children as rich children. That is the first time that has ever happened. Yet, today, there is a gap because many of these children—millions of them—do not have it at home. That is the gap. In many instances, it is not a digital divide; it is a poverty divide that is leading to this crisis. It is a poverty divide. Because their parents cannot afford the connectivity and because they cannot have this service for their children, we are going to see an absolute disgrace which will befall our country when we look back and see what has happened to these kids.

That is why we need in this reconciliation package billions of dollars which are going to be included. We have to make sure that the funding is there for every city, for every school system, for every parent to have a kid who is connected for as long as this takes, and we don't know how long it is going to take. Children are only 20 percent of our population, but they are 100 percent of our future, and, right now, we

are leaving behind millions of them who will have much less of an opportunity to be able to maximize their God-given abilities.

I am here to say that the one thing we must do this time, which the Republicans forced out of the package in December, is put the billions of dollars in in order to make sure that all children have access to the internet at home for their educational opportunities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am really honored to follow my colleague from Massachusetts, ED MARKEY, one of the premier founders—the father—of E-rate, who knows better than anyone how investment in online learning and connectivity can make a crucial difference in all of our lives—in the lives of seniors, in the lives of people who live in communities of color, and in other underserved areas of our country. Most importantly, it can make a crucial difference in the lives of schoolchildren. Most crucially, right now, the simple, stark fact about this pandemic is that it has locked out of classrooms millions of students around the country. We need to get those students back into the classroom, and it has to be done safely.

In the meantime, online learning is going to be critical for them. Yet substantial numbers—most especially in communities of color—lack the connectivity and the devices they need to open classroom doors. In many of those households, working parents simply can't be around to supervise their children. It is more than just the nuts and bolts of devices; it is learning about how to learn online, but at the very least, the nuts and bolts have to be there, and that is why this American rescue program is so critical to the lives and learning of these millions of students.

The simple fact is that this homework gap is no longer a gap—it is a chasm. The homework gap has turned into a homework chasm and a homework crisis that threatens to set back students by months and even more. The fact is, right now, students are estimated across the country to have lost 3 to 5 years. In communities of color, that loss may be even worse, and once students have suffered that loss in learning, catching up, overcoming it, and bridging that gap is very difficult and sometimes impossible to do, which is a lifelong potential setback for them.

We are, in effect, disadvantaging American education by allowing this homework chasm to continue.

The American rescue program provides a model—it provides money but also a model in how the homework gap can be bridged and the chasm avoided.

We have made a promise. America makes a promise to its students that the basics of education will be provided so they can have an equal chance at the American dream. We are failing to keep that promise.

Now, there is really nothing mysterious about how to bridge this gap. In fact, I am proud to say that my State of Connecticut has done it very significantly—I am tempted to say ''has done it,'' but nobody is perfect.

Connecticut has built a program called Everybody Learns at the initiative of our Governor, Ned Lamont, who has used Federal money from the CARES Act. We have used significant private philanthropy—for example, from Ray and Barbara Dalio, great citizens of the State of Connecticut, and their foundation, which has contributed mightily, particularly in the Hartford area, where the leadership of Mayor Luke Bronin has been absolutely critical. What they have done, very simply, is provide tens of thousands of tablets, the kind of devices that are necessary for students to connect, and they have provided hot spots so that students have that way of reaching the internet. No mystery—simply hard work and money. Most important, commitment.

I am asking my colleagues today for that same commitment to our Nation and to Connecticut, which needs to finish the job of connecting.

The Secretary of Education—or the nominee for that position—Miguel Cardona, knows very well the importance of online learning. He has championed it in Connecticut. Yesterday, he testified about it to the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, and he is going to be a very steadfast advocate, a trusted champion for online learning. But he, too, needs the tools and the resources.

Think of it not as a spending item, not as a funding measure; it is an investment. It is an investment in the basics of devices and connectivity. It is an investment in our young people.

Connecticut has made that investment, and we should not be skimping or cutting corners on our young people. We should not be, in effect, shortchanging them at this critical time when connectivity, broadband, online learning are really the lifeline for them.

Let's put them online with this lifeline and give them the ability to continue their education, even as the pandemic locks them out of classrooms. They may be physically no longer in person, but online, they can connect. If they are denied that online access, they will be truly locked out of learning, not just locked out of their classroom, and that would be a disgrace for this Nation.

I thank my colleagues for what I hope will be their commitment to continuing American teaching and education online during this unparalleled, uniquely painful and difficult time in our Nation's history. We can make it is easier for students. We can save them the homework chasm and the homework crisis.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—TRIAL OF DONALD JOHN TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized, in relation to the pending impeachment trial of former President Trump, to print as Senate documents those documents filed by the parties to be immediately made available to all parties, and that at the conclusion of the trial, those douments be printed together as a Senate document.

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

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

S. CON RES. 5

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to address the body today about the bill we are to take up and debate and advance this evening and about several different provisions that are of specific concern and interest to me, to the residents of the State of Delaware, and to our Nation.

Let me just remind all of us the moment that we are in. There are 26 million Americans who have been infected by COVID–19, a dread, deadly, global pandemic, and 445,000 Americans have been killed so far in this pandemic—far too many.

In my little home State of Delaware—just 900,000 people—we not too long ago passed 1,000 deaths, and, like many other States, we are racing to deliver vaccines and to address the economic and the human wreckage of this pandemic and the recession caused by the bungled mishandling of this pandemic by the now previous administration. I am encouraged because there is also a positive number: 34 million Americans have been vaccinated.

Delaware has been at the forefront of delivering vaccines quickly and safely, and now with President Biden and his team at the helm, they are pulling together the resources of our Nation—using the Defense Production Act to deliver needed PPE, testing capabilities, and vaccines to every corner of our country. They have a lot of work to do. They are behind because of some of the failures of the past, but I am excited by the promise of the future.

Yesterday, I had the honor of meeting with President Biden in the Oval Office for an hour first thing in the morning, and we talked about this pandemic and his plan, the American Rescue Plan, the $1.9 trillion in badly needed relief that will touch almost every American family and move us quickly out of this pandemic and back toward growth and security, health and

prosperity. And his determination, despite all the back-and-forth about numbers—his determination, at the very core of what we do, is to keep in mind the middle class of this country, the folks who have been overlooked, underserved, and most disadvantaged. He is passionate about seeing the ways in which this pandemic has revealed the deep inequities in our country and making sure of how we respond to educational needs, to housing needs, to transportation needs, and to healthcare needs, that we combat the profound inequalities of our society and Build Back Better.

As Senator CARPER and I were sitting with President Biden, going over $1,400 checks and this many months of unemployment extension and this much for housing and homelessness or this much for transit, he said: Wait, wait. Just remember at the end of the day, keep in your mind's eye a family—a plumber and a teacher with two kids at home, one of them laid off, desperately trying to pay their rent, trying to figure out how to pay their bills, trying to figure out how they can keep a roof over their kids' heads. Remember the people we are trying to help and serve.

I am reminded of Mark from New Castle, who called my office to tell me he had been laid off, and he was desperately afraid, that he was struggling because he was fighting cancer, a health condition, and fighting homelessness, concerned about losing his home. Fighting housing and homelessness, combating homelessness and ensuring security of housing has got to be at the center of how we respond to this crisis.

Economist Mark Zandi says there is $57 billion in owed back rent unpaid. One of the best things we have done as a body is to extend the eviction moratorium that the CDC imposed last year. A key piece of the bill we are taking up and debating is to ensure that more Americans have an opportunity to safe, sanitary, decent, and affordable housing. Before this pandemic, more than 17 million American households spent more than half their money on rent or mortgage, unaffordable to any household—those 17 million households stretched to their limits. The pandemic has made the risk of eviction or foreclosure greater than ever.

Some know my early years were spent working around issues of housing and homelessness. I served with the National Coalition for the Homeless in New York and in five other States around the country, staying in homeless shelters in the late eighties, when homelessness was an explosion, a crisis across this country that impacted families and communities of all types and backgrounds.

People experiencing homelessness are particularly vulnerable to COVID–19. Homeless individuals infected are twice as likely to be hospitalized, four times as likely to need critical care, and three times as likely to die.

In Delaware, on Martin Luther King Day, as part of a service project, I got a chance to visit the Hope Center. The Hope Center used to be known as the Sheraton. It was a hotel in foreclosure, and an innovative county executive used some of the CARES Act money that we provided federally to the State and local governments to buy it at auction and to reopen it as a source of 192 emergency housing rooms that can have up to 400 people in it. It was great to tour that center on Martin Luther King Day, to be part of those delivering personal items and material for those who are now resident at the Hope Center. But it is just one of many examples of how Federal resources we provided last year have been used creatively to help keep people in rental housing, in emergency housing, or in their homes.

The CDC Federal eviction moratorium was extended in the bill we passed in December, but it runs out in March; thus, the urgency of our acting. And President Biden's American Rescue Plan includes $30 billion in emergency rental assistance and $5 billion to prevent further outbreaks of COVID–19 among America's homeless population. We need to make this a key piece of this provision, an important part of this bill, and it is my hope we can find support on both sides, but if we don't, we must move forward.

Let me speak to two other topics before I yield the floor, if I might.

Those of us on the East Coast, and my colleague from Maryland and my colleague from New Jersey are certainly among them, travel by Amtrak frequently. Before this pandemic, Amtrak carried a record 32 million passengers just 2 years ago. But just like the airlines when the pandemic hit, it lost the vast majority of their passengers. So, too, did Amtrak and commuter rail all over our country. It has been a key piece of our society, our competitiveness, our interconnectedness for over a century, and there are millions who depend on it as their way to commute up and down the East Coast corridor in particular.

My office recently heard from Ken Potts, the Delaware representative for the Rail Passengers Association, about the urgent need for funding; and, frankly, this is a warning notice for those of us who don't realize that I–95, right as it goes through Wilmington, DE, is about to be shut down for most of the next 2 years on a generational repair project. There is going to be 100,000 people deterred off of the highway, and hopefully onto rail, but only if it can keep running.

There are 1,200 furloughed Amtrak employees on the east coast and other places around the country. Those are the folks I interact with on the days when I commute from Wilmington to Washington. I get a chance to talk to the staff, the conductors, the people who work at Union Station or in Wilmington's Joe Biden Station. Twelve hundred furloughed employees and families struggling, just like the airlines, every bit as deserving of relief, and the budget resolution would allow for the $2 billion over the course of this pandemic that they need. We have provided relief before. We need to provide relief in this bill and going forward.

As I mentioned in my opening, getting the vaccine distributed as quickly as possible is the most urgent thing before us. Last Saturday, I had the chance to volunteer for several hours at a vaccination site with Drs. Coker and Hockstein, put together at ENT & Allergy of Delaware. They vaccinated over 150 people, and they had connected to and reached out to some churches that I am familiar with and fond of—Seeds of Greatness, Bethel AME.

But we are under pressure because there are new variants of this virus emerging around the world. What viruses do is they mutate. Some of you know there are new variants from South Africa, from Brazil, from the UK that are more transmissive and, potentially, more deadly. So one of the things we have to keep an eye on is that we cannot close ourselves off from the world. Something that is missing from the Republican proposal and that is urgently needed that is in the Biden American Rescue Plan is $11 billion to help with global vaccination relief.

I recently spoke with Strive Masiyiwa, a dear friend from Africa who is leading the African Union's plans for how to vaccinate the 54 countries on the Continent of Africa. Sure, the Russians have offered their Sputnik vaccine, which was not fully and transparently developed and tested. The Chinese are offering their vaccine. But what I believe the developing world would welcome with open arms, if we would just fund it and provide it, is the rapid scale-up, production, and manufacturing in countries like South Africa, India, and elsewhere of the tried, true, tested, scientifically sound vaccines made available by Pfizer, by Johnson & Johnson, by Moderna, by the Western companies like AstraZeneca and others that have shown that their vaccines are safe.

The United States has long been a leader in world health. We have inspired the world in the way in which we have brought our medical advances, our scientific capability, and our humanitarian commitment to the world. This should be another chapter in that long and great history.

And we must remember that no one in this world is safe from this pandemic until the entire world has been successfully vaccinated. If we do not contribute to the global vaccine campaign of COVAX, if we do not participate in the World Health Organization in meeting the needs of the developing world, it will simply come back to the people of the United States.

Of course, we must prioritize vaccinating our Nation, our people, Delawareans. But just as Joe Biden in the Oval Office earlier this week asked me to keep in my mind's eye that family sitting around a kitchen table, worried, struggling with finances, with their

health, with their future, we have to keep our eye on the horizon, on having passenger rail available to recover when our country recovers, on having housing and affordable housing options for families who are struggling with homelessness, and our eye on the horizon of the potential threat from the rest of the world of more dangerous variants, which is why we need to contribute to a global campaign to ensure that all of the world's people are safe from this pandemic.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to these three connected concerns, all of which touch on Delaware's families and our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, let me start by thanking my colleague from Delaware for outlining the urgency of the moment and reminding us that the United States is not an island; that we have to address these issues together. And I am pleased to see President Biden reasserting American global leadership on all sorts of fronts, including the healthcare front.

Mr. President, I come to the floor today to support the budget resolution that is before us. As our country together fights the COVID–19 health crisis and the economic fallout, more than 450,000 of our fellow Americans have died of COVID–19—200,000 more than the country that has experienced the next highest death toll. It is an unacceptable toll of suffering, and the economic fallout is painful as well.

Main Street is struggling. We have seen thousands of small businesses shuttered. Our students are facing an ever-widening education gap. Families are contending with mounting bills and food insecurity. It is a crisis that has upended every part of American life and which has disproportionately harmed working families, communities of color, our children, and the elderly.

I am glad that this Congress has been able to come together on a bipartisan basis before to deliver important emergency relief, but now is not the time to pat ourselves on the back and say we are done and throw in the towel. We need to go big, and we need to do it before it is too late, so we can beat this virus, get help to those who are hardest hit, and put our economy on the road to recovery. We must pass a package that meets the moment, and that is what the Biden proposal does: beating the pandemic by accelerating the delivery of vaccines and testing, helping to get our students back into school as fast as possible, and do it safely, and get our economy moving again—an economy that continues to suffer the wounds of the pandemic that has killed jobs and ballooned unemployment.

Right now, we are seeing a K-shaped recovery, a tale of two economies. Some people are bouncing back just great, like a V shape, but many others are flatlined or actually going further and further under. At the very top, the wealthy are doing just great. The stock market had a good year in 2020. The S&P 500 went up 16 percent. But it is no secret that stock holdings are concentrated among the very elite and that almost half of all American households have no stock holdings at all, including in 401(K) or other retirement plans. So don't tell me that the country is doing well because the stock market is up because the stock market conceals the whole other economy.

Here is a little story that illustrates the point, which is that in Baltimore City, per capita income is roughly $54,000, but if last year Jeff Bezos moved to Baltimore City, the average per capita income would be $175,000. People struggling in Baltimore City would be no better off, but it would appear that way if you simply look at the averages.

So, as we look at these economic figures, let's remember that averages conceal the real hurt being experienced by so many people. In fact, over 18 million of our fellow Americans are relying on unemployment benefits right now to sustain themselves and their families, and that relief will begin to expire in mid-March if we don't act.

Four million Americans have been out of work and looking for a job for at least 6 months. The harsh reality is that the longer someone is unemployed, the harder it is for them to get a new job, and when they do, it is often at a much lower wage, and that lower pay then follows them for decades. That is the story of countless American families holding on today against the torrent of financial hardship.

So to those who claim ''Don't worry. This is all going to blow over. Let's just delay our efforts to provide urgently required relief'' or ''Let's provide less,'' I say let's look at the hard facts.

If you look at the projections that just came out from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, they indicate that unemployment will remain above 4 percent until the year 2025 unless we do something different. That means that even after the last vaccine shot goes into the last arm, we may be caught in the wake of this economic down tow for years unless we act now.

So we shouldn't get complacent. We shouldn't look at those overall average numbers. We shouldn't look at the stock market. We should listen to the stories of people who are suffering, and if we don't act, they will be suffering for much longer than they have to. That is why it has been said that the risk is not that Congress might do too much but that we might do too little.

I remind my colleagues that we have been in this place before. Many of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle have scar tissue from 2009. Remember, we were facing a financial meltdown that was taking the entire economy under, and here in the U.S. Senate at that time, then-President Obama was working to get a big economic relief package through. They had plenty of Democrats—at least 57 Democrats were on board; a majority of this body—but needed just some Republicans to join in this effort. Well, what happened was that the proposal, the bold proposal, got negotiated down and down and down and then barely squeaked by the U.S. Senate.

Even after all that long, bipartisan negotiating, in the House of Representatives, not a single Republican Congressperson voted for that bill. So we ended up with a divided Congress and an inadequate recovery bill, and our Republican colleagues spent the next many, many years complaining that the economic recovery after the downturn had taken too long. It was the longest and slowest economic recovery in history, when if we had been permitted to go big and bold, we could have changed that trajectory.

That is why Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen said that now we have to go all in. She said:

> Neither the President-elect—

This was her earlier testimony—

> nor I propose this relief package without an appreciation for this country's debt burden. But right now, with interest rates at historic lows, the smartest thing we can do is act big. In the long run, I believe the benefits will far outweigh the costs, especially if we care about helping people who have been struggling for a very long time.

Even President Trump's former top economist, Kevin Hassett, supported that assessment and has said that if we don't act now, we could end up in a negative spiral for the economy.

The American public sees this very clearly. If you just look at recent polls, 70 percent of the American public is fully on board with President Biden's bold plan. That is reflected in a Quinnipiac poll that came out just today. The Navigator data said the same thing. The American public recognizes that we have to act big and we have to act now to make sure that we beat this pandemic and that we get our economy back on track just as soon as possible.

We all would like to have our Republican colleagues as partners in this effort. President Biden has made that very clear. But the overriding priority must be to meet the moment and take care of the needs of the American people. That is what the American people are telling us. I hope all of us will listen.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEE. 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. LEE. Mr. President, the Federal Government has become too big and too expensive, and it has been this way for quite a long time. It is not without its impact. It has been borrowing and

spending far too much money and doing too many things even before the COVID–19 global pandemic, but this emergency has really shown how badly we need to return to some semblance of federalism, some semblance of Federal restraint with respect to what it does and particularly what it spends.

I say this because emergencies, national emergencies, will arise from time to time. It happens. And when those things happen from time to time, the Federal Government will need to expend some significant resources and borrow money. That is exactly why we should not be running multitrillion-dollar deficits at the top of the business cycle to begin with.

During a period of significant economic expansion, not a recession, we were already spending more than we had. It makes it much harder for us to respond, be nimble, and do the things we need to do. This has been a long-term problem because Washington, DC, has been centralizing political power and political decision making now for generations. It has not made the Federal Government more effective but, rather, weaker and less effective. It has made it slower, less nimble, more rigid, and inflexible.

We need to start turning policy in the other direction, localizing more decisions so all Americans in red States and in blue States alike, regardless of where they live, can live under policies that they are more likely to agree with. That is the beauty of federalism. It allows more Americans to have access to more of the kind of government they want and less of the kind of government they don't want.

That is the goal of the budget resolution amendments that I will be introducing this week. I will be introducing a number of amendments, and I will cite a few examples here.

First, I am going to propose an amendment to ensure that Congress's voice and the voices of our State governments are heard in the designation of national monuments.

Utah has been home to two significant, massive national monument designations over the last 25 years. One thing they both had in common was they were made contrary to the expressed will of local and statewide elected officials and Utah's congressional delegation at the time they were made.

These two monument designations in and of themselves are larger than two Delawares. Yet they were made without any input from Congress and without any input from the host State's legislature. The Antiquities Act currently allows this to happen. My amendment would propose that we allow the people's elected representatives in Congress and the affected State legislature to have input.

I will also be filing an amendment to ensure full funding for a program known as PILT. PILT is an acronym; it stands for payment in lieu of taxes. It is something very important to public land States like mine.

You see, the Federal Government doesn't pay property tax on land that it owns. In a State like mine where the Federal Government owns most of the land—two-thirds of it, in fact—it can be very difficult for many of our communities to survive because without that property tax revenue, they find it difficult to fund everything from schools to search and rescue operations, police and fire services, and so forth.

The Federal Government makes up for some of this through this payment program that is supposed to in some ways replicate the property taxes that the taxing authority would otherwise receive, and they call it payment in lieu of taxes. The problem is, they haven't accurately assessed the value of the land. My amendment would call for a more accurate assessment of the land so that these taxing jurisdictions can get what they need.

I will also be proposing a significant amendment to increase access of the American people to health savings account systems. HSAs, health savings accounts, do nothing to undermine the efficacy or the prominence of government-run healthcare systems. They do, however, do a lot of good for those who have them. They simply add a private option for American families who would like to make some of their own decisions about how they would like to spend their healthcare dollars. If they would like to spend more on nutritional supplements, they should be able to do that. If they would like to spend more on preventive care, they should be able to do that. HSAs give them the answer, and one of my amendments would expand their opportunities.

I will be offering an amendment to streamline the regulations under the environmental law known as NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act. NEPA has achieved significant environmental gains in this country, but it needs to be updated and modernized so as to make it easier for us to complete infrastructure and construction projects, which have become too slow and too expensive.

I have a number of other amendments, including one that would increase the child tax credit significantly in order to further diminish a little-known but pernicious aspect of our Federal Tax Code known as the parent tax penalty.

I will be introducing another amendment to increase the recognition and the credit that Americans receive for making charitable contributions—especially important during a global pandemic like this one.

I have another amendment protecting Americans' Second Amendment rights, one protecting religious freedom, and one dealing with gasoline tax, which I don't think should be increased, especially during difficult times like these and especially given the regressive nature of the fuel tax.

I have another amendment dealing with some legislation I have developed called the PROMISE Act. This would help to make sure that interactive online providers—entities including but not limited to social media platforms—make clear what their standards are, what they will be doing to moderate speech on their platforms, for example, how they will be enforced, and gives them incentive, with possible penalties under law if they deceive their customers about what their policies are and how they will be enforced.

The bottom line here is that the Federal Government's size has not been making it stronger or more nimble or more effective; its size and its bureaucracy have undermined its work, from our COVID response to our entitlement crisis, to our dysfunctional welfare system, which, while intended to alleviate poverty and make it rare, has instead sometimes made it longer lasting.

Reform doesn't mean just doing the same exact things but spending a little bit less; it means modernizing and streamlining processes and devolving, where appropriate, certain government functions to State and local governments that are closer and more accountable to the people.

The way we serve the American people is not just by letting bureaucrats and politicians make decisions for them thousands of miles away in Washington, DC. The way we achieve true, effective government and fair government is by giving all Americans up and down the income scale and across the political spectrum the power to make their own decisions and to make them as locally as possible.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, as we all know, over the last year, coronavirus relief has dominated our work here in the Congress. To the surprise of some, Republicans and Democrats have worked closely together to bolster our response on both the public health and economic front so we can bring an end to this crisis as quickly as possible. Not surprisingly, there were some disagreements along the way—there always are—but both sides understood the importance of action and reaching a bipartisan deal.

Part of the reason was pure function. With a divided government, every piece of legislation involves compromise. You are forced to work with folks on the other side of the aisle to reach an agreement. That is a good thing because that is what it requires to reach the President's desk and earn the President's signature.

But the reasons for working together on COVID–19 relief are more than just the practical or functional requirements. Over the last year, I have spoken with countless Texans who have faced incredible challenges and dealt with unimaginable hardship. There are folks who have lost their jobs and have lost loved ones, who fought this virus on the frontlines in hospitals, and who have tried to support their communities throughout this crisis. I know

colleagues throughout the Chamber have heard similar stories from their constituents back home because every State and every community has been impacted by this virus.

Regardless of politics, we all realize this virus has taken a devastating toll on the American people, and we need to remain committed to providing relief. There have been big disagreements, of course, about the best way to do that, but in the end, if we share the same goal—to bring an end to this pandemic as quickly as possible and minimize the pain and suffering of the American people—we can figure out how to make this happen.

That common goal has led to five bipartisan relief packages that have represented the best ideas of each party.

None of these bills are perfect, but I am sure both sides will agree that, in the end, every COVID package that has been signed into law has received overwhelming bipartisan support. As a matter of fact, none of the bills have received less than 90 votes, and one passed unanimously. That is spending close to $4 trillion. That is a remarkable, remarkable accomplishment.

In the beginning, President Biden appeared to agree that a continuation of this bipartisan approach was the best for the country. After all, his campaign was built on a theme of unity, and he has consistently talked with great eloquence about the need to heal our divisions and work together and compromise.

To his credit, he has met with a number of our Republican colleagues at the White House earlier this week to discuss what a compromise package might look like. Ordinarily, that would be seen as an encouraging development. We have a Congress with a record of bipartisan COVID–19 bills and a President who talks about the desire to broker deals that could win the support of both political parties.

But, unfortunately, what might seem like good news and a positive development really isn't because in the mix you have the Democratic leader, who is not on board with the President's call for unity and bipartisanship.

Less than 24 hours after the bipartisan meeting at the White House and just 15 days after the President's inauguration, the majority leader laid the foundation to pass President Biden's massive $1.9 trillion package with zero Republican votes. They are not interested in doing the hard work it takes to build consensus. Rather than take the normal legislative process, which was used for each of the bipartisan bills that had previously passed, the Democratic leader is preparing to use the budget reconciliation process to pass this controversial legislation.

And please note: We passed a $900 billion bill in December, and only 20 percent of the money that we appropriated is even out the door yet.

This is not the time to try to make political statements. This is the time to try to parse where the needs are and to target those resources to the people who need them—not a time to pass your liberal outbox and agenda.

So, unfortunately, this reconciliation process is designed not to encourage bipartisanship, not to encourage negotiation, not to get bipartisan buy-in. In short, it is not designed to achieve unity at all—just the opposite.

Well, after spending almost a trillion dollars this December, just about a month ago—again, with only 20 percent of that money actually out the door and on the way to the people who need it—our Democratic colleagues are prepared to spend nearly double that amount when a huge portion of the previous funding hasn't even reached its intended target.

As of a couple of weeks ago, States had spent just $4 billion of the $68 billion we appropriated for K–12 schools—$4 billion of the $68 billion. And what do our Democratic colleagues want to do? They want to continue to shovel money out the door.

The CDC, the Centers for Disease Control, has distributed only about a third of the $9 billion we have already appropriated for vaccine distribution—only a third. And then there are tens of billions of dollars in unspent funds for everything from COVID–19 testing to the Paycheck Protection Program. So it is hard for me to see—and I am sure I am not alone—the justification for spending tens of billions of dollars more in places where previous funding is still waiting to be spent.

There is also the question of whether the current funding is even serving its intended purpose. Federal funding has helped K–12 schools prepare for a safe reopening, and in Texas these have been used to update the ventilation systems, purchase masks and personal protective equipment, and make other investments in classroom safety.

But there are other school districts across the country that have gladly accepted that funding but have zero plan to reopen their schools to in-person education. They have capitulated to the teachers unions that have demanded that schools stay closed. Some have said they refuse to go back until all students are vaccinated—not all teachers but all students. There is not even a vaccine approved for people under the age of 16, but that is the demand of the teachers unions, who have showed zero interest in their students but a lot of self-interest.

Some of these districts have gladly accepted the funding to prepare for a safe reopening and, in many cases, have put their teachers at the front of the line for vaccines, but somehow the teachers unions are appalled at the idea that schools would actually use these tools to get children back in the classroom.

Before we pass another multitrillion-dollar spending bill and add to our rapidly growing national debt, we need to determine where the needs truly are and whether the teachers unions are on board with our goal to get children safely back into the classroom, which is our goal.

I will not support a COVID–19 relief proposal that sends hard-earned taxpayer dollars to places where they already have billions that they haven't even spent yet. One great example is additional funding for schools. Our Democratic friends would provide $130 billion more for K–12 education when there is still $64 billion remaining from the money we appropriated in December. They want to spend $130 billion more when there is still $64 billion available to be spent.

Well, even that is a high number because the CDC, the Centers for Disease Control, estimated that schools only needed about $22 billion. In other words, they have almost three times more than they already need, according to the CDC, but our Democratic friends want to spend another $130 billion.

I will be the first person to advocate for additional relief when and where it is needed, but this massive relief package creates more problems than solutions. I continue to believe that targeted relief bills are the most effective way to support our country without driving up unnecessary spending.

Somebody is going to have to pay this money back, and we shouldn't be frivolous about the way we spend it. If there is a need, let's do it. But if there is not a need, it is reckless and irresponsible to continue to shovel money out the door. If there is a need to reinvest in critical areas like unemployment benefits, the reopening of schools, vaccine distribution, or the Paycheck Protection Program, we can and we should replenish those funds through targeted proposals; and I would hope, as before, we would be able to proceed on a bipartisan basis.

While Senator SCHUMER is clearly on the warpath to get this massive relief to the Senate on a partisan vote, at least one of our Democratic colleagues has shown some hesitation about going along with his plan. Senator MANCHIN, the Senator from West Virginia, said this week he wouldn't vote for a COVID–19 package that wasn't bipartisan. I hope he will stick by his guns.

Congress has passed five overwhelmingly bipartisan COVID–19 bills last year. We have overcome disagreements before, and I have no doubt that we could, if we were to try, do so again.

This crisis has affected Americans in red States and blue States alike. It would be a shame for the Democratic leader to shut out half of this Chamber in an effort to claim a reckless win for his party.

We need to remember, just like the teachers who teach our students, they need to keep their focus on the children and on their education needs and their safety, and we need to keep our attention on our constituents and what their needs are and try to be responsive to their needs—not try to gain some partisan advantage at their expense.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I want to address the budget resolution we are going to vote on later today. To be clear, this is a device that makes it possible, subsequently, to pass this massive blowout spending bill that President Biden has proposed and to do it on a strictly party-line vote. That is what this is all about.

It is disappointing at many, many levels, not the least of which is that, just 15 days ago, President Biden made an impassioned call for unity. He said: ''This is our historic moment of crisis and challenge, and unity is the path forward.''

Well, there is nothing about unity in this exercise. This is designed to be a partisan exercise. It is designed not to find common ground. It appears not to be informed by any objective measure of needs. The only organizing principle in this bill that I can figure out is the desire to spend a massive amount of money on things that aren't required.

Oh, and it is worse than that. It willfully ignores the adverse impact some of these policies are going to have.

Part of what is so maddening about this is we have demonstrated—up until now, anyway—that we can pass major bipartisan legislation. We have done it five times already—but no more. President Biden and the Democrats, who control the Senate and the House, don't want to pursue bipartisan legislation anymore. I guess those days are behind us for now, according to them.

But I would remind my colleagues of what a dramatic departure that is from what we have been doing about this COVID crisis. Back in March and April, when States shut down their economies and we went into a full-blown economic crisis, we responded with massive, bold legislation, the biggest of which, the March bill, had a huge category that was designed and, in fact, did replace lost income for people who, through no fault of their own, were out of work. It had a huge category to deal with healthcare expenses for hospitals, for vaccine development, for PPE—all kinds of healthcare-related needs.

And we had a set of provisions that were designed to provide liquidity, provide loans and funding for businesses so that they could survive and people would have a place to go back to work after this was behind us. We did that. Actually, we did five bills altogether, every one of them overwhelmingly bipartisan.

In the Senate, each of the five got over 90 votes. The biggest of them didn't have a single ''no'' vote. My point is, we have demonstrated we can pass big, bold, unprecedented legislation if people on both sides of the aisle want to work together. We did it five times last year.

But our Democratic colleagues don't want to pursue that anymore because they have a different objective in mind. By the way, the last of the five was the second largest of all time, a COVID relief package of almost a trillion dollars, and it was signed into law 39 days ago. Literally, hundreds of billions of dollars of that money is still unspent, yet we are told immediately we need to get another $1.9 trillion.

This is unbelievable. Part of the reason it is so unbelievable is that the economy is not in the same place today that it was in back in March or April—not even close. We were in a situation we had never been in before. We had shut down our economy. It was absolutely devastating—very, very scary.

Fortunately, in part because of our response, I think, we were able to avoid a depression, an extended disastrous period, and we have begun a robust recovery.

Consider some of the data. In April of last year, the unemployment rate hit almost 15 percent. Today it is at 6.7. Most economists didn't think we would get below 7 percent until the end of this year, 2021. We got below 7 percent back in October. We have 18 States in the Union that have employment rates below 5 percent.

After a devastating downdraft of our economy in the second quarter, the third quarter came roaring back. The third quarter of the economy grew by 33 percent. That was a long way towards recovering what we had lost in the second quarter—not complete—and the growth has continued. The fourth quarter grew by 4 percent. The CBO's economic outlook for this entire year is nearly 5 percent.

We have a strong recovery that is underway. Look, we are not there yet. We are not back to the tremendously booming economy we had just before the pandemic hit, but we do know that the vast majority of the economic pain that people are going through is concentrated in a handful of very hard-hit industries. It is hospitality, travel, entertainment. We know that. What we should be asking ourselves is, have we done what we need to do for these particular sectors and the people who are in these sectors who are hurting? But $1.9 trillion for the entire economy?

I mean, think about this statistic: Total employee compensation in the second and third quarters of last year was down. That is not surprising, right? Total employee compensation was down because so many people were out of work. It was down by about $215 billion. Government transfer payments to individuals was up by almost $900 billion. That is more than four times the lost income. And now we are told we need another whole round of these universal so-called stimulus checks—checks that go out to everyone regardless of whether you actually had any lost income.

Well, it happens that personal income is actually higher today than it was before the pandemic hit. Disposable, real per capita income rose last year at the fastest rate since 1984. The personal savings rate is at an alltime high for most of 2020—the highest since 1974 now—and that is all before the bill we passed 39 days ago that sends still more money to people. So I don't see the data that suggests we need yet another round of these universal stimulus checks, but in President Biden's bill that we are in the process of facilitating today, that is almost half a trillion dollars we are going to spend this way.

This money is not lying on the shelf, by the way; we are either going to print it, or we are going to borrow it from overseas. President Biden has pretty much admitted this is about fulfilling a campaign promise.

The fact is, the vast majority of the 160 million Americans who have received checks already never had any lost income. They never lost their jobs. They never lost their checks. What Federal employee, for instance—of the many categories I could cite, what Federal employee lost their paycheck because of the COVID crisis? I don't know of them. My staff continued to get paid throughout this entire period, but they all got checks.

Think about this: If President Biden's plan passes as our Democratic colleagues want to pass it and the eligibility criteria for these checks follows the methodology from the previous two rounds of checks, a family of four with a household income of $150,000 will receive $5,600. That is on top of the $5,800 they got from the previous rounds. It is a total of $11,400 that we are going to mail out to a family who had a six-figure income and no income loss. How does this make any sense?

Consider the expanded unemployment benefits. I was all in favor of it. I remain in favor of expanding eligibility for unemployment benefits because we have a lot of folks who work in the gig economy. They are self-employed, and they have not been able to historically participate in the unemployment insurance program. I am in favor of having made those folks eligible, but we have already done that. They are totally eligible.

On top of eligibility, back in March when we passed the CARES Act, we added $600 a week to unemployment checks. It turns out that 70 percent—according to the University of Chicago, their analysis, about 70 percent of everybody who was unemployed ended up getting paid more money not to work than they did to get to work. In what universe does that make sense?

We have had unemployment insurance for decades. Never anywhere, at any time, under any circumstances have we designed the program so that we would pay you more not to work than what you make working. The reason we have never done that is because it doesn't make any sense.

President Biden's plan is not for $600, but it is $400 of extra payments above and beyond what unemployment insurance pays. If that happens, then over half of all the beneficiaries will be paid more not to work than they would get paid if they actually worked. That will

only slow the economic recovery, as well as not make any sense—not to mention the invitation for fraud.

By the way, it is estimated that there have been $10 billion in fraudulent unemployment insurance payments in California alone.

Speaking of California, State and local governments—now, this is rich—in this $1.9 trillion spending bonanza, there is $350 billion to go to State and local governments. We know many of our Democratic colleagues have wanted to bail out these fiscally irresponsible and insolvent States and municipalities for a long time, but here is what is unbelievable. We are told there is a fiscal crisis here. Just look at the numbers. The total of State and local tax collections in 2020 was up by $21 billion over 2019.

Let me clear about this. In 2019—the amount of revenue collected by State and local governments hit an alltime record high in 2019. In 2020, they broke the record—alltime record amount of revenue collected.

This, by the way, does not include the $572 billion that the Federal Government sent to these State and local governments through the five bills that we have already passed, so they have alltime record revenue on their own. We sent them $572 billion more, and now we are told we have to send them yet another $350 billion.

Look, let's not kid ourselves. This is just a complete bailout of insolvent and irresponsible States. That is what this is. This hasn't got anything to do with a pandemic.

Minimum wage—that is in this bill as well, the President's proposal. It is another terrible idea. A $15-an-hour minimum wage—what this is guaranteed to do is destroy the jobs of lower income people. Guess what. A disproportionate number of them work in the hardest hit industries, like hotels and restaurants.

This isn't just my speculation; the Congressional Budget Office projects that if we have a $15 mandatory minimum wage nationally, which is what the President's proposal would do, we would lose at least 1.3 million jobs and maybe as high as 3.7 million jobs. Of course, this will disproportionately affect young people just entering the workforce. That is the biggest category of people who are paid at the low end of the pay scale. So we will just take away the ladder that these folks need to step on to in order to build the ability to provide for themselves and their families.

We have a moratorium on evictions from the CDC that gets extended. This is unbelievable. First of all, it is absurd to think that the CDC has the authority to impose this universally and throughout America. They just don't. It is also a terrible precedent to say that despite the fact that our unemployment rate is below 7 percent and we have more than replaced lost income, people don't have to pay the rent.

Let's be honest about the consequences. There is only one consequence that is going to happen as a result of this, and that is, we are going to have less affordable housing and higher rents because the landlord is going to have to think long and hard about how long he is going to go without being able to collect rents in the future, and so he is either going to get out of the business, in which case there is less affordable housing being built, or he is going to raise the rents to cover that period when the government pursues this senseless policy.

Health provisions are an area that is in a category unto itself here. Specifically, I think every single person in this body would agree that it is absolutely essential that we get as many vaccines into as many arms as quickly as we possibly can. That is certainly my view. For the sake of eliminating human suffering, to prevent unnecessary deaths, and at a much lower level of importance, but also to help restore the vibrancy of our economy, that is what we have to do. We have to put as many vaccines into as many arms as quickly as we can.

Today, there are around 260 million Americans who are eligible to receive COVID–19 vaccines. We have an average of about 1.34 million doses actually being administered every day. It is the highest daily rate of doses being administered anywhere in the world. I am trying to understand what more government spending now is going to do about that. In the Federal Government, we already purchased 600 million doses, which is enough to vaccinate 300 million Americans. We have multiple vaccine candidates. Some already have been approved, and some are about to be approved. We have already paid for them, and we have also paid for all the other related costs of administering the vaccine. We paid for the R&D in the first place. We bought the production—as they say, 600 million doses. The Federal Government pays for the transportation to deliver the vaccine to the site at which it is going to be administered. The Federal Government has paid for all the accompanying supplies—the syringes, the vials, the stoppers, the dry ice to keep it cold, all of that. Insurance—Medicare covers the cost of putting the vaccine into somebody's arm. We have even allocated money to fund the planning of the execution of this plan.

It is pretty clear to me that, in talking to Pennsylvania healthcare folks who are on the frontlines delivering this and actually vaccinating people, that the limiting factor now is production of the vaccine, and we are going all-out. I mean, you could take General Motors and get them to produce ventilators. General Motors can manufacture ventilators pretty quickly. They can do that. You can't get General Motors to produce vaccines—not in anything like the timeframe we would like.

So I am all ears. If someone can show me how we can spend money that will actually result in getting more people vaccinated more quickly, then I am for it. I just haven't heard that explanation yet, and I haven't seen how it gets allocated in this bill to accomplish that.

President Biden had a commendable call to unity in his early addresses to the Nation, but this exercise we are going through today is suggesting that that kind of rings hollow. Just a few weeks into office and the President and our Democratic colleagues seem to be abandoning what had consistently been overwhelmingly bipartisan, successful, major responses to this COVID crisis. Now it seems they are on a one-party partisan track to pass a bunch of their liberal wish list items, much of which has nothing to do with the circumstances we face.

The fact is, what we ought to be working on is maximizing the speed of vaccinations and ensuring that we return our economy and allow people to get back to work so that we can have the prosperity that we had before this pandemic struck. What we shouldn't be doing is using the pandemic as the excuse to pass a longstanding partisan policy wish list.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support this veterans COVID–19 relief package, to do right by the millions of veterans across our country struggling with this pandemic.

For months, I have been hearing from folks back home in Montana on the need for Congress to put together a smart, targeted package that will quickly provide communities across the country with the resources they need to weather this storm. This includes delivering assistance and vaccines to those who have worn the uniform and sacrificed for our liberties.

If this year has taught us anything, it is that we need to secure additional resources to expand medical services, mental healthcare, and telehealth capabilities to protect and support our most vulnerable populations.

And we need a distribution plan that will provide more predictability when it comes to administering vaccines. That way, we could get more vaccines into the veterans' arms as quickly as possible.

Today, we are putting a bicameral proposal on the table that delivers tangible relief to veterans and families and all Americans who need them. As we all know, proposals are rarely ever perfect, and this package is no different.

But the truth is, we have good provisions in this bill that allow us to provide serious relief to those who swore an oath to protect our country. It will slow the spread of the virus, and it will help save lives.

A previous package that was put forth by my Republican colleagues—I

would say, thank you for doing that, but unfortunately, that package didn't put as much as a dime to support our veterans and families.

Now, there are a lot of things we disagree upon in this body, but delivering for our Nation's veterans should never be one of them. That is why my colleagues and I worked with the Biden administration on this new relief package that allocates $17 billion in critical resources and assistance to the men and women who have served this country.

The truth is that out of almost 7 million veterans that the VA serves nationwide, only 638,000 veterans have been vaccinated so far. Serious efforts need to be made to reach more veterans, especially those veterans who live in rural or country areas.

Additional funding under our proposal allows the VA to increase vaccine distribution and outreach efforts to remote areas, ensuring all veterans who want a vaccine can receive one.

It even goes a step further in accelerating the deployment of VA's supply chain modernization initiative to improve the Department's preparedness and response to public health emergencies. It takes an aggressive approach in assisting vulnerable veterans by providing mental health care options, medical equipment, and additional services to women vets, those at risk of homelessness, and those who face unemployment.

Make no mistake, this pandemic is taking a dangerous toll on our veterans. Veterans are experiencing job losses at unprecedented rates. The veteran unemployment rate for December was roughly double what it was this time last year, up from 2.8 percent to 5.3 percent. And with older veterans continuing to face more difficulty in the job market, it makes this package even more necessary today.

Our proposal helps tackle veteran unemployment by establishing a VA Rapid Retraining Assistance Program that will strengthen existing job opportunities and establish new resources to get veterans employed and back on their feet.

And for folks burdened by healthcare costs, our provisions waive copayment billing and debt collection, as well as costs for COVID–19 testing, treatment, and vaccine services, because no veteran should have to worry about choosing between accessing essential healthcare and providing for their family during a global pandemic and an economic crisis.

When veterans elect officials to Congress, they do so with the expectation that they will get the job done. So while this proposal is not a silver bullet, it is our best shot, however, at getting more folks vaccinated and our economy back on track.

There should be no excuses. Veterans and all Americans are looking at us to do the right thing. We do need bipartisan support in this Chamber if we are going to put this pandemic behind us, and we do need it today.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I joined some of my colleagues at the White House yesterday to talk with President Biden and Vice President Harris about what it will take to make real progress against the pandemic and to make a real difference in people's lives. Our country is in the middle, as we know, of a once-in-a-generation crisis, and this is our opportunity to deliver for them.

Yesterday, I came to the floor to talk about the need for direct stimulus checks and for rental assistance and tax cuts for working families and to use the Defense Production Act to get more people vaccinated more quickly.

Today, I am here to talk about the critical help in this plan, the Biden plan, for our Nation's veterans and their families.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, 9,300 veterans have died of COVID–19. Right now, at least 9,000 veterans are sick with this virus. Our plan would ensure that frontline VA employees would have the protective equipment they need to continue to do their jobs every day as they care for our veterans. It would help us get more veterans and VA workers vaccinated. We know that nothing is more critical now than getting vaccines into people's arms, especially as we face new, more contagious variants. So far, the VA has provided some 800,000 initial doses of vaccines to veterans and employees. Additional funding would ramp up both vaccine distribution and COVID treatments for those who answer the call to service.

In order to continue to meet our Nation's and veterans' medical needs, the VA has shifted to new methods of caring, including expanded telehealth. We know the need for expanded capabilities will only continue to grow. The VA will need additional funding to meet veterans' needs where they are—so they can stay home and so they can stay safe whenever possible—and provide them with the healthcare they have earned.

In many cases, the VA was able to freeze bills, if you will, to veterans who accrued copayments and fees for care during the pandemic. That was the right move. In discussions with VA Medical Center directors in Ohio, I said we should use as much flexibility as possible to waive these debts. Some of these copays and fees amounted to $2,000 for some vets. For them to have the bills come due right after the holidays was cruel as we were seeing cases spike and uncertainty continue. We know that any large medical bill can be a shock, and during these uncertain times, we can work to lessen that burden and especially take away that stress on our veterans. That is why our plan would provide copayment relief to all veterans as the pandemic continues. If a vet were charged a VA copay, regardless of whether the care was COVID-related or not, that copay would be waived. It would reimburse veterans who have already paid their bills to the VA.

I thank Chairman TESTER and Chairman SCHATZ for their work on this plan as many of our Nation's veterans have fixed incomes, and it will mean so much to them not to have to worry about another medical bill.

Last week, Denis McDonough came before our Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He is the nominee to be the VA Secretary. He was asked about a proposed program that would require military borrowers who are coming out of COVID–19 mortgage forbearance to pay back their missed payments with interest within 10 years. This VA program would be more expensive than what other Federal mortgage programs are offering.

Think about that. We charge veterans more than others through this program. It makes no sense. It would make it more likely that VA borrowers will fall behind on these new, higher monthly payments.

He gave me his word that he would look into the program and would work with me to ensure that no VA homeowner is left with a worse option than borrowers in other federally backed loan programs.

We are about to have new leadership at the VA, leadership that understands that the decisions made in Washington impact veterans in Portland, ME, in Cincinnati, OH, in Columbus, in Dayton, and in Chillicothe. Veterans in Cleveland and Toledo don't care how the Senate passes this. They don't care about regular order or reconciliation. They just want the help that they need. That is why we need to go big. Veterans care about when they get the vaccine, when they can get an appointment with their mental health professionals, and whether their VA providers have enough personal protective equipment so they can continue to do their jobs.

So I say to my colleagues of both parties: Let's get this done. There is no time for squabbling over Senate procedure. The Senate has used these fast-tracking budget measures over and over in times far less dire and far less stressful than what we face today.

That is why it is so important that we just go back and remember what Senator MCCONNELL had no problem with in 2017 during the leader's first term. He had no problems pouring money into corporations' coffers with their tax cuts. There was no emergency. The only emergency was that lobbyists were lined up out in front of Senator MCCONNELL's office, asking for

tax cuts for their corporations. Now Senator MCCONNELL claims he can't afford to help everyone else.

We didn't win World War II by worrying about whether or not we could afford it. General Eisenhower didn't call President Roosevelt in early June 1944 and say: We have enough dollars for D-day. Of course not. Our veterans know that. They know we are in a global crisis. They know we have marshaled all of our vast resources and talent to rise to meet it. Then we grew the economy, after the war, from the middle class out, and we paid down the debt with rising wages.

This is a war too. Americans elected new leaders because they were tired of a President and a majority leader who refused to treat this war with the same urgency. People are tired of being told that we can't do it, that we can't afford it, and that we have done enough. Let's aim higher in this country. Let's deliver for the people we serve. Let's come together. Let's pass this. Let's make a real difference in Americans' lives.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. 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. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am honored to follow my colleague Senator BROWN on an issue that should be close to all of our hearts, which is strengthening our VA so that it can provide more assistance, more help, and more support for our Nation's heroes.

I had the great opportunity last Sunday to spend time at the West Haven VA Hospital, where literally thousands of vaccines are being administered hour by hour to our veterans. Around 25 percent of the veterans of Connecticut eligible to receive it have had vaccinations administered to them. That 25 percent is way above the 10 percent of the entire population of our State, and it is a great beginning. Under the leadership of Al Montoya at the West Haven VA and his remarkable team, our Nation's heroes are receiving the vaccinations they need and deserve. More than 8,000 already—and the staff of the VA, 2,500—have received vaccinations. Not all want it, but the VA is reaching out to them—literally, person by person—to ask them to come and ensure them that this vaccine is safe and effective. Most assuredly, it is.

So the VA is moving forward, but much more needs to be done. A lot of that VA target population is among the most vulnerable by virtue of age, by virtue of preexisting conditions, by virtue of their service and exposure and comorbidity. That is why this plan, the American Rescue Plan, in its distributing COVID–19 vaccines to veterans, is so critically important. There are 9,000 VA patients who have died of coronavirus. Although 1 million nationwide of our veterans have received vaccinations, there are many, many more who have not. These vaccines are reaching the arms of veterans, but the VA system needs support and the investment to do its job.

Likewise, this pandemic has imposed mental health burdens on our veterans. The veterans who are shut in—likewise, the veterans who have no homes and veterans in all parts of the country—have been stressed and strained just like everyone else—in fact, maybe more so. Medical health services available through telemedicine are more important than ever, but they alone are not going to accomplish this purpose. Again, what we have seen in Connecticut through the CBOCs, what is accomplished from telemedicine, and what is provided through counseling all show additional investment will produce even better care for our veterans.

A lot of our veterans have debts. Some of them are medical debts. They need help. This American Rescue Plan provides assistance for them. I have been a longtime advocate of extending VA healthcare to more veterans. I am proud this plan would allow struggling veterans to get more healthcare at the VA, but relieving veterans from the burden of medical costs is not enough. We need to deliver stimulus payments, unemployment insurance, and aid to small businesses so that we can lift the broader economic pain brought on by COVID–19. Veterans are part of our general population, and those general programs are part of what we owe them.

All of these programs need more oversight and more vigorous scrutiny as we go forward in order to prevent the kind of waste or delay that we have seen sometimes in veterans' programs. That is why the funds for the VA would be directed, in part, to oversight by the VA Office of the Inspector General. Through oversight by the inspector general, in combination with rigorous congressional oversight, we can ensure that these dollars are being spent effectively and in accordance with congressional priorities in a way that best supports our veterans.

A broader plan is also necessary, a broader infrastructure plan that will, for example, reconstruct and rehabilitate the West Haven hospital. It dates from the 1950s. It has a new shell, but its structure is aging and aged, degrading and sometimes, in some ways, decrepit. The VA has done a great job of sustaining and maintaining it, but this reconstruction is absolutely necessary. A capital investment must be made as our VA facilities, our ports and airports, roads and bridges all are in need of vital repair and reconstruction. That is part of the broader plan that must be undertaken. Priority must be given to those VA facilities.

Just a few months ago, we suffered in Connecticut a tragic accident when two workers at that VA hospital were killed while they were doing maintenance. It was unnecessary, avoidable, preventable, but it demonstrated the weaknesses and defects in the construction that remains in that hospital. It must be remediated and improved. The best way to do it is through a new building, not just a new exterior, not just cosmetic work but, truly, an infrastructure program that keeps faith with our veterans.

There is no excuse for delaying this COVID–19 rescue plan. Delay is unconscionable. Time is not on our side. We need decisive, bold, and big action to meet the needs that our veterans have and that all of the American people have in this time of unique, painful, and continuing crisis.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MENENDEZ. 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. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to make the case that we should invest $10 billion in the prevention and defeat of COVID–19 in the foreign assistance portion of this budget resolution.

For so long as COVID–19 is anywhere, it can spread everywhere, directly threatening our national security, our economy, and the health and safety of the American people.

COVID–19 has devastated the world. To date, there have been nearly 103 million confirmed cases worldwide. More than 2 million people have died, including over 450,000 in the United States.

The lockdowns necessitated by the pandemic have triggered the worst recession since the Great Depression. We must join with our partners and allies around the globe to end this scourge once and for all.

Now, with so many Americans shattered by the death, disruption, and economic devastation unleashed by the coronavirus, I am sure more than a few would question why we should bother spending any resources in the global fight against COVID–19, let alone $10 billion.

The simple answer is: COVID–19 knows no borders.

The pandemic didn't start here, but it came here. The world is in a race against COVID–19, and we cannot lose, for the longer we allow this virus to spread, the more it will mutate into new strains, and the more that it mutates into new strains, the greater the threat to the efficacy of our vaccines and our ability to rebuild our economy and restore our way of life.

This $10 billion investment will ramp up American efforts to fight COVID–19 and stop new variants before they reach our shores and cost more American lives.

It will fund humanitarian assistance to respond to the suffering inflicted by COVID–19 and channel resources to international organizations charged with responding to these challenges and preventing further spread. And it will support the global race to develop new vaccines.

As Dr. Anthony Fauci publicly stated last month, we have to start work now preparing additional vaccines to deal with new and virulent strains of COVID–19.

This will require investment both at home and abroad.

In addition to our own efforts, we must invest in international research and development and support technology transfers so that vaccines capable of protecting us from future variants are produced and made available quickly around the world.

The package also includes funding for global health programs that strengthen health systems in developing countries. As we have learned firsthand, COVID–19 can overwhelm even the most robust of healthcare systems. For countries with poorer public health infrastructure, the challenge is exponentially harder. And the longer we allow COVID–19 to ravage health systems around the globe, the longer it will remain a threat to the United States.

The resolution will also help us protect two decades' worth of investments to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria through the Global Fund. Specifically, the resolution ensures that lifesaving treatments for those three deadly diseases continues.

It also provides resources to support the Global Fund's newly developed COVID–19 response mechanism, allowing countries to better prevent, care for, and treat this disease.

It is hard to recapture the scale of the suffering unleashed by this pandemic, but here is what we know: The number of people facing faminelike conditions around the world has doubled, and child malnutrition and death rates are on the rise. Through this resolution, we will be able to address the pandemic's toll on the most vulnerable, including children and refugees, by funding organizations such as the World Food Programme and UNICEF.

It will also enable us to help confront dramatically increased rates of violence against women and girls, what the United Nations has called the ''shadow pandemic'' of gender-based violence. And it will provide urgently needed funding for the World Health Organization, which the Biden administration rejoined on the President's first day in office.

We cannot forfeit our seat at the table to other countries that do not share our values or our interests. We must engage, and we must lead.

Finally, the resolution will support ongoing State Department and USAID operations that protect Americans overseas and advance our diplomatic and economic interests around the globe. We must begin to undo the damage to the State Department and USAID wrought by the Trump administration and ensure that both agencies have the resources to deal with the effects of COVID–19, including the impacts on our foreign service officers and their families, Embassy operations, and lost revenue due to disruption of services, even as we look to replenish and revive these critical instruments for our national security.

So I will end where I began: We cannot hermetically seal ourselves and believe that we can avoid any consequences from anyplace across the globe. Disease, including this one, knows no boundaries, knows no borders.

Unless and until COVID–19 is stamped out globally, American lives and livelihoods remain at risk. Simply put, our international efforts to stop the spread of COVID–19 abroad are directly linked to our national and economic security at home.

So I urge all of my colleagues to support continued relief, recovery, and prevention efforts by voting in support of the budget resolution.

I yield the floor to my distinguished colleague, the senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. CARDIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, first, let me thank Chairman MENENDEZ, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for his advocacy in getting into this budget resolution the $10 billion for the global response to COVID–19.

I just want to underscore what Chairman MENENDEZ said from the beginning: This global response will not only save lives around the world, it will save lives here at home.

In 1 year, 450,000 Americans have lost their lives to COVID–19; 2.6 million worldwide. The United States has the distinction of having the largest number of fatalities and infections of any country in the world.

This is a challenge that requires the leadership of the United States of America. If we are going to beat COVID–19, America must be in the leadership to do this as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

So what does that require? It requires us to take the right steps at home, and the budget resolution before us gives us the resources to do that with the production and distribution—fair distribution—of vaccines and dealing with the needs for testing, dealing with the needs of those businesses and individuals who have been directly affected by COVID–19, all that is dealt with in this package, but we also need to work responsibly in the global community, and that is what this $10 billion will allow us to do—to be leaders globally as well as what we do at home.

President Biden has already taken the initial steps by rejoining the World Health Organization and joining the COVID–19 Vaccines Global Access Facility so that 190 countries in the world can join together to make sure that everyone gets access to this vaccine, particularly in low- and middle-economic countries that otherwise would be challenged. Why? Because those are our values—humanitarian concerns globally, but it is also in our individual interest because if this virus is not contained in a country, it will get to the United States.

And as Chairman MENENDEZ said, the longer this virus goes globally, the more variants we are going to see and the tougher it is going to be for us to control the COVID–19 around the world and in the United States of America.

With 104 million infections globally, this is a global pandemic and requires a global response, and this budget resolution gives us the wherewithal in order to do that.

And as Senator MENENDEZ has pointed out, it is not only to deal with the direct eradication of the virus, which we have to do, but the consequences of the virus in world poverty and hunger and those issues that are important for the United States to lead the global community in dealing with the aftermath of this terrible virus.

So I just really wanted to come to the floor to underscore there are so many reasons to support this budget resolution, but the one that I just really wanted to underscore today is that we are not only dealing with the issues at home, we are being responsible citizens of the world, leading by example and leading by engagement, which will help the healthcare of the people in America and our national security.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRAHAM. 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. GRAHAM. Mr. President, so as I understand it, some of the Senators will come in after I speak. I will talk 10 or 15 minutes, and then we will get on with the process of voting.

So, to the American people who may be watching, what is this all about? This is an effort by my Democratic colleagues, supported by President Biden, to pass $1.9 trillion in COVID relief through a budget process that requires only 50 votes. It goes around the idea of bipartisanship.

And I would say this: I think all of us would like unity. I think President Biden said all the right things in his inauguration. The question is, Are we going to do more than talk about unity?

I can understand having reconciliation used for ObamaCare or for taxes. You all did that. We did that. There are big philosophical differences. But this is the one area that there was bipartisanship up until recently. This is the

one area where the Congress has been able to work together across party lines, and that is providing relief to the American people who have been long-suffering under the COVID pandemic.

So I find it odd that if our goal is unity, we start with an issue that has been unified up until now. That is what is a bit perplexing because it is not like the Republican Party can't work with the Democratic Party to help the American people when it comes to COVID relief.

We had a Republican President, a Democratic-controlled House, and a Republican Senate for the last year. We have appropriated $4 trillion in COVID relief for the American people working together. So when there was divided government—a Republican President, a Democratic-controlled House, and a Republican-controlled Senate—we were able to achieve bipartisanship in large measure, dealing with a lot of money, because we saw the problem as something worthy of bipartisanship, necessary for bipartisanship, and COVID was affecting everybody, regardless of political persuasion.

Now we find ourselves early on in the Biden administration abandoning that model and going forward on a partisan effort to spend $1.9 trillion with one party alone without, really, input from the other party.

On March 5, 2020, we approved an $8 billion supplemental appropriation 96 to 1. In March, we were just beginning to understand the nature of the COVID problem. We shut the country down pretty much in March, and as things became more clear to us, we acted, I think, responsibly.

March 18, just a couple of weeks later, we approved, 98 to 8, a $355 billion package to help families that were affected by COVID. March 25, just about a week later, we spent $1.9 trillion in a COVID-relief package, which is a massive amount of money—one of the largest expenditures in the history of the country since World War II—96 to nothing.

So we are now talking about spending $1.9 trillion in February of 2021, and there seems to be no ability here to negotiate a package that could get another 90-plus votes because my Democratic colleagues have chosen the reconciliation route.

April 21, 2020, by voice vote, we spent $355 billion to add more money to the Paycheck Protection Act that Senator COLLINS and the Presiding Officer worked on to help businesses that had lost their customer base. September 30, we had $8 billion, 84 to 10. December 21, 2020, we did an omnibus bill of $1.4 trillion funding the government, and we had money for COVID in that package, about $900 billion. That passed 92 to 6. That was Christmas.

Here is what I want you to understand. We have, up to now, been able to work together to help the American people who have been suffering from COVID. We have appropriated, as I have just described, over $4 trillion, and as of this moment, $2.7 trillion has actually been allocated. So there is over $1.3 trillion that we haven't spent yet. Of the $900 billion we authorized to be spent, appropriated in December, only 20 percent of it has been spent.

So a lot of the money is yet to be spent, and now we are going to add $1.9 trillion on top of what we have done before all the money has been spent or most of it has been spent. We created a Federal Reserve program for midsize and larger businesses that had a $5.7 trillion cap on it, and we have done $2.6 trillion.

So I think people on our side really believe that we should learn more about how the money we have already appropriated is being spent and that a $15 minimum wage increase in a COVID package is a bad idea during a COVID economy, and that is what is in this package.

Most small businesses in South Carolina and throughout the country have been struggling to stay open due to lack of travel. And due to mandates at the State and local levels reducing the ability to have 100 percent occupancy in restaurants, tourism has really been hurt. The service sector has really been hurt. The food industry has really been hurt.

Can you imagine the combined effect of having the government reduce your ability to earn money by restricting your business model and at the same time adding a mandate to your business of maybe increasing your wages by 50 percent, maybe 100 percent?

So this one-two punch will take out what is left of small businesses in the tourism sector and the restaurant business because what we have had to do—some people say we have done too much in restricting the ability of small businesses to earn a living, and that is having an effect on their ability to generate income. Now we are combining an increase in cost of increasing wages for every business in the country to $15 an hour over time. They can't absorb that.

A lot of us believe that is the wrong thing to do in a COVID economy. Maybe one day we can talk about a minimum wage increase when business can get back on its feet, but that is one of the reasons that you are going to find pretty much unified opposition on our side.

So I just want the American people to know, it is one thing to talk about unity, and it is another thing to seek it. And you picked the one issue that we have been able to find common ground. Why you did this, I don't know, but you have.

I appreciate President Biden sitting down with 10 Republicans who wanted to find an alternative. A lot of people believe that in this package the direct payments go to people who really are not going to spend the money because they haven't lost their jobs and are making over $150,000 or $200,000-plus as a couple and that we should target direct stimulus checks to people in the lower income areas who have suffered the most.

So there is a lot of concern about the nature of the $1.9 trillion package. Details do matter. But I will just say this: I can understand having a fight about healthcare and about taxes, but when it comes to COVID relief, we have been able, in the last year, to find bipartisanship for $4 trillion. And now we are abandoning that quest, and we are going to try to create a process—my Democratic colleagues are—to deal us all out on our side and pass a $1.9 trillion COVID package that I think in many ways misses the mark.

So to say that I am disappointed is an understatement. You have the right to do this. And during the campaign, we talked about what would happen if one party got in charge of everything. We predicted, on the Republican side, if you have a Democratic President, Democratic Senate, and a Democratic House, the liberal wish list is going to come roaring through the House and the Senate, trying to get on President Biden's desk.

To President Biden's credit, I think he ran a campaign that was more centrist, but now he has the chance, as President of the United States, to stand down this process and continue to talk with the Republicans. I think there are more than 10 who would like to find an alternative to a $1.9 trillion package that we think misses the mark and is being appropriated when we haven't spent most of the money we have already appropriated.

So this is the choice you make. This is the debate we are going to have. It is going to be a long day. It will go into the night. Let's try to keep good cheer about it. I understand that we all love the country, but these kinds of debates are important, and the choices you make as a party—we will have to accept responsibility for the choices that we all make.

And I would just urge my Democratic colleagues, this is one area where I have been relatively proud of the Congress. We have spent an enormous amount of money in a bipartisan fashion. Some of the most conservative Members of the Senate have been voting on pretty large amounts of money because, I think, generally speaking, it has been necessary. But now the vaccine is being distributed. Anything we can do to get it out faster to more people, great. Most of the money we have appropriated hasn't been spent. I would just ask that we slow down a bit.

Whatever we spend in the future needs to be more targeted. And the last thing you want to do in a COVID economy is increase the cost of doing business at a time when most businesses are barely hanging on in certain sectors of the economy.

So I look forward to working with Senator SANDERS, trying to work through the amendments. This will be a long day, but, hopefully, it will be a fruitful day for the American people as you understand more about the differences that we have. And, eventually,

maybe we can find something in common.

If you asked me before the election: What are the two areas that bipartisanship would be easiest achieved, most likely to be achieved—infrastructure, because we all have roads and bridges and ports, and COVID. So I was wrong about the COVID part, and time will tell if it matters at all.

With that, I will yield to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the committee, Senator SANDERS.

Mr. SANDERS. Let me thank my colleague from South Carolina. And I look forward to working with him. He is going to be the ranking member of the Budget Committee. We have a lot of work to do, and I look forward to working with him.

As Senator GRAHAM indicated, in a few moments, at the end of my remarks, we are going to begin the vote-arama process, where Senators can offer amendments, with debate limited to 2 minutes—1 minute for the proponents and 1 minute for the opponents.

The last time I checked—I may be a little behind the times on this—my Republican colleagues had filed over 550 amendments, which, theoretically, means that we will be here for days, but I think not. I have a feeling it will be a very long night, but I assume we will get out of here at some point.

Unfortunately, many of the amendments being offered have absolutely nothing to do with COVID relief, which, after all, is what this budget resolution is all about.

My Republican colleagues have filed amendments to make President Trump's tax breaks for the wealthiest people in our country and the most profitable corporations permanent, which would provide a massive windfall for the top 1 percent and the billionaire class who have already seen their wealth go up by over $1 trillion during this pandemic. In my mind, it is not exactly the kind of policy that we need right now.

Republicans have filed amendments to exacerbate the xenophobia, the xenophobia which exists in this country, despite the fact that many undocumented workers are doing some of the most essential and dangerous work in our country. They are working in meatpacking plants; they are preparing our food and working on the frontlines, often with very low pay. We should not be attacking them. We should not be dividing this country up. We should be bringing our people together.

We have had 4 years of efforts to divide us up. Now is a time for unity.

Members of the Democratic caucus have made my life easy in this process because they have filed zero amendments. Republicans, 550 amendments; Democrats, 0. I think that speaks to the strong desire of our entire caucus to pass President Biden's $1.9 trillion emergency COVID relief plan as soon as we possibly can.

The reason we have got to pass that plan as quickly as possible is that the American people are suffering one crisis after another, and we have got to address those crises as quickly as we can.

Let me briefly—I know there is a lot of media talk about $1.9 trillion, and this, that, and the other thing. Sometimes we forget to look at actually what is in the proposal. What are we trying to do? What are the problems that we are trying to address? So let me just, very briefly, touch on some of the provisions of this budget resolution.

First, and perhaps most importantly, it will enable us to aggressively crush the pandemic, which has already taken over 450,000 American lives. That is our top priority: crush the pandemic and allow people to get back to work as we reopen and strengthen the economy, and we get our kids back to school. That is an essential part of what this resolution is about.

This resolution will allow us to provide the funding to establish a national emergency program to produce the quantity of vaccines that we need. We don't have enough vaccines now. We need more. And then we need a process, which we don't have right now either, to get those vaccines into the arms of people as quickly as we possibly can.

At a time when so many of our people are hurting, have gone through the worst year in their lives as a result of this pandemic, this budget resolution will allow us to keep the promises we made to the American people and increase the $600 in direct payments for working-class adults and their children to $2,000. That means $1,400 for every working-class adult and child in this country, an additional $5,600 on top of the 600 bucks that we sent out a few weeks ago.

Do you know what that would mean to millions of families who are worried about whether they can pay the rent or put food on the table? They will understand that maybe, just maybe, we are one country, and the government and this Congress has heard their pain.

Passing this budget resolution will give us the tools we need to raise the minimum wage to a living wage of $15 an hour and provide substantial help to struggling small businesses to help them cover the cost of these wage increases.

We do understand that restaurants and small businesses are hurting, and that is why we will provide billions of dollars to help them cover the cost of increasing the minimum wage.

But let us be clear, the minimum wage in this country has not been raised since the year 2007. It now stands at $7.25 an hour. That is a starvation wage. That is an embarrassment, and that minimum wage must be increased so that we can give a pay raise to some 32 million workers.

Moreover, this pandemic has caused tens of millions of Americans to lose their jobs through no fault of their own. For 45 consecutive weeks, unemployment claims have been higher during the worst week of the great recession in 2008.

The budget resolution that we are considering this week will provide the funding to provide 18 million Americans with $400 a week in supplemental unemployment benefits until the end of September. So we are saying now to the millions and millions of unemployed workers in this country, who, through no fault of their own, have lost their jobs, we are there for you. We are going to extend unemployment benefits to September and add another $400 on top of the benefits that you normally would receive.

One of the disgraces that we have allowed to go on for so many years, and not talk about it, is the fact that in this country—the richest country in the history of the world—we have one of the highest childhood poverty rates of any industrialized country. And they are all over America. You have got single moms and couples, people trying to take care of their kids, trying to pay for childcare, trying to do all of the things that good parents want to do, and they are unable to do it. This budget resolution will provide the resources necessary to provide childcare to 875,000 kids in America.

This resolution will expand the child tax credit from $2,000 to $3,000 and $3,600 for kids under the age of 6, which we believe will cut the child poverty rate in America in half—something we should have done 20 years ago. That is what is in this resolution.

This budget resolution that we are debating today would provide $350 billion to prevent mass layoffs of public sector workers in State and local governments. We have lost well over 1 million jobs—talking about teachers, firemen, cops, municipal workers. This resolution will give States and local governments the resources to not lay off workers, to bring those workers back so they could provide the services that their communities and States require.

We are the only major country on Earth not to guarantee healthcare to all people as a human right. And, right now, over 90 million Americans are either uninsured or underinsured. Imagine being uninsured in the midst of a terrible pandemic. That is the case for 90 million people.

This budget resolution will enable the Senate to substantially increase access to healthcare for many millions of Americans, including, very likely, a significant expansion of Medicaid.

This budget resolution will allow more Americans to receive the primary healthcare they need through community health centers. It will address the serious shortage of doctors and nurses in rural areas and inner cities by expanding the National Health Service Corps. And it will make sure our veterans receive the healthcare they have earned and deserve by increasing funding at the VA by some $17 billion.

In addition, in the wealthiest country in the history of the world, I don't

think it is saying too much that people should not go hungry. I get emotionally wrought when, in my own State—and this is true in every State in this country—in my own city of Burlington, VT, hundreds of people line up in their cars to get emergency food packages. Many of them never, in a million years, would have thought that they would be in that position.

We are looking at the highest rate of hunger in America in decades. And if this country means anything, if this government means anything, we are not going to allow our fellow Americans to go hungry.

This budget resolution will provide nutrition assistance to tens of millions of hungry families with children, the disabled, and the elderly by providing billions of dollars for SNAP, WIC, and the pandemic nutrition assistance program.

One of the outstanding crises this country faces is the fear of many millions of our people of being evicted from their homes or their apartments. Today, over 14 million Americans owe an average of $5,800 in back rent. We have a moratorium on eviction right now. But the day that moratorium ends, I fear that many, many people all over this country will face eviction. That is why this budget resolution will provide the funding for rent relief, utility assistance, and mortgage relief to millions of tenants and homeowners who are in danger of eviction or foreclosure.

In addition, this budget resolution allows us to address the terrible crisis of homelessness in America where, a few blocks away from here, in bitter cold weather, Americans are sleeping out in tents.

Not only is this $1.9 trillion emergency COVID relief package the right thing to do from a moral perspective and a public policy perspective, it is exactly what the overwhelming majority of the American people want us to do. They understand that if we are one country and they are hurting, now is the time to come together and to address that pain.

So many of our people have given up on democracy. They have given up on their belief that government can work to help them. Now is the time to try to reaffirm people's faith in government.

People want us to go forward. According to a recent poll, over 70 percent of the American people support President Biden's $1.9 trillion COVID–19 plan, 83 percent support boosting direct payments from $600 to $2,000, 64 percent support raising the Federal minimum wage to 15 bucks an hour, and 62 percent support additional unemployment benefits.

In other words, what we are doing is the right thing to do, and what we are doing is what the American people want us to do. So now is the time to reaffirm the faith of the American people that their government listens to them; that, in fact, we are a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as Lincoln talked about in the midst of the terrible Civil War.

So now we can show who we are, and that is, instead of listening to wealthy campaign contributors and all of the lobbyists who flood Capitol Hill, let us stand with working families today, the elderly, the children, the sick, and the poor who want us to stand with them. Let us pass this budget resolution, and let us then finish the job by passing a reconciliation bill so that we can get it to the President for his signature as soon as possible.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be called up in the order listed: Wicker-Sinema No. 261, Tim Scott No. 53, Rubio-Scott No. 69, Blunt No. 48, Thune No. 52, Young No. 54; further, that there be 2 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form prior to each vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 261

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 261 on behalf of Senator WICKER and myself 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 Arizona [Ms. SINEMA], for Mr. WICKER, proposes an amendment numbered 261.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I yield back all time on both sides.

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

Ms. SINEMA. I ask for the yeas and nays.

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

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 90, nays 10, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 14 Leg.]

YEAS—90

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

NAYS—10

Braun	Lee	Toomey
Cruz	Paul	Tuberville
Daines	Sasse	
Lankford	Scott (FL)	

The amendment (No. 261) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to speak for 1 minute.

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

SENATOR MURRAY'S 9,000TH VOTE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, as the Senate proceeds today on its long string of rollcall votes, I rise at this moment to note that this vote is different than the rest.

One of our most beloved, effective Members has just cast her 9,000th rollcall vote in the course of her career.

Senator MURRAY, congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. SCHUMER. It is a history-making accomplishment from a truly history-making public servant.

Madam President, as the Senate proceeds today on its long string of rollcall votes, I rise at this moment to note that this one is different from the rest—because, with this vote, our

friend Senator MURRAY has now reached 9,000 rollcall votes over the course of her career, a history-making accomplishment from a truly history-making public servant.

Senator MURRAY was elected to this Chamber in 1992, the, ''Year of the Woman.'' She began her tenure alongside Senator FEINSTEIN, who will also hit this significant milestone later today, and two other women in a year that tripled the number of women who served in this chamber, from two to six.

Over the course of her career, she was the first woman to serve in a number of positions of Senate leadership, including chair of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee and chair of the Senate Budget Committee.

In her time, she has been a leading voice on the biggest issues, from healthcare, to the environment, to labor rights, pensions, standing up for families and workers everywhere, possessing the rare gift of explaining and presenting complex policy with extraordinary clarity.

As a close member of my leadership team, she has been a valued and trusted partner and a dear friend.

So let us take this moment to recognize Senator MURRAY, a public servant of extraordinary skill, and a Member we have all been honored to serve alongside for all these years.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

AMENDMENT NO. 53

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 53 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 South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) proposes an amendment numbered 53.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the accurate reporting of COVID-19 related deaths of residents or staff at nursing homes)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THE ACCURATE REPORTING OF COVID-19 RELATED DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OR STAFF AT NURSING HOMES.

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 States accurately report COVID-19 deaths, which may include conducting investigations and withholding funding from States who under-report, 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. SCOTT of South Carolina. Colleagues, as of last month, two out of every five COVID-related deaths in this country are either residents of nursing homes or the staff of nursing homes.

Inaccurate information affects life-and-death decisions for communities. Requiring States to provide accurate data is common sense for anyone who believes, as I do, that we should have a science-based, fact-driven response to this pandemic.

We should not offer more funding to States that have mismanaged and then covered up their pandemic response until they fix it. It simply makes no sense. That is why my colleagues should join me in supporting this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I have great respect for my colleague from South Carolina. We are going to serve together on the Aging Committee, leading the committee.

I oppose this amendment for some basic reasons. No. 1 is he cited the number of deaths in long-term care facilities across the country. More than 150,000 people are dead in long-term care. The last administration didn't even count those deaths until May of 2020, despite efforts by Members of this body to urge the administration to do that.

They never had a plan. They didn't help the States. This is an effort, an ongoing effort, to blame States when the Federal Government dropped the ball when it came to long-term care.

I think we can do better than that. We should be helping nursing homes with the resources they need, like resources for cohorting where you can separate a resident with COVID–19 from those who don't have it.

We should be providing money for strike teams in ways to help nursing homes. Let's reduce the deaths instead of pointing fingers.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Madam President, how much time do I have left on my 60 seconds?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 5 seconds.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I look forward to working with Senator CASEY on the committee, and he is a person I have great respect for.

I would simply say that it is the responsibility of the Governors of these States to report accurate information. This is not a political debate.

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

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 53

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 15 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	Luján	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. 53) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

AMENDMENT NO. 69

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 69 and ask it be reported by number.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 69.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting legislation that would increase taxes on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, this amendment simply says you can't raise

taxes on small business during the pandemic, and I hope everyone can support it. I can't imagine anyone being against that idea.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

I recognize the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, there are no tax increases on small business in this. We support the Rubio amendment.

Mr. GRAHAM. Do it by voice vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator want to yield back time?

Mr. SANDERS. Yes. We yield back time. We support a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the rollcall be dispensed with and we use voice votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the Rubio amendment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 16 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	Luján	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. 69) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the subsequent votes be 10 minutes in duration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask Senator PAUL, in front of everybody, to start wearing a mask on the Senate floor, like the entire staff does all the time—particularly the staff. And I appreciate now the Presiding Officer is wearing a mask, but I wish Senator PAUL would show respect to his colleagues to wear a mask while he is on the Senate floor walking around.

I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request from the Senator from Kentucky?

The objection is withdrawn.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

AMENDMENT NO. 48

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 48 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 Missouri [Mr. BLUNT] proposes an amendment numbered 48.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the provision of COVID–19 related kindergarten through grade 12 emergency relief to schools that do not reopen for in-person learning after the teachers of such schools are vaccinated against COVID–19)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING COVID–19 RELATED EMERGENCY RELIEF TO SCHOOLS.

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 schools, students, and their families, which may include limiting or prohibiting the provision of COVID–19 related kindergarten through grade 12 emergency relief to schools that do not reopen for in-person learning after the teachers of such schools are vaccinated, 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. BLUNT. Madam President, I am offering an amendment today to reopen our Nation's schools once teachers are vaccinated and the potential for tying COVID funding to that reopening.

The evidence is clear, school closures are hurting students, prolonged remote learning puts kids where they are at high risk of falling behind, of failing classes, and of having mental health problems. And even a greater number of students with disabilities in underserved areas are impacted by not going to school.

Science confirms schools can and should reopen safely. Just this week, the CDC Director said that vaccines aren't even a prerequisite to getting kids back to school. There shouldn't be any further delay. This amendment does include teachers vaccines as part of the criteria; but with vaccines, we should get back to in-person school. The case is strong. I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, the role of Federal funding to schools for COVID relief is to help support our schools in implementing public health protocols aligned with local public health guidance in order to safely reopen.

The President has made clear that he would like the vast majority of K–8 schools to reopen in the next 100 days, but any amendment offered today attaching extraneous conditions to those funds is simply a political show. If we withhold funds and schools cannot implement health safety protocols, then we are acting counter to actually getting students back into the classroom.

Making sure our Nation's educators receive a vaccine is an important step; however, vaccinations are just one piece of safely transitioning back. Safely reopening schools means providing schools the resources to implement public health protocols, physical distancing, consistent mask-wearing, ventilation, testing, and contact tracing. This amendment would prohibit schools from getting critical resources to implement those public health protocols, and, as a result, this amendment would make that much harder for schools to reopen for in-person instruction.

The best way for our schools to reopen as soon as possible is to give schools the resources they need. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, may I have additional time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 2 seconds.

Mr. BLUNT. Vote yes on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 48

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 17 Leg.]

YEAS—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	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	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. 48) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The Senator from South Dakota.

AMENDMENT NO. 52, AS MODIFIED

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment No. 52 be called up, as modified, and reported by number.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 52, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund 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)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, one significant thing we could do to provide genuine relief to Americans is to address the tax situation facing remote and mobile workers, like the medical professionals who travel from other States to help during the COVID crisis who now may be facing a surprise big, fat tax bill.

Mobile workers generally have to file tax returns in multiple States, as tax rules often differ, and with COVID, many employers had their employees begin working from home, presenting a possible tax problem for workers who live in a different State than the one they work in.

This amendment would address these challenges. It would create a uniform standard for mobile workers, codify the prepandemic status quo for remote workers, and establish a special 90-day standard for healthcare workers and others who traveled to another State to help during the pandemic and to ensure that these workers don't face an unexpected tax bill.

I would ask that we adopt the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I want to thank my friend, the senior Senator from South Dakota, for working with me on this. We have been working on this for a full decade now. We worked together in the Ag Committee to deliver for America's farmers. I want to take the same approach here.

Healthcare workers, as my friend from South Dakota said, have been on the frontlines of this pandemic going on for a year now. Not only are they combating this virus in their own community; many of them have traveled across State lines, obviously, to do this.

A surprise tax bill is the last thing they need. We should make it easier for these mobile workers to support themselves and their family.

This is important to a lot of my colleagues. Senator HASSAN, Senator SHAHEEN, Senator CORTEZ MASTO, and I just talked about it. I thank all of you for working to make this progress possible.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Ohio, and I would ask that this amendment be adopted by voice.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 52, AS MODIFIED

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

The amendment (No. 52), as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 54

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 54 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. YOUNG] proposes an amendment numbered 54.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing legislation that would allow illegal immigrants to receive Economic Impact Payments or any other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO RECEIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR DIRECT, TAX-BASED, TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

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 provisions limiting or preventing illegal immigrants from receiving Economic Impact Payments or other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I rise today in support of my amendment to ensure that any new round of economic impact payments does not go to those in this country illegally.

It would establish a dangerous precedent if the Federal Government were to give a direct cash payment to those who have jumped the line and subverted our Nation's immigration system to enter the United States.

Now, I want to emphasize that this amendment is not a change. It is not a change from the way this body has approached EIPs during the last two rounds. Moreover, it does not affect the important fix that Congress implemented, with the leadership of Mr. RUBIO, in December to ensure mixed-status families are not negatively impacted.

This amendment would simply make certain that Democrats do not loosen the existing eligibility requirements moving forward if there is a new round of EIPs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, let me clarify something at the outset. Undocumented immigrants do not qualify for stimulus relief under current law or any proposal by the Biden administration. This amendment is unnecessary.

There are estimated to be 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States, 7½ million ITINs. These are men and women working in the United States, paying Federal taxes, living in this country.

We can save the debate for another day as to their entitlement for any financial relief, but let me hope that we do agree on one basic thing: Children who are legal citizens in the United States of America are entitled to help, regardless of the immigration status of their parents.

Unfortunately, Senator YOUNG's amendment, as written, would preclude these children of immigrant parents from this financial assistance. Whether you are for or against their parents receiving a payment, be fair to these American children, these legal citizens in the United States, and vote no on the Young amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, how much time do I have to respond?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Five seconds.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, we have consulted with legal counsel. The gentleman from Illinois' statements, assertions are inaccurate. This would not impact mixed-status families.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote aye on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 54

I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. DURBIN. Do I have any time remaining?

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 58, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 18 Leg.]

YEAS—58

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

NAYS—42

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

The amendment (No. 54) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 775

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 775 and ask that it be reported by number.

I also ask for unanimous consent that the time be split between myself and the Senator from Maine.

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

The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) proposes an amendment numbered 775.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund 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)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, American families in every corner of our country are struggling right now, and I don't think a single person on this floor would disagree that the decent, compassionate thing is for us to target relief to our neighbors struggling every day to get by, to the families who are struggling to pay rent and put food on the table. This $1,400 will make a significant impact on their ability to get by. These families need our support right now.

Still, there are other families who have not missed a single paycheck as a result of this pandemic. It does not make sense to send a check to those individuals who are still working, earning a decent living over the wages that we talked about.

My bipartisan amendment would simply ensure those Americans who are truly struggling through no fault of their own—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty seconds.

Mr. MANCHIN. Are given the support they need during this difficult time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the question before us is quite simple: Do we want stimulus checks to go to households with family incomes of $300,000 or do we want to target the assistance to struggling families who need the help and provide a boost for the economy?

I urge my colleagues to support the Manchin-Collins amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. SANDERS. I do not oppose this amendment. I don't think anybody here wants to see people making $300,000 or $400,000 get direct payments.

But let me be very clear, speaking for myself. I absolutely want to make certain that people who are making $75,000 a year or less do get their payments and couples making $150,000 a year or less do get their payments.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 775

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

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. 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 99, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 19 Leg.]

YEAS—99

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

NAYS—1

Paul

The amendment (No. 775) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

AMENDMENT NO. 553

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 553 and ask that it be reported by number.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 553.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that State and local law enforcement are permitted to cooperate with Federal officials to enforce Federal law)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALLOWING STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION.

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 Federal funding by any of the committees instructed in section 2002 for any State or political subdivision of a State that prohibits its local officials from cooperating with Federal officials to enforce Federal law, 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 Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, this amendment would allow withholding of community development block grants and Economic Development Act funding from States and municipalities that prohibit local police from cooperating with Federal officials to enforce Federal law.

It is important to note it would not affect any security-related funds.

It is important because sanctuary cities, like San Francisco and Philadelphia, in my State, have radical policies that actually forbid the local police from cooperating with Federal immigration officials, even when the local police would like to cooperate.

These policies are dangerous. They cost us time and money. But most importantly, by far, is the tragic cost to human beings, people like Kate Steinle, killed by an illegal immigrant who opened fire on a San Francisco pier.

This shooter had been convicted of seven felonies, been deported five times. Why was he on the pier that night? Because San Francisco chose to release him rather than cooperate with Federal authorities that wanted to take him off the streets.

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

The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, community policing is not a one-size-fits-all approach. The Congress and the administration should respect the judgment of local leaders when it comes to identifying public safety needs.

Hundreds of cities and counties have decided they don't want to be immigration police. Why? Because their resources are stretched thin, and doing so will deter people from reporting crime and cooperating with police investigation.

Instead of laying off this responsibility to local government, I have got a radical idea: Why doesn't Congress do its own work and fix this broken immigration system once and for all, instead of blaming local police departments?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 553

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

Mr. THUNE. 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 50, nays 50, as follows:

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 20 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	Luján	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. 553) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. 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: Cardin No. 716; Barrasso No. 653; Sasse No. 192; Graham No. 687; Ernst No. 132; Collins No. 546; and Shaheen No. 834.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

AMENDMENT NO. 716

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 716 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 Maryland [Mr. CARDIN] proposes an amendment numbered 716.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID–19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent that 30 seconds of my time be devoted to Senator PORTMAN.

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

Mr. CARDIN. I thank Senator PORTMAN and Senator MENENDEZ for cosponsoring this amendment. Each of our States has challenges in the adequacy and fairness of vaccine distribution systems. This amendment would provide that there would be State and Federal support to the States for implementing a transparent and consistent vaccine administration program and bolstering States' awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of the safety and effectiveness of COVID–19 vaccines, particularly among vulnerable communities, including ethnic minority populations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I strongly support this amendment. The most important thing we can do right now is to get the vaccines distributed. One of the problems we have is that about 40 percent of Americans are still saying they are uncomfortable getting the vaccine. Part of that is because we haven't been able to get a proper public awareness campaign out there—not with politicians but with folks with white coats and people who are respected and trusted on this issue—to say it is necessary for us because these are safe and effective, and by getting these vaccines in place, we can turn things around.

I support the amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 716

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

Who yields time in opposition?

Mr. THUNE. I yield back time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

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. 21 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	Luján	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. 716) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

AMENDMENT NO. 653

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 653 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 Wyoming [Mr. BARRASSO] proposes an amendment numbered 653.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a 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)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, my amendment addresses the serious impacts of the Biden administration moratorium on oil and natural gas leases and the impact on Federal lands and waters.

Wyoming and many States across the West have Federal land where there is oil and gas development. The revenue generated from the lease sales goes to States, which use it for essential services.

One of the many crushing consequences of the moratorium is eliminating hundreds of millions of dollars for K–12 education for students, funding all of these States. In 2019 alone, revenues from oil and gas contributed $740 million to Wyoming's public schools.

This amendment creates a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect students and schools from this misguided moratorium by restoring these lost funds to the States.

I urge a ''yes'' vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, my friend from Wyoming and I disagree on many things. We disagree on the impact of this policy in the immediate, and we disagree on the speed of the energy transition to a zero-carbon economy.

What we do not disagree about is that these communities we support—we support their schools, and throughout this transition we should support the people who have kept the lights on and made this country the greatest energy country on the face of the Earth.

So I would support this amendment because it is about supporting the schools in those communities.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 653

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. 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 98, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 22 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Barrasso	Hagerty	Reed
Bennet	Hassan	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rosen
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Booker	Hirono	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeven	Sanders
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Brown	Inhofe	Schatz
Burr	Johnson	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Shelby
Casey	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cassidy	Lankford	Smith
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Luján	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	Peters	

NAYS—2

Lee	Paul

The amendment (No. 653) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

AMENDMENT NO. 192

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 192 and ask that it be reported by number, please.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SASSE], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 192.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving health care to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HEALTH CARE TO PROHIBIT A HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER FROM FAILING TO EXERCISE THE PROPER DEGREE OF CARE IN THE CASE OF A CHILD WHO SURVIVES AN ABORTION OR ATTEMPTED ABORTION.

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 health care, which may include the creation of criminal and civil penalties for providers who fail to exercise the same degree of care for babies who survive an abortion or attempted abortion as would be provided to another child born at the same gestational age, 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. SASSE. Mr. President, we are doing a lot of red versus blue jersey stuff today. Until about 2 a.m., it is going to be mostly straight partisan votes. It would be good for us to find some common ground, and this amendment is an opportunity to do that.

This amendment, modeled on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, is an opportunity to come together and to defend babies. It is pretty simple, actually. Every baby, whether she is born in a state-of-the-art hospital with a NICU unit or whether she is born in an abortion clinic in a strip mall, every baby is born with dignity and is created in God's image, and she deserves care. This amendment is aimed at making sure that babies who survive abortions get the same degree of care that any other newborn would. There is nothing partisan about that. That is why my Democratic colleagues, JOE MANCHIN and BOB CASEY, both voted for this last year as legislation. We disagree on a bunch of stuff, but not this.

There is a lot of complicated debate in this Chamber, but this isn't actually one of them. Here is a chance for 100 Senators to come together and support every baby. Every baby deserves a fighting chance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is already current law that all Federal protections for people apply to every infant born alive, including those born alive during the course of an abortion. Simply put, you cannot kill an infant, regardless of how they came into this world.

This is the law of the land thanks to the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act, which passed the House and Senate by a voice vote and was signed into law by President George Bush in 2002.

Does it work? In 2013, Dr. Kermit Gosnell, a physician in Pennsylvania, was found guilty on three counts of murdering babies born alive in his clinic after botched late-term abortions. He is currently serving three life terms in prison.

I would say to the Senator from Nebraska, of course we agree. People like Dr. Gosnell should pay a heavy price. But to put this into a budget resolution just doesn't fit, and I am afraid one page doesn't do justice to even the explanation that was given.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. SASSE. 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 the purposes of Senate amendment No. 192, 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 result was announced—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 23 Leg.]

YEAS—52

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

NAYS—48

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 48.

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 South Carolina.

AMENDMENT NO. 687

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 687.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] proposes an amendment numbered 687.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening and protecting international agreements, joint declarations, or proclamations entered into by the United States and Mexico)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING AND PROTECTING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, JOINT DECLARATIONS, OR PROCLAMATIONS ENTERED INTO BY THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

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 protecting international agreements, joint declarations, or proclamations entered into by the United States and Mexico, which may include the Remain in Mexico program, which requires foreign nationals seeking assistance at the United States-Mexico border to wait in Mexico for the results, 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. GRAHAM. Mr. President, the ''Remain in Mexico'' policy was put in place by the Trump administration after talks with Mexico about how to stem the flow of migrants from Central America who were seeking to come to the United States for economic reasons more times than not. Before the ''Remain in Mexico'' policy was adopted, migrants from the Northern Triangle countries traveled to the United States, seeking to turn themselves in and claim asylum whether they had valid claims or not. They would then be released into the United States and often did not return for their court dates.

If we end the ''Remain in Mexico'' policy for asylum seekers, it will lead to a run on our border and complicate efforts to reform the immigration system. Over 50,000 asylum seekers have been waiting in Mexico rather than in the United States, where they often disappear while waiting in the 1 million-person asylum case backlog. This was an important change that the Trump administration put in place, and it is a serious mistake to reverse it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I oppose this amendment because my distinguished colleague and friend put it in a very narrow context.

The reality is that this amendment suggests that all agreements, proclamations, or declarations entered into between the United States and Mexico will be preserved. The problem is Congress does not have a clear picture of the international agreements, arrangements, and supporting documents that the Trump administration negotiated with Mexico. I requested those documents for almost 2 years as the ranking member on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Yet the Trump administration was afraid to put them up for congressional and public scrutiny.

Without knowing what they say or how low they may have stooped, I don't see how any Member can take an educated vote on this amendment to consent to that which Members don't even know exists.

I, therefore, oppose the amendment for those and other reasons.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not

germane to the underlying resolution and, therefore, violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. GRAHAM. 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 this amendment, Senate amendment No. 687, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 24 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	Luján	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, 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 point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 132

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 132 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Ms. ERNST], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 132.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prioritizing taking into custody aliens charged with a crime resulting in death or serious bodily injury)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING TAKING INTO CUSTODY ALIENS CHARGED WITH A VIOLENT CRIME.

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 providing funding for the Department of Homeland Security to establish and implement policies that prioritize the taking into custody of removable aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, 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. ERNST. Mr. President, this amendment reflects the intent of S. 80, Sarah's Law, which would amend the mandatory detention provisions of the INA to require the detention of anyone unlawfully present in the United States who is charged with a crime resulting in the death or serious bodily injury of another person.

It honors the life of a girl from Iowa, Sarah Root. Her life was tragically cut short by a drunk driver who was illegally here in the United States. Sarah's Law currently has 21 cosponsors.

One of the first things the Biden administration did was stop prioritizing violent aliens for deportation. This amendment reflects that DHS should not implement such policies.

I thank Senators TILLIS, MORAN, GRASSLEY, SASSE, INHOFE, HYDE-SMITH, LEE, RICK SCOTT, and HOEVEN for joining me in this effort, and I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, this amendment is opposed by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the Center for American Progress, America's Voice, SCIU, the National Immigrant Justice Center, and many, many other civil rights and immigration organizations. The reason they oppose it and why I oppose it is this amendment applies to people charged, not convicted. I am not a lawyer, but my understanding is that in this country, we believe that people are innocent until proven guilty.

What this amendment does is vilify immigrants. Many of them are working at essential and dangerous jobs right now, often for very low pay.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, this amendment is not germane to the budget resolution as required by law; therefore, 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 Iowa.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Ms. ERNST. 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. 132, and 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 yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 25 Leg.]

YEAS—52

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)
Collins	King	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	
Graham	Paul	

NAYS—48

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 48.

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 Senator from Utah.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, we had a vote a moment ago to have 10-minute votes. So far the vote are closer to 30 minutes than 10 minutes.

I ask unanimous consent that the clerk time the votes to 10 minutes; that we not go beyond 10 minutes; that at the end of 10 minutes, we give an extra 1 minute of grace time; and that we close the vote after 11 minutes.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I understand

the Senator from Utah's sentiments, and I share them.

There is a physical need to call the roll, which takes an amount of time, which sometimes can be more than 10 minutes. If we reach a tie situation and have to call in the Vice President, it takes even longer.

The most effective thing I have seen in the Senate to deal with this issue is for Members to sit in their chairs and to vote as their names are called. We can bring the rollcalls to an end much more quickly. Now they are running around 30 minutes.

I am going to object to your suggestion, but I would suggest that when we reach the point where Members are sitting in their chairs, amendments are called, and we vote on them quickly, we can come to a conclusion in a much faster way.

Mr. ROMNEY. Would the gentleman agree, then, that we take as much time as it takes to read the names, and if it requires the Vice President to come here, we give her sufficient time to get here, but, otherwise, 10 minutes?

Mr. DURBIN. I think you are going to find that 10 minutes is not practical. I wish—I am for electronic voting, just to go way out on a limb, but I want to tell you—

Mr. ROMNEY. That is probably not practical tonight.

Mr. SCHUMER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROMNEY. Certainly.

Mr. SCHUMER. It would help speed things along if we could have a set amount. You keep handing us new sheets.

(Applause.)

And that is OK, but let's see the total amount of amendments, and then we can try to move the time as quickly as possible. OK?

Mr. LEE. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, with due respect to the majority leader, I understand what he is suggesting. But the Senator from Utah has made a motion which has absolutely nothing to do with the number of votes that we are going to be taking tonight.

Look, 365 days a year, we are told, as individual Senators, to wait our turn; we will get to vote on whatever we want to vote on if and when we vote on them. This is the one time, with budget vote-arama, where anybody can ask for a vote on anything.

Now, I don't see anything wrong with the Senator from Utah's request that we limit the amount of time it takes to vote to the amount of time it takes to call the roll and then to add to that any additional time that might be taken up by waiting for the Vice President in the event of a tie.

So I would like to resuggest what the Senator from Utah has asked. That is, I ask unanimous consent that we so limit the amount of time we take to vote to the time it takes to call the roll, subject to the need to wait for Vice President HARRIS to come and break any tie.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. DURBIN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Maine.

AMENDMENT NO. 546

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Senator MANCHIN, Senator CAPITO, Senator MORAN, Senator SHAHEEN, Senator PORTMAN, and Senator KING, I call up amendment No. 546 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 Maine [Ms. COLLINS], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 546.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, including a 20 percent set aside for rural hospitals)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask that I be notified when I have 30 seconds remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will do so.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to offer an amendment to replenish and strengthen the Provider Relief Fund, which has been a lifeline for hospitals, nursing homes, and community health centers, as well as physician practices across the country, but especially so in rural America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 30 seconds.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, our rural hospitals have been particularly hard hit during this pandemic.

With that, I would yield to my friend from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. I ask unanimous consent for 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, 18 rural hospitals across America closed last year—three in my own State. Do any of you have any sympathy for people who live in rural America?

Twenty percent of the population in America is rural. We only got 6 percent of the money that was associated that we sent out in the last CARES package, and that is 6 percent to rural hospitals.

We need to treat them fair. That is all we are asking for. A 20-percent set-aside is fair. Thank you, and I would appreciate your support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment. Clearly, all across this country rural communities are suffering real healthcare crises in terms of a loss of hospitals that they desperately need.

So I would hope that this would be an issue that all of us will work together to rebuild healthcare in rural America and make sure that our communities have the hospitals that they need.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 546

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 99, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 26 Leg.]

YEAS—99

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

NAYS—1

Lee

The amendment (No. 546) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Chamber for a minute.

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

SENATOR FEINSTEIN'S 9,000TH VOTE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we have another great accomplishment, one right after the other, because they both came together. Earlier today, we all congratulated our good friend Senator MURRAY for achieving a historic

milestone—9,000 rollcall votes. Well, we are pretty lucky because today we get to celebrate another 9,000-vote accomplishment by none other than the great senior Senator from California, Senator FEINSTEIN.

(Applause.)

Like Senator MURRAY, she was also elected during the Year of the Woman, and she helped blaze a trail that many would follow.

Throughout her career, and through many of those 9,000 votes, she has made her mark on some of the biggest issues of our time: the environment, healthcare, gun safety, and much, much more.

Alongside Senator Boxer, she was the first woman to come to the Senate from the State of California, the first Jewish woman to come to the Senate from any State, and she became the first woman ever to serve as chair of both the Rules Committee and Select Intelligence Committee.

One glass ceiling right after another in a storied and continually impactful career.

I congratulate Senator FEINSTEIN for today's accomplishment, and I thank her for her many years of friendship.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

AMENDMENT NO. 834

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I would like to call up amendment No. 834, as modified, and speak for 30 seconds and then turn the mic over to my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI, who is the cosponsor of this amendment.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mrs. SHAHEEN], for herself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 834, as modified.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, this amendment supports organizations serving survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. As we know, because of COVID, those survivors and families have been hit particularly hard, and there has been very little money that has gone to support them. This amendment would say very strongly we need to do better.

Senator MURKOWSKI.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, we are ensuring with this amendment that there will be resources for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. Senator SHAHEEN has pointed out that our shelters are very, very much in need of our support.

We urge you all to protect the most vulnerable in their time of need. We ask for your support on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 834

Mrs. SHAHEEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

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 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 27 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	Luján	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. 834), as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITEHOUSE). The Senator from Indiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 833

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 833 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 Indiana [Mr. BRAUN] proposes an amendment numbered 833.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating rules or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, my amendment helps ensure that the EPA cannot, through regulation or otherwise, ban fracking in the United States. This is an issue of energy independence, locking in our CO_2 emissions reduction provided by clean natural gas, and it gives us time to find the cleanest, least expensive options down the road.

Due to our American renaissance, the United States passed Russia as a leading energy supplier in 2011 and passed Saudi Arabia in 2018.

But fracking has been a boon to the economy as well. According to the Global Energy Institute, if fracking were banned in 2021, the U.S. economy would lose 19 million jobs in 4 years, local and State tax revenues would plummet, and gas prices would double. This is why President Biden promised: We will not ban fracking; we will protect and grow jobs.

Yet many in this body have called to ban fracking. The American people deserve to know who stands with energy security and American workers. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, unfortunately, I must rise in opposition to Braun amendment 833 this evening. On its face, this amendment would prohibit the EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality from issuing any regulation or guidance that would ban oil and gas fracking.

President Biden has stated repeatedly that he does not support a blanket ban on fracking. He has said that we should capture the methane that emanates from fracking, not ban the practice all together.

Let me give you his exact words. This is Joe Biden's words: ''Let me be clear, and I know this always comes up, we're not going to ban fracking.''

The amendment, as written, before us appears to go beyond just prohibiting EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality from issuing regs to ban oil and gas fracking. The effect here would actually go beyond that and prevent the Federal Government from regulating emissions of methane and air toxics that are related to fracking.

I encourage my colleagues to not vote for this hasty and unnecessary amendment. Methane is 85 times more dangerous than carbon dioxide. We should be controlling it, not allowing it to go up into the air.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 833

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to 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 senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 28 Leg.]

YEAS—57

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

NAYS—43

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

The amendment (No. 833) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SANDERS. 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: Grassley No. 91, Cortez Masto No. 853, Inhofe No. 786, Paul No. 1, Ernst No. 767, Daines No. 678, Johnson No. 542, Lee No. 821.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 91

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 91 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 Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 91.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would allow for six-figure tax cuts for the top 1/10/th of 1 percent of taxpayers)

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY.

(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 eliminates the limitation on the State and local tax deduction if such increase or elimination would, as determined by the Joint Committee on Taxation, result in any taxpayer receiving a reduction in Federal income taxes which is equal to or greater than $100,000.

(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. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, my amendment creates a point of order against repeal of the SALT tax deduction as part of the COVID package.

Any COVID relief package should be targeted at helping those in need, not the benefit of the top 1 percent. According to JCT, over half of the benefit from the repeal would go to those with incomes over $1 million, and $50,000 or lower wouldn't benefit at all.

According to an analysis of the Tax Policy Center, the top 1 percent would receive an average tax cut of $144,000. No COVID relief package should include six-figure tax cuts to multi-millionaires when millions of middle-class Americans are struggling to make ends meet.

And for the benefit of my friends on the other side of the aisle, it is not progressive to give tax cuts to the top 1 percent of the people.

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 our efforts to provide urgent, 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 Iowa.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget resolutions for the purpose of Senate amendment 91, 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 senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 29 Leg.]

YEAS—49

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

NAYS—51

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment is rejected.

The Senator from Nevada.

AMENDMENT NO. 853

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 853.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) proposes an amendment numbered 853.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanded support to struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, the coronavirus pandemic has devastated economies and industries at every single State across the country. In Nevada, our hospitality travel and tourism sectors have been especially hard-hit.

These businesses are economic engines for our communities, employing hundreds of thousands of workers and pumping billions of dollars into our economy each year, but they are facing incredible challenges right now due to COVID.

This amendment ensures that the Senate will prioritize support for the hospitality industry and its workers as it crafts legislation to provide coronavirus relief and recovery to communities across the United States.

Almost half of all job losses since the pandemic began have been in the travel, leisure, and hospitality industries, and the situation gets more dire every day we don't act.

Communities across this country have suffered as nearly $500 billion in travel spending and an estimated $64 billion in Federal, State, and local revenues have evaporated. Our communities cannot afford to see these industries decimated.

That is why I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment to expand support for our struggling hospitality industry and provide relief for the workers in the industries hardest hit by this pandemic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 853

If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 853) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 786

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I call up amendment up No. 786 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 Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) proposes an amendment numbered 786.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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 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.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I yield 15 seconds from our time to our friend, the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. HAGERTY.

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the senior Senator from Oklahoma as the lead cosponsor of this amendment in support of our shared objective, maintaining the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem, the eternal and the indivisible capital of the Jewish State of Israel.

This Embassy is paving the way for peace throughout the region and should be preserved. Now our allies there know we will stand with them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, this amendment shouldn't be controversial to anyone. It has been our position in the United States for 25 years that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and we should have our Embassy in Jerusalem.

This is not controversial. In 1995, the same amendment was 93 to 5. In 2017, it was 90 to 0.

With that, I retain the balance of my time.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 786

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does any Senator seek recognition in opposition?

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

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 97, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 30 Leg.]

YEAS—97

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

NAYS—3

Carper	Sanders	Warren

The amendment (No. 786) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, No. 1, 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 Kentucky [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 1.

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, every American family must balance its own family's budget, and voters wonder why Congress never balances its budget. The Democratic budget before us will add $15 trillion of debt over the next decade. The Pennies Plan budget, which is consistent with the balanced budget amendment that most Republicans have voted for, balances the budget in just 5 years.

When I first introduced this budget a few years ago, all you had to do was cut one penny over 5 years, and the budget balanced, but as Congress has blown through the budget caps, it has

become much more difficult. Last year, it was two pennies—a 2-percent cut per year to balance in 5 years. Now it is a three-penny plan, and you have to have a 3-percent cut, but it is still foreseeable that we could balance our budget.

It is the right thing to do. It is good for America. It will make us a stronger country to leave for our kids and our grandkids, and I urge a ''yes'' vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does any Senator seek recognition in opposition?

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1

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

Mr. PAUL. 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 29, nays 71, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 31 Leg.]

YEAS—29

Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Crapo	Lankford	Thune
Cruz	Lee	Tillis
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	Moran	

NAYS—71

Baldwin	Hawley	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Sasse
Burr	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Capito	Klobuchar	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Luján	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Collins	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	McConnell	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cotton	Merkley	Warner
Cramer	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Hassan	Portman	

The amendment (No. 1) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 767

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 767 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 Iowa [Ms. ERNST] proposes an amendment numbered 767.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting an increase in the Federal minimum wage during a global pandemic to $15 per hour)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, a $15 Federal minimum wage would be devastating for our hardest hit small businesses at a time when they can least afford it. These small businesses, like restaurants and childcare centers, provide vital services for working families and are the lifeblood of our rural communities.

The CBO estimates that raising the Federal minimum wage to $15 would result in 1.3 million jobs lost—this during the worst period of job loss since the Great Depression.

The cost of living in States like Iowa is very different than the cost of living in States like New York or California. We should not have a one-size-fits-all policy set by Washington politicians. We all support higher wages, but a $15 Federal minimum wage would be counterproductive to this goal.

I thank my colleague Senator TIM SCOTT for working on this with me, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any Senator seeking recognition in opposition?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, at a time when half of our workers are living paycheck to paycheck, when millions of workers are earning starvation wages, and when Congress has not voted to raise the minimum wage since 2007, I will do everything that I can to make sure that a $15-an-hour minimum wage is included in this reconciliation bill. But there appears to be some misunderstanding. As the author of the Raise the Wage Act, it was never my intention to increase the minimum wage to $15 an hour immediately and during the pandemic. My legislation gradually increases the minimum wage to $15 an hour over a 5-year period, and that is what I believe we have to do. We need to do it in the reconciliation bill, and we need to end the crisis of starvation wages in Iowa and around the United States.

So I will support this amendment because nobody is talking about doubling the Federal minimum wage during the pandemic. We are talking about gradually phasing it in over a 5-year period.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, do I have time remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am sorry, the Senator from Iowa has no time remaining.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 767

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I would accept a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Ms. ERNST. We withdraw the request for the yeas and nays.

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

The amendment (No. 767) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

AMENDMENT NO. 678

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 678 and ask that it be reported by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. DAINES], for himself and others, proposes an amendment numbered 678.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of relations between the United States and Canada with regard to the Keystone XL Pipeline entering the United States in Phillips County, Montana)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving relations between the United States and Canada, increasing energy trade between the two nations, and reducing transportation emissions through the approval of the importation of oil from Canada to the United States through the Keystone XL Pipeline by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, despite President Biden's call for unity, with the stroke of a pen, he killed the Keystone XL Pipeline and the thousands of jobs that come with it. He eliminated tens of millions of dollars of tax revenues for communities in Montana for education, for law enforcement, for infrastructure, as well as across the West. Hard-working Americans across our country, dozens of families in Montana have already been given the pink slip. They were told to go home. Their paycheck is gone. This isn't because of a pandemic; this is because of President Biden.

I hope all of my colleagues join me today for the good of American energy and our blue-collar workers, or they can stand with the job-killing Green New Deal agenda. The choice is clear.

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	Luján	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. Getting 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 Senate 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	Luján	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 INFRINGEMENT 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	Luján	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	Luján	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	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	Luján	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	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	Luján	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/religion.

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 criminal 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	Luján	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	Luján	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	Peters	Warnock
Hoeven	Portman	Warren
Hyde-Smith	Reed	Whitehouse
Inhofe	Risch	Wicker
Johnson	Romney	Wyden
Kaine	Rosen	Young
Kelly	Rounds	

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	Luján	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	Luján	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.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT 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.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT 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	Luján	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 catergories 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, commonsense 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, presided 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	Luján	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	Hoeven	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	Luján	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	Luján	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 increases 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	Luján	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 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.

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
Coons	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	Luján	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	Luján	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
Hoeven	Padilla	Stabenow
Johnson	Peters	Tester
Kaine	Portman	Thune
Kelly	Reed	Tillis
King	Romney	Van Hollen
Klobuchar	Rosen	Warner
Leahy	Rounds	Warnock
Luján	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 resource 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 remarkable. 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	Hoeven	Murkowski
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Cramer	Inhofe	Portman

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

NAYS—49

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

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

NAYS—50

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

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

NAYS—50

Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr

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

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

NAYS—50

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

NAYS—50

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

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 the 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 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the 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 2001.

(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 2002 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 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.

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

Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–295. 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, ''Elaine M. Carter Way Designation Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–296. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–544, ''Interstate Physical Therapy Compact Approval Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–297. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–545, ''1666 Articles of Peace and Amity Recognition Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–298. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–546, ''Children's Hospital Research and Innovation Campus Equitable Tax Relief Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–299. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–547, ''Power Line Undergrounding Program Certified Joint Venture Majority Interest Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–300. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–548, ''Addressing Dyslexia and Other Reading Difficulties Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–301. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–549, ''Tax Revision Commission Reestablishment Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–302. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–485, ''Reunion Square Tax Increment Financing Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–303. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–486, ''Shared Fleet Devices Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–304. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–487, ''Abatement and Condemnation of Nuisance Properties Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–305. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–488, ''Lucy Diggs Slowe Way Designation Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–306. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–489, ''District Government Continuity of Operations Plans Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–307. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–490, ''Warehousing and Storage Eminent Domain Authority Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–308. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–491, ''Black Lives Matter Plaza Designation Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–309. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–492, ''UDC Board of Trustees Term Limit Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–310. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–582, ''Dedication of Lot 252 in Square 620 for the First Street, N.W., Right-of-Way, S.O. 19–48848, Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–311. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–583, ''Closing of a Portion of Potomac Avenue, S.E., Adjacent to Reservation 248 and Square 744-S, S.O. 19–46967, Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–312. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–584, ''Omnibus Kenilworth Courts Redevelopment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–313. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–585, ''Bruce Monroe Extension of Disposition Authority Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–314. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–586, ''Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Police Accountability Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–315. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–587, ''Harold 'Ike' Foster Way Designation Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–316. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–588, ''Insulin and Diabetes Device Affordability Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–317. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–607, ''Commission on Poverty Establishment Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–318. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–607, ''Residential Housing Environmental Safety Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–319. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–608, ''Voluntary Agreement Moratorium Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–320. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–609, ''Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Query and Omnibus Health Amendments Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–321. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–564, ''False Claims Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–322. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–565, ''Nonprofit Fair Compensation Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–323. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–566, ''Underground Facilities Protection Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–324. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–567, ''Cashless Retailers Prohibition Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–325. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–569, ''Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–326. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–570, ''Initiative and Referendum Process Improvement Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–327. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–572, ''Electric Vehicles Readiness Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–328. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–574, ''Rental Housing Source of Income Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–329. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–575, ''Health Benefit Exchange Authority Independent Procurement Authority Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–330. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–576, ''Lafayette-Pointer Recreation Complex Designation Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–331. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report

on D.C. Act 23–577, ''District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Omnibus Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–332. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–578, ''Performance Parking and RPP Exclusion Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–333. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–579, ''Surplus Green Space Retention Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–334. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–580, ''Public Facilities Environment Safety Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–335. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23–581, ''Specialty License Plate Amendment Act of 2020''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Kathleen Holland Hicks, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

By Mr. BROWN for the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*Marcia Louise Fudge, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

*Cecilia Elena Rouse, of New Jersey, to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

By Mr. MENENDEZ for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

*Linda Thomas-Greenfield, of Louisiana, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Nominee: Linda Thomas-Greenfield.

Post: U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Nominated: November 23, 2020.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, date, donee, and amount:

1. Self: 10/12/20, Biden Victory Fund, $250; 8/12/20, Biden Victory Fund, $100; 7/15/20, Biden Victory Fund, $2,000; 7/15/20, Biden Victory Fund, $800; 6/8/20, Karen Bass for Congress, $1,000; 4/27/20, Evelyn for NY, $100; 4/27/20, ActBlue, $10; 4/17/20, Tom Malinowski for Congress, $250; 4/17/20, ActBlue, $25; 3/26/20, Biden for President, $1,000; 2/9/20, Elissa Slotkin, $250; 2/9/20, ActBlue, $25; 12/19/19, ActBlue, $25; 12/19/19, Elissa Slotkin for Congress, $250; 8/13/19, Biden for President, $1,000; 11/12/18, Mike Espy for Senate, $100; 11/12/18, ActBlue, $10; 10/30/18, Soderberg for Congress, $100; 10/30/18, ActBlue, $10; 9/17/18, Lauren Baer for Congress, $250; 9/17/18, ActBlue, $25; 8/18/18, Karen Bass for Congress, $500; 8/18/18, Lauren Baer for Congress, $25; 8/18/18, Tom Malinowski for Congress, $250; 7/24/18, Soderberg for Congress, $100; 7/19/18, ActBlue, $25; 7/18/18, Toni Malinowski for Congress, $250; 4/28/18, Tom Malinowski for Congress, $250; 12/6/17, Tom Malinowski for Congress, $500.

2. Spouse: Lafayette Masteen Greenfield: 11/2/20, Biden For President, $10; 10/31/20, Biden For President, $25; 10/26/20, Biden For President, $10; 10/24/20, Biden For President, $25; 10/19/20, Biden For President, $10; 10/17/20, Biden For President, $25; 10/13/20, Democratic Party of Virginia, $25; 10/13/20, ActBlue, $2.50; 10/12/20, Biden For President, $10; 10/10/20, Biden For President, $25; 10/6/20, Biden Victory Fund, $5; 10/6/20, ActBlue, $1; 10/5/20, Biden For President, $25; 10/5/20, Biden For President, $5; 10/3/20, Biden For President, $25; 9/30/20, Jeffries For Congress, $250; 9/30/20, Paulette For Senate, $50; 9/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., $6; 9/26/20, Biden For President, $25; 9/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $50; 9/20/20, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, $100; 9/20/20, ActBlue, $10; 9/19/20, Biden For President, $25; 9/12/20, Biden For President, $7; 9/12/20, Biden For President, $25; 9/12/20, ActBlue, $1; 9/10/20, The Southern Strategy, $100; 9/10/20, ActBlue, $10; 8/29/20, Biden Victory Fund, $99.62; 8/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., $6; 8/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $50; 8/14/20, Biden Victory Fund, $75.94; 8/9/20, Mike Espy For Senate Campaign Committee, $500; 8/9/20, ActBlue, $50; 7/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., $6; 7/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $50; 6/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., $6; 6/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $50; 6/8/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $50; 5/27/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., $25; 5/22/20, Amy McGrath For Senate, Inc., $250; 5/22/20, ActBlue, $25; 5/22/20, ActBlue, $25; 5/22/20, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, $10; 5/22/20, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, $125; 5/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $125; 5/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $100; 5/22/20, Jaime Harrison For US Senate, $50; 10/27/19, Democratic National Committee, $500; 10/23/19, ActBlue, $50; 7/17/19, Democratic National Committee, $200; 11/8/18, ActBlue, $30; 11/8/18, Democratic National Committee, $100; 10/16/18, ActBlue, $30; 10/16/18, Democratic National Committee, $300; 8/29/18, Gillum for Governor, $250; 8/17/18, Democratic National Committee, $100; 8/17/18, Bill Nelson for Senate, $100; 8/4/18, Democratic Party of Virginia, $500; 8/4/18, ActBlue, $50.

3. Children and Spouses: Lindsay Jamila Greenfield: 10/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 8/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 7/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 6/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 5/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 4/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 3/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 2/29/20, Biden for President, $10; 1/30/20, Biden for President, $10; 12/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 11/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 10/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 9/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 8/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 7/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 6/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 5/30/19, Biden for President, $10; 4/30/19, Biden for President, $10. Lafayette Masteen Greenfield II (wife: Aida Kebere); 11/3/20, Biden for President, $25; 10/29/20, Biden Victory Fund, $50; 10/29/20, Jaime Harrison for US Senate, $50; 10/2/20, Jaime Harrison for US Senate, $50; 9/22/20, Jaime Harrison for US Senate, $50. Wife: no contributions.

4. Parents—deceased.

5. Grandparents—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Oliver Thomas III (wife: Renita): no contributions from either. Elvin W. Thomas: no contributions. Cleveland Thomas (wife: Deborah): no contributions from either. Ronald K. Thomas (wife: Glenda, deceased): no contributions.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Patricia Noble (husband: Bertell, deceased): 5/15/20, DSCC, $5; 5/15/20, ActBlue, $1. Maxine Caldwell: no contributions. Kathy Thomas-Grover (husband: Arnold James): 11/12/20, ActBlue, $2; 11/12/20, Stop Republicans, $3; 10/24/20, Stop Republicans, $10; 10/15/20, Stop Republicans, $3; 8/13/20, Biden for President, $20; 7/17/20, Biden for President, $5; 5/17/20, Democratic Action, $25; 4/25/20, Democratic Action, $10; 3/5/20, Biden for President, $10. Husband: no contributions.

*Linda Thomas-Greenfield, of Louisiana, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 218. A bill to approve certain advanced biofuel registrations, to require the consideration of certain advanced biofuel pathways, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 219. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to increase the amount of certain payments during the emergency period resulting from the COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 220. A bill to provide emergency relief to youth, children, and families experiencing homelessness, in light of the health and economic consequences of COVID–19; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 221. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to increase cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 222. A bill to establish American opportunity accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 223. A bill to establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 224. A bill to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 225. A bill to reform the antitrust laws to better protect competition in the American economy, to amend the Clayton Act to modify the standard for an unlawful acquisition, to deter anticompetitive exclusionary conduct that harms competition and consumers, to enhance the ability of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the antitrust laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 226. A bill to protect journalists and other members of the press from gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 227. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to provide grants for deployment of renewable fuel infrastructure, to finalize proposed rules relating to requirements for E15 fuel dispenser labeling and underground storage tank compatibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 228. A bill to promote antitrust enforcement and protect competition through adjusting premerger filing fees, and increasing antitrust enforcement resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 229. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to permit the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to terminate the insured status of a depository institution that refuses to provide services to certain Federal contractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 230. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to codify certain infection control and emergency preparedness regulations, to prohibit a reduction in the frequency of surveys of skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities, and to prohibit the waiver of certain reporting requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CARPER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 231. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 232. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish a discretionary spending limit for infrastructure spending; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 233. A bill to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, as the ''Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 234. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an income tax credit for eldercare expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 235. A bill to amend the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to establish an online service platform for volunteers in the National Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 236. A bill to improve activities for the gathering of data on, and the tracking of, new variants of COVID–19; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 237. A bill to provide funds through the Social Services Block Grant program for diaper assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURPHY:

S. 238. A bill to establish name, image, likeness, and athletic reputation rights for college athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 239. A bill to permanently enact certain appropriations Act restrictions on the use of funds for abortions and involuntary sterilizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 240. A bill to support children with disabilities during the COVID–19 pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SASSE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 241. A bill to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. REED:

S. 242. A bill to provide for an extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 243. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand tax-free distributions from individual retirement accounts to include rollovers for charitable life-income plans for charitable purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 244. A bill to amend section 242 of title 18, United States Code, to include the use of chokeholds and carotid holds as a deprivation of rights and as a punishment, pain, or penalty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CARPER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COONS, Mr. KING, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 245. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide the same level of Federal matching assistance for every State that chooses to expand Medicaid coverage to newly eligible individuals, regardless of when such expansion takes place, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 246. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to support schools of nursing in program enhancement and infrastructure modernization, increasing the number of nursing faculty and students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 247. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. REED, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 248. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave benefits to certain individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 249. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 250. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to limitations on exclusive approval or licensure of orphan drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 251. A bill to provide that for purposes of determining compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in athletics, sex shall be recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

S. 252. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to provide additional funding for States, Tribal governments, and local communities due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 253. A bill to expand research on the cannabidiol and marihuana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 254. A bill to establish a Homeowner Assistance Fund at the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 255. A bill to establish a $120,000,000,000 Restaurant Revitalization Fund to provide structured relief to food service or drinking establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 256. A bill to provide funding for humanitarian relief at the southern border of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 257. A bill to establish a Governor's Emergency STEM Promotion Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 258. A bill to help small businesses access capital and create jobs by reauthorizing the successful State Small Business Credit Initiative; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 259. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for the personal importation of safe and affordable drugs from approved pharmacies in Canada; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 260. A bill to provide immigration status for certain battered spouses and children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 261. A bill to allow 2020 recovery rebates with respect to qualifying children over the age of 16 and other dependents; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 262. A bill to allow tax credits to State and local governments for paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. BROWN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 263. A bill to preserve health benefits for workers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 264. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 265. A bill to establish a grant program to provide amounts to public housing agencies to install automatic sprinkler systems in public housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 266. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to use authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to prioritize contracts necessary to promote pandemic preparedness and response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 267. A bill to increase the Federal share of operating costs for certain projects that receive grants under the Formula Grants to Rural Areas Program of the Federal Transit Administration; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 268. A bill to protect certain whistleblowers seeking to ensure accountability and oversight of the Nation's COVID–19 pandemic response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 33. A resolution supporting the contributions of Catholic schools; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. Res. 34. A resolution recognizing the 200th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating democracy in Greece and the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 35. A resolution condemning the military coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military's detention of civilian leaders, calling for an immediate and unconditional release of all those detained and for those elected to serve in parliament to resume their duties without impediment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS ON FEBRUARY 4, 2021

S. 34

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 34, a bill to provide funding for cities, counties, and other units of general local government to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

S. 35

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 35, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Officer Eugene Goodman.

S. 61

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes.

S. 76

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) were added as cosponsors of S. 76, a bill to prohibit the President from issuing moratoria on leasing and permitting energy and minerals on certain Federal land, and for other purposes.

S. 87

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 87, a bill to prohibit the expenditure for an abortion of Federal funds authorized or appropriated for preventing, preparing for, or responding to the COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 125

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 125, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit treatment of certain distributions and reimbursements for certain abortions as qualified medical expenses.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 127, a bill to support library infrastructure.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 145, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that the United States Postal Service prepay future retirement benefits, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 18

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S.

Res. 18, a resolution in support of an international investigation into the handling by the Government of the People's Republic of China of COVID–19 and the impact thereof on the people of the United States and other nations.

AMENDMENT NO. 7

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 7 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 15

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 15 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 22

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 22 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 25

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 25 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 31

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 31 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 54

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 54 proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 66

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 66 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 69

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 69 proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 71

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 71 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 73

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 73 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 78

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 78 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 85

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 85 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 100

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 100 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 107

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 107 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 108

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 108 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 110

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 110 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 114

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 114 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 115

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 115 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 120

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 120 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 127

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 127 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 128

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 128 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 129

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 129 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 132

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 132 proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 141

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 141 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 154

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 154 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 172

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 172 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 181

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 181 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 182

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 182 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 185

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 185 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 186

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 186 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 192

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 192 proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 199

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 199 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 200

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 200 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 203

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 203 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 220

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 220 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 224

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 224 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 225

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 225 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 226

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 226 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 227

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr.

CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 227 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 228

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 228 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 233

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 233 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 250

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 250 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 251

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 251 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 301

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 301 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 307

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 307 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 308

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 308 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 309

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 309 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 311

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 311 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 312

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 312 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 327

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 327 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 338

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 338 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 340

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 340 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 342

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 342 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 343

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 343 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 358

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 358 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 400

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 400 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 406

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 406 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 453

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 453 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021

and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 475

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 475 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 514

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 514 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 542

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 542 proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 546

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 546 proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS ON FEBRUARY 5, 2021

S. 63

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 63, a bill to establish an Office of Emerging Markets within the Small Business Administration that will strengthen the development of small business concerns in emerging markets, including those owned by women, minorities, veterans, and those located in rural areas, and for other purposes.

S. 64

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 64, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to spur entrepreneurial ecosystems in underserved communities.

S. 225

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 225, a bill to reform the antitrust laws to better protect competition in the American economy, to amend the Clayton Act to modify the standard for an unlawful acquisition, to deter anticompetitive exclusionary conduct that harms competition and consumers, to enhance the ability of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the antitrust laws, and for other purposes.

S. 247

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 247, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector.

AMENDMENT NO. 786

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 786 proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 852

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 852 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 878

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 878 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 218. A bill to approve certain advanced biofuel registrations, to require the consideration of certain advanced biofuel pathways, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 218

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF ADVANCED BIOFUEL REGISTRATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPLICATION.—The term ''application'' means an application for registration under section 80.1450 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021)—

(A) that was submitted for approval before February 4, 2021;

(B) for which not less than 180 days have elapsed since the date on which application was submitted for approval; and

(C) that has not been denied by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this Act as the ''Administrator'') before February 4, 2021.

(2) TRANSPORTATION FUEL.—The term ''transportation fuel'' has the meaning given the term in section 211(o)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1)).

(b) ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of carrying out the Renewable Fuel Program under section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)) (referred to in this Act as the ''Renewable Fuel Program''), an application shall be considered approved if not less than 1 State has approved the sale of fuel produced using the processes described in the application under a program designed to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuel.

(2) FINAL ACTION ON CERTAIN APPLICATIONS.—For the purposes of carrying out the Renewable Fuel Program, in a case in which no State has approved the sale of fuel produced using the processes described in the application under a program designed to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuel, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall take final action on the application.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR ACTION ON PENDING ADVANCED BIOFUEL PATHWAYS.

For purposes of carrying out the Renewable Fuel Program, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall take final action on a petition for a renewable fuel pathway under section 80.1416 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021), if—

(1) the petition was submitted for approval and deemed complete in accordance with section 80.1416 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021), before February 4, 2021; and

(2) not less than 180 days have elapsed since the date on which the petition was submitted for approval and deemed complete in accordance with section 80.1416 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on February 4, 2021).

SEC. 3. FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator to carry out this Act $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(b) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Administrator shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this Act the funds transferred under subsection (a), without further appropriation.

By Mr. REED:

S. 242. A bill to provide for an extension of temporary financing of short-time compensation programs; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Layoff Prevention Act. This bill would extend the financing and grant provisions for work sharing that I authored and worked to include in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, and, most recently, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.

The concept of work sharing is simple. It helps people who are currently employed—but in danger of being laid off—to keep their jobs. By giving struggling companies the flexibility to reduce hours instead of their workforce, work sharing programs prevent layoffs and help employers save money on rehiring costs. Employees who participate in work sharing keep their jobs and receive a portion of Unemployment Insurance benefits to make up for lost wages. This prevents layoffs, saves employers rehiring costs, and costs states only a fraction of what it would if workers went on unemployment full-time.

Financing for work sharing programs was included in the CARES Act and extended through March 14, 2021 in the most recent COVID–19 relief legislation enacted in December. The legislation I am introducing today would build upon what is currently in law, by enacting a five-year extension of financing for permanent work sharing programs, and a two-year extension for temporary programs. This revised Layoff Prevention Act will also double funding to support states that are implementing work sharing programs, from $100 million, as provided in the CARES Act, to $200 million.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this bill—which will continue to spur our recovery from the pandemic—by keeping American workers on the job, saving taxpayers money, and providing employers with a practical and cost-effective alternative to layoffs.

By Mr. REED:

S. 252. A bill to amend the VI of the Social Security Act to provide additional funding for States, Tribal governments, and local communities due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in order to build on a key provision I authored in the CARES Act, which provided states with $150 billion in Coronavirus Relief Funds, I am reintroducing the State and Local Emergency Stabilization Fund Act to help state and local governments shoulder the costs of the coronavirus and its devastating impact on lives, livelihoods, and the economy.

The State and Local Emergency Stabilization Fund Act has three critical components: authorizing new funding, assuring flexibility in spending the funds, and extending the time period for which the funding can be spent.

Specifically, the bill would provide State and local governments an additional $600 billion in funding, includes a protective $5 billion small state minimum, treats the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as States, and reserves funds for territories and Tribes. In addition, $59 billion would be allocated to States based on their relative coronavirus infection rates, and $205 billion would be reserved exclusively for local governments. The bill makes it crystal clear that Coronavirus Relief Funds are flexible and may be used to maintain state and local services. And it gives State and local governments until June 30, 2022 to spend the money in order to ensure funding can be equitably allocated and disbursed to help communities combat COVID–19 and recover.

According to a November 29, 2020 Wall Street Journal article, ''State and local government spending on public services fell at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.7% in the third quarter from the second, according to the Commerce Department. That followed a 6% decline in the second quarter, the sharpest since 1952. By October, the sector had roughly 1.2 million fewer jobs than a year earlier. It could take four to eight years for the national economy to recover from the pandemic, estimates Dan White, director of fiscal-policy research at Moody's Analytics. State and local governments could take up to 10 or 15 years, he said.''

Mr. President, we should all let that sink in. ''State and local government could take up to 10 or 15 years'' to recover from the pandemic. The scale and pace of this public health emergency and its impact on our economy requires each of us to swiftly set aside ideology and work urgently to address these generational challenges head on with additional fiscal relief. We all have a common interest in ensuring that state and local governments can continue to provide health care, education, public safety, and other vital services, just when they are needed most. Any economic recovery needs reliable state and local governments that provide the business certainty that make our country attractive to businesses and investors throughout the world.

Nobody is immune from this crisis. Congress should come together, do the right thing, and provide states the resources they need to save lives and livelihoods and get the economy working again. I urge each of my colleagues to join me in working to enact this legislation so that we can get more critical federal resources to our states and local governments who are on the front lines of battling this public health and economic emergency.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. KAINE,, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 253. A bill to expand research on the cannabidiol and marihuana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Cannabidiol and Marijuana Research Expansion Act with my colleagues. This bill is identical to our bill which was unanimously passed by the Senate during the last session of Congress.

While anecdotal evidence suggests that marijuana and its derivatives, like cannabidiol, commonly known as CBD, may be helpful in treating serious medical conditions, anecdotes alone cannot be the basis for developing new medications. Rather, medication development must be based on science.

That is why our bill seeks to streamline the process associated with researching marijuana that may have unintentionally stymied important research. It does so by requiring the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to quickly approve or deny applications to research CBD or marijuana and by establishing a process through which applicants may submit supplemental information, if necessary. It also improves regulations related to changes to approved quantities of marijuana needed for research and approved research protocols.

In addition, the CBD and Marijuana Research Expansion Act seeks to increase medical research and reduce reliance on a single source of marijuana or CBD for research purposes. It authorizes medical and osteopathic schools, research universities, practitioners and pharmaceutical companies to produce the marijuana they need for approved medical research that can then be used to develop proven, effective medicines. Upon FDA approval of these medications, pharmaceutical companies are permitted to manufacture and distribute them.

Our bill also facilitates better communication between doctors and patients.

It is my understanding that some doctors and patients are hesitant to have frank conversations regarding the use or marijuana, CBD, or other marijuana derivatives because of marijuana's status as a schedule I drug. This can adversely impact patient care, especially if patients are using marijuana or its derivatives without their doctor's knowledge. That is why our bill specifically authorizes doctors to

discuss the potential harms and benefits of using such products with their patients.

Finally, to broaden our understanding of marijuana and CBD even further, our bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to expand and coordinate research to determine the potential medical benefits of CBD or other marijuana-derived medications on serious medical conditions.

I have heard from many parents and adults who have turned to CBD and marijuana as a last resort to treat medical conditions. In many cases, these individuals have seen positive results.

Despite this, however, many are also concerned about the lack of science-based information related to proper delivery mechanisms, dosing, or potential interactions that CBD or marijuana may have with other medications. Some also worry because these products aren't well regulated or factory sealed, and often are labeled incorrectly.

Additional research will increase our ability to adequately address these concerns. Not only are patients asking for additional research, but so too is the medical community. In fact, the need for additional research, along with the need to increase the supply of CBD and marijuana for research purposes was underscored in the National Academy of Sciences report, titled ''The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research.''

If the science shows that marijuana and its derivatives, including CBD can effectively treat serious medical illnesses, we should enable products containing these substances to be brought to the market with FDA approval. But in order to make this determination, we must reduce the barriers that currently impede important research. I hope my fellow Senators will join me in supporting this important piece of legislation again, and I look forward to working with my House colleagues to ensure it is enacted.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 254. A bill to establish a Homeowner Assistance Fund at the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, along with Senators BROWN, LEAHY and many or my colleagues, I am reintroducing legislation that would create a $75 biilion Homeowner Assistance Fund that builds on the success of the Hardest Hit Fund at the Treasury Department that I championed in 2010.

The Hardest Hit Fund provided funds to 18 state-level Housing Finance Agencies, directing targeted foreclosure prevention assistance to households and neighborhoods in states like Rhode Island hit hard by the economic and housing market downturn.

The Homeowner Assistance Fund expands this model to provide a flexible source of Federal aid to all State-level Housing Finance Agencies. This Federal funding could then be used to help struggling households remain in their homes while they search for new employment or wait to get back to work. Financial assistance could go towards preventing eviction, mortgage delinquency, default, foreclosures, or loss of utility services, such as water, gas, electricity, and the Internet as well as paying property taxes.

One of the key lessons COVID–19 has taught us is that for many families, their homes may be the single most effective and accessible form of personal protective equipment. The last thing we should be doing is making housing less stable at the worst possible time. According to a January 2021 National Bureau of Economic Research working paper, ''policies that limit evictions are found to reduce COVID–19 infections by 3.8% and reduce deaths by 11%. Moratoria on utility disconnections reduce COVID–19 infections by 4.4% and mortality rates by 7.4%. Had such policies been in place across all counties (i.e., adopted as Federal policy) from early March 2020 through the end of November 2020, our estimated counterfactuals show that policies that limit evictions could have reduced COVID–19 infections by 14.2% and deaths by 40.7%. For moratoria on utility disconnections, COVID–19 infections rates could have been reduced by 8.7% and deaths by 14.8%.'' In short, keeping families housed saves lives, which is precisely the goal of our Homeowner Assistance Fund legislation.

I thank the Independent Community Bankers of America; Credit Union National Association; National Association of Realtors; National Low Income Housing Coalition; National Council of State Housing Agencies; Habitat for Humanity International; National Housing Conference; National Community Reinvestment Coalition; National Association of Affordable Housing Lenders; National Leased Housing Association; Americans for Financial Reform; National Consumer Law Center, on behalf of its low-income clients; Center for Responsible Lending; American Public Gas Association; National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, Council of State Community Development Agencies, Rhode Island Housing; and the Rhode Island Association of Realtors.

I urge all of my colleagues to join in pressing for inclusion of the Homeowner Assistance Fund in our continued response to the coronavirus pandemic.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. BROWN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 263. A bill to preserve health benefits for workers; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 263

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Worker Health Coverage Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. PRESERVING HEALTH BENEFITS FOR WORKERS.

(a) PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FOR COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE AND FURLOUGHED CONTINUATION COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—

(1) PROVISION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS PAYABLE.—

(i) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021 for COBRA continuation coverage with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A), such individual shall be treated for purposes of any COBRA continuation provision as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (and any person other than such individual's employer pays on behalf of such individual) 0 percent of the amount of such premium owed by such individual (as determined without regard to this subsection).

(ii) FURLOUGHED CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—In the case of any premium for a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021, for coverage under a group health plan with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B), such individual shall be treated for purposes of coverage under the plan offered by the plan sponsor in which the individual is enrolled as having paid the amount of such premium if such individual pays (and any person other than such individual's employer pays on behalf of such individual) 0 percent of the amount of such premium owed by such individual (as determined without regard to this subsection).

(B) PLAN ENROLLMENT OPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the COBRA continuation provisions, any assistance eligible individual who is enrolled in a group health plan offered by a plan sponsor, not later than 90 days after the date of notice of the plan enrollment option described in this subparagraph, may elect to enroll in coverage under a plan offered by such plan sponsor that is different than coverage under the plan in which such individual was enrolled at the time—

(I) in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A), the qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb–3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code (except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual), occurred, and such coverage shall be treated as COBRA continuation coverage for purposes of the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(II) in the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B), the furlough period began with respect to such individual.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Any assistance eligible individual may elect to enroll in different coverage as described in clause (i) only if—

(I) the employer involved has made a determination that such employer will permit such assistance eligible individual to enroll in different coverage as provided under this subparagraph;

(II) the premium for such different coverage does not exceed the premium for coverage in which such individual was enrolled at the time such qualifying event occurred or immediately before such furlough began;

(III) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is coverage that is also offered to the active employees of the employer, who are not in a furlough period, at the time at which such election is made; and

(IV) the different coverage in which the individual elects to enroll is not—

(aa) coverage that provides only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination of such services);

(bb) a qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (as defined in section 9831(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986);

(cc) a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(dd) benefits that provide coverage for services or treatments furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination of such care).

(C) PREMIUM REIMBURSEMENT.—For provisions providing the payment of such premium, see section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by paragraph (14).

(2) LIMITATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL COVERAGE.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply with respect to—

(i) any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(I) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination thereof), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage of treatment that is furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination thereof)), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

(II) the earlier of—

(aa) the date following the expiration of the maximum period of continuation coverage required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision; or

(bb) the date following the expiration of the period of continuation coverage allowed under paragraph (4)(B)(ii); or

(ii) any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B) for months of coverage beginning on or after the earlier of—

(I) the first date that such individual is eligible for coverage under any other group health plan (other than coverage consisting of only dental, vision, counseling, or referral services (or a combination thereof), coverage under a flexible spending arrangement (as defined in section 106(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), coverage of treatment that is furnished in an on-site medical facility maintained by the employer and that consists primarily of first-aid services, prevention and wellness care, or similar care (or a combination thereof)), or eligible for benefits under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

(II) the first date that such individual is no longer in the furlough period.

(B) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Any assistance eligible individual shall notify the group health plan with respect to which paragraph (1)(A) applies if such paragraph ceases to apply by reason of clause (i)(I) or (ii)(I) of subparagraph (A) (as applicable). Such notice shall be provided to the group health plan in such time and manner as may be specified by the Secretary of Labor.

(C) SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIOD FOLLOWING EXPIRATION OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding section 1311 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031), the expiration of premium assistance pursuant to a limitation specified under subparagraph (A) shall be treated as a qualifying event for which any assistance eligible individual is eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through an Exchange under title I of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) during a special enrollment period.

(3) ASSISTANCE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ''assistance eligible individual'' means, with respect to a period of coverage during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2021—

(A) any individual that is a qualified beneficiary that—

(i) is eligible for COBRA continuation coverage by reason of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.300bb–3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code (except for the voluntary termination of such individual's employment by such individual); and

(ii) elects such coverage; or

(B) any covered employee that is in a furlough period that remains eligible for coverage under a group health plan offered by the employer of such covered employee.

(4) EXTENSION OF ELECTION PERIOD AND EFFECT ON COVERAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of applying section 605(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1165(a)), section 4980B(f)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2205(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb–5(a)), and section 8905a(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code, in the case of—

(i) an individual who does not have an election of COBRA continuation coverage in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act but who would be an assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A) if such election were so in effect; or

(ii) an individual who elected COBRA continuation coverage on or after March 1, 2020, and discontinued from such coverage before the date of the enactment of this Act,

such individual may elect the COBRA continuation coverage under the COBRA continuation coverage provisions containing such provisions during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending 60 days after the date on which the notification required under paragraph (7)(C) is provided to such individual.

(B) COMMENCEMENT OF COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—Any COBRA continuation coverage elected by a qualified beneficiary during an extended election period under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall apply as if such qualified beneficiary had been covered as of the date of a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb–3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, except for the voluntary termination of such beneficiary's employment by such beneficiary, that occurs no earlier than March 1, 2020 (including the treatment of premium payments under paragraph (1)(A) and any cost-sharing requirements for items and services under a group health plan); and

(ii) shall not extend beyond the period of COBRA continuation coverage that would have been required under the applicable COBRA continuation coverage provision if the coverage had been elected as required under such provision.

(5) EXPEDITED REVIEW OF DENIALS OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In any case in which an individual requests treatment as an assistance eligible individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) and is denied such treatment by the group health plan, the Secretary of Labor (or the Secretary of Health and Human Services in connection with COBRA continuation coverage which is provided other than pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1161 et seq.)), in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide for expedited review of such denial. An individual shall be entitled to such review upon application to such Secretary in such form and manner as shall be provided by such Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Treasury. Such Secretary shall make a determination regarding such individual's eligibility within 15 business days after receipt of such individual's application for review under this paragraph. Either Secretary's determination upon review of the denial shall be de novo and shall be the final determination of such Secretary. A reviewing court shall grant deference to such Secretary's determination. The provisions of this paragraph, paragraphs (1) through (4), and paragraphs (7) through (9) shall be treated as provisions of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) for purposes of part 5 of subtitle B of such title.

(6) DISREGARD OF SUBSIDIES FOR PURPOSES OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any premium assistance with respect to an assistance eligible individual under this subsection shall not be considered income, in-kind support, or resources for purposes of determining the eligibility of the recipient (or the recipient's spouse or family) for benefits or assistance, or the amount or extent of benefits or assistance, or any other benefit

provided under any Federal program or any program of a State or political subdivision thereof financed in whole or in part with Federal funds.

(7) COBRA-SPECIFIC NOTICE.—

(A) GENERAL NOTICE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of notices provided under section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb–6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, with respect to individuals who, during the period described in paragraph (3), become entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage, the requirements of such provisions shall not be treated as met unless such notices include an additional notification to the recipient a written notice in clear and understandable language of—

(I) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection; and

(II) the option to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits assistance eligible individuals described in paragraph (3)(A) to elect enrollment in different coverage (as described in paragraph (1)(B)).

(ii) ALTERNATIVE NOTICE.—In the case of COBRA continuation coverage to which the notice provision under such sections does not apply, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, in consultation with administrators of the group health plans (or other entities) that provide or administer the COBRA continuation coverage involved, provide rules requiring the provision of such notice.

(iii) FORM.—The requirement of the additional notification under this subparagraph may be met by amendment of existing notice forms or by inclusion of a separate document with the notice otherwise required.

(B) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—Each additional notification under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) the forms necessary for establishing eligibility for premium assistance under this subsection;

(ii) the name, address, and telephone number necessary to contact the plan administrator and any other person maintaining relevant information in connection with such premium assistance;

(iii) a description of the extended election period provided for in paragraph (4)(A);

(iv) a description of the obligation of the qualified beneficiary under paragraph (2)(B) and the penalty provided under section 6720C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for failure to carry out the obligation;

(v) a description, displayed in a prominent manner, of the qualified beneficiary's right to a reduced premium and any conditions on entitlement to the reduced premium;

(vi) a description of the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B); and

(vii) information regarding any Exchange established under title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) through which a qualified beneficiary may be eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan, including—

(I) the publicly accessible internet website address for such Exchange;

(II) the publicly accessible internet website address for the Find Local Help directory maintained by the Department of Health and Human Services on the healthcare.gov internet website (or a successor website);

(III) a clear explanation that—

(aa) an individual who is eligible for continuation coverage may also be eligible to enroll, with financial assistance, in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange, but, in the case that such individual elects to enroll in such continuation coverage and subsequently elects to terminate such continuation coverage before the period of such continuation coverage expires, such termination does not initiate a special enrollment period (absent a qualifying event specified in section 603(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1163(2)), section 4980B(f)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2203(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb–3(2)), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, with respect to such individual); and

(bb) an individual who elects to enroll in continuation coverage will remain eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange during an open enrollment period and may be eligible for financial assistance with respect to enrolling in such a qualified health plan;

(IV) information on consumer protections with respect to enrolling in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange, including the requirement for such a qualified health plan to provide coverage for essential health benefits (as defined in section 1302(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(b))) and the requirements applicable to such a qualified health plan under part A of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg et seq.);

(V) information on the availability of financial assistance with respect to enrolling in a qualified health plan, including the maximum income limit for eligibility for the premium tax credit under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(VI) information on any special enrollment periods during which any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) may be eligible to enroll, with financial assistance, in a qualified health plan offered through such Exchange (including a special enrollment period for which an individual may be eligible due to the expiration of premium assistance pursuant to a limitation specified under paragraph (2)(A)).

(C) NOTICE IN CONNECTION WITH EXTENDED ELECTION PERIODS.—In the case of any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A) (or any individual described in paragraph (4)(A)) who became entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage before the date of the enactment of this Act, the administrator of the applicable group health plan (or other entity) shall provide (within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act) for the additional notification required to be provided under subparagraph (A) and failure to provide such notice shall be treated as a failure to meet the notice requirements under the applicable COBRA continuation provision.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the additional notification required under this paragraph (other than the additional notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any additional notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such additional notification.

(8) FURLOUGH-SPECIFIC NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B) who, during the period described in such paragraph, becomes eligible for assistance pursuant to paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the requirements of section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb–6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, shall not be treated as met unless the group health plan administrator, in accordance with the timing requirement specified under subparagraph (B), provides to the individual a written notice in clear and understandable language of—

(i) the availability of premium assistance with respect to such coverage under this subsection;

(ii) the option of the qualified beneficiary to enroll in different coverage if the employer permits such beneficiary to elect to enroll in such different coverage under paragraph (1)(B); and

(iii) the information specified under paragraph (7)(B) (as applicable).

(B) TIMING SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the timing requirement specified in this subparagraph is—

(i) with respect to such an individual who is within a furlough period during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, 30 days after the date of such enactment; and

(ii) with respect to such an individual who is within a furlough period during the period beginning on the first day after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2021, 30 days after the date of the beginning of such furlough period.

(C) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual described in paragraph (3)(B)—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph (other than the notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such notification.

(9) NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF PERIOD OF PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any assistance eligible individual, subject to subparagraph (B), the requirements of section 606(a)(4) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1166(4)), section 4980B(f)(6)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 2206(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb–6(4)), or section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, shall not be treated as met unless the employer of the individual, during the period specified under subparagraph (C), provides to such individual a written notice in clear and understandable language—

(i) that the premium assistance for such individual will expire soon and the prominent identification of the date of such expiration;

(ii) that such individual may be eligible for coverage without any premium assistance through—

(I) COBRA continuation coverage; or

(II) coverage under a group health plan;

(iii) that the expiration of premium assistance is treated as a qualifying event for which any assistance eligible individual is eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan offered through an Exchange under title I of

such Act (42 U.S.C. 18001 et seq.) during a special enrollment period; and

(iv) the information specified in paragraph (7)(B)(vii).

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement for the group health plan administrator to provide the written notice under subparagraph (A) shall be waived in the case the premium assistance for such individual expires pursuant to clause (i)(I) or (ii)(I) of paragraph (2)(A).

(C) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the period specified in this subparagraph is, with respect to the date of expiration of premium assistance for any assistance eligible individual pursuant to a limitation requiring a notice under this paragraph, the period beginning on the day that is 45 days before the date of such expiration and ending on the day that is 15 days before the date of such expiration.

(D) MODEL NOTICES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any assistance eligible individual—

(i) the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe models for the notification required under this paragraph (other than the notification described in clause (ii)); and

(ii) in the case of any notification provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) under section 8905a(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe a model for such notification.

(10) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor may jointly prescribe such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this subsection, including the prevention of fraud and abuse under this subsection, except that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may prescribe such regulations (including interim final regulations) or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of paragraphs (5), (7), (8), (9), and (11).

(11) OUTREACH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall provide outreach consisting of public education and enrollment assistance relating to premium assistance provided under this subsection. Such outreach shall target employers, group health plan administrators, public assistance programs, States, insurers, and other entities as determined appropriate by such Secretaries. Such outreach shall include an initial focus on those individuals electing continuation coverage who are referred to in paragraph (7)(C). Information on such premium assistance, including enrollment, shall also be made available on websites of the Departments of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services.

(B) ENROLLMENT UNDER MEDICARE.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide outreach consisting of public education. Such outreach shall target individuals who lose health insurance coverage. Such outreach shall include information regarding enrollment for benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) for purposes of preventing mistaken delays of such enrollment by such individuals, including lifetime penalties for failure of timely enrollment.

(12) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''administrator'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(A) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(B) COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.—The term ''COBRA continuation coverage'' means continuation coverage provided pursuant to part 6 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (other than under section 609), title XXII of the Public Health Service Act, section 4980B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (other than subsection (f)(1) of such section insofar as it relates to pediatric vaccines), or section 8905a of title 5, United States Code, or under a State program that provides comparable continuation coverage. Such term does not include coverage under a health flexible spending arrangement under a cafeteria plan within the meaning of section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) COBRA CONTINUATION PROVISION.—The term ''COBRA continuation provision'' means the provisions of law described in subparagraph (B).

(D) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term ''covered employee'' has the meaning given such term in section 607(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(E) QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY.—The term ''qualified beneficiary'' has the meaning given such term in section 607(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(F) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term ''group health plan'' has the meaning given such term in section 607(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(G) STATE.—The term ''State'' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(H) PERIOD OF COVERAGE.—Any reference in this subsection to a period of coverage shall be treated as a reference to a monthly or shorter period of coverage with respect to which premiums are charged with respect to such coverage.

(I) PLAN SPONSOR.—The term ''plan sponsor'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(16)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(J) FURLOUGH PERIOD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ''furlough period'' means, with respect to an individual and an employer of such individual, a period—

(I) beginning with the first month beginning on or after March 1, 2020 and before September 30, 2021, during which such individual's employer reduces such individual's work hours (due to a lack of work, funds, or other nondisciplinary reason) to an amount that is less than 70 percent of the base month amount; and

(II) ending with the earlier of—

(aa) the first month beginning after September 30, 2021; or

(bb) the month following the first month during which work hours of such employee are greater than 80 percent of work hours of the base month amount.

(ii) BASE MONTH AMOUNT.—For purposes of clause (i), the term ''base month amount'' means, with respect to an individual and an employer of such individual, the greater of—

(I) such individual's work hours in the month prior (or in the case such individual had no work hours in the month prior and had work hours in the 3 months prior, the last month with work hours within the prior 3 months); and

(II) such individual's work hours during the period beginning January 1, 2020 and ending January 31, 2020.

(13) REPORTS.—

(A) INTERIM REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly submit an interim report to the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Finance of the Senate regarding the premium assistance provided under this subsection that includes—

(i) the number of individuals provided such assistance as of the date of the report; and

(ii) the total amount of expenditures incurred (with administrative expenditures noted separately) in connection with such assistance as of the date of the report.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—As soon as practicable after the last period of COBRA continuation coverage for which premium assistance is provided under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly submit a final report to each Committee referred to in subparagraph (A) that includes—

(i) the number of individuals provided premium assistance under this section;

(ii) the average dollar amount (monthly and annually) of premium assistance provided to such individuals; and

(iii) the total amount of expenditures incurred (with administrative expenditures noted separately) in connection with premium assistance under this section.

(14) COBRA PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 6432. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The person to whom premiums are payable for continuation coverage under section 2(a)(1) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), for each calendar quarter an amount equal to the premiums not paid by assistance eligible individuals for such coverage by reason of such section 2(a)(1) with respect to such calendar quarter.

''(b) PERSON TO WHOM PREMIUMS ARE PAYABLE.—For purposes of subsection (a), except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, the person to whom premiums are payable under such continuation coverage shall be treated as being—

''(1) in the case of any group health plan which is a multiemployer plan (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), the plan,

''(2) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1)—

''(A) which provides furlough continuation coverage described in section 2(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act or subject to the COBRA continuation provisions contained in—

''(i) this title,

''(ii) the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974,

''(iii) the Public Health Service Act, or

''(iv) title 5, United States Code, or

''(B) under which some or all of the coverage is not provided by insurance,

the employer maintaining the plan, and

''(3) in the case of any group health plan not described in paragraph (1) or (2), the insurer providing the coverage under the group health plan.

''(c) LIMITATIONS AND REFUNDABILITY.—

''(1) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), for such calendar quarter (reduced by any credits allowed under subsections (e) and

(f) of section 3111, sections 7001 and 7003 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, section 2301 of the CARES Act, and sections 20204 and 20212 of the COVID–19 Tax Relief Act of 2020 for such quarter) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all employees of the employer.

''(2) REFUNDABILITY OF EXCESS CREDIT.—

''(A) CREDIT IS REFUNDABLE.—If the amount of the credit under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation of paragraph (1) for any calendar quarter, such excess shall be treated as an overpayment that shall be refunded under sections 6402(a) and 6413(b).

''(B) CREDIT MAY BE ADVANCED.—In anticipation of the credit, including the refundable portion under subparagraph (A), the credit may be advanced, according to forms and instructions provided by the Secretary, up to an amount calculated under subsection (a) through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.

''(C) TREATMENT OF DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall waive any penalty under section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit of the tax imposed by section 3111(a), or so much of the taxes imposed under section 3221(a) as are attributable to the rate in effect under section 3111(a), if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed under this section.

''(D) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, any amounts due to an employer under this paragraph shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section.

''(3) LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT FOR FURLOUGHED EMPLOYEES.—In the case of an individual who for any month is an assistance eligible individual described in section 2(a)(3)(B) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act with respect to any coverage, the credit determined with respect to such individual under subsection (a) for any such month ending during a calendar quarter shall not exceed the amount of premium the individual would have paid for a full month of such coverage for the month preceding the first month for which an individual is such an assistance eligible individual.

''(d) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—For purposes of this section, the term 'person' includes any governmental entity or Indian tribal government (as defined in section 139E(c)(1)).

''(e) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—For purposes of chapter 1, the gross income of any person allowed a credit under this section shall be increased for the taxable year which includes the last day of any calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is allowed by the amount of such credit. No amount for which a credit is allowed under this section shall be taken into account as qualified wages under section 2301 of the CARES Act or as qualified health plan expenses under section 7001(d) or 7003(d) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

''(f) REPORTING.—Each person entitled to reimbursement under subsection (a) for any period shall submit such reports (at such time and in such manner) as the Secretary may require, including—

''(1) an attestation of involuntary termination of employment, reduction of hours, or furloughing, for each assistance eligible individual on the basis of whose termination, reduction of hours, or furloughing entitlement to reimbursement is claimed under subsection (a),

''(2) a report of the amount of payroll taxes offset under subsection (a) for the reporting period, and

''(3) a report containing the TINs of all covered employees, the amount of subsidy reimbursed with respect to each employee, and a designation with respect to each employee as to whether the subsidy reimbursement is for coverage of 1 individual or 2 or more individuals.

''(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this section, including—

''(1) the requirement to report information or the establishment of other methods for verifying the correct amounts of reimbursements under this section,

''(2) the application of this section to group health plans that are multiemployer plans (as defined in section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974),

''(3) to allow the advance payment of the credit determined under subsection (a), subject to the limitations provided in this section, based on such information as the Secretary shall require,

''(4) to provide for the reconciliation of such advance payment with the amount of the credit at the time of filing the return of tax for the applicable quarter or taxable year, and

''(5) with respect to the application of the credit to third party payors (including professional employer organizations, certified professional employer organizations, or agents under section 3504).''.

(B) SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS HELD HARMLESS.—There are hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) and the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account established under section 15A(a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n–1(a)) amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury by reason of this section (without regard to this subparagraph). Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from the general fund at such times and in such manner as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers which would have occurred to such Trust Fund or Account had this section not been enacted.

(C) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 6432. Continuation coverage premium assistance.''.

(D) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to premiums to which paragraph (1)(A) applies.

(E) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF EMPLOYEE PAYMENT THAT IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who pays, with respect any period of coverage to which paragraph (1)(A) applies, the amount of the premium for such coverage that the individual would have (but for this Act) been required to pay, the person to whom such payment is payable shall reimburse such individual for the amount of such premium paid.

(ii) CREDIT OF REIMBURSEMENT.—A person to which clause (i) applies shall be allowed a credit in the manner provided under section 6432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any payment made to the employee under such clause.

(iii) PAYMENT OF CREDITS.—Any person to which clause (i) applies shall make the payment required under such clause to the individual not later than 60 days after the date on which such individual elects continuation coverage under paragraph (1).

(15) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 6720C. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY HEALTH PLAN OF CESSATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except in the case of failure described in subsection (b) or (c), any person required to notify a group health plan under section 2(a)(2)(B) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act who fails to make such a notification at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of Labor may require shall pay a penalty of $250.

''(b) INTENTIONAL FAILURE.—In the case of any such failure that is fraudulent, such person shall pay a penalty equal to the greater of—

''(1) $250, or

''(2) 110 percent of the premium assistance provided under section 2(a)(1)(A) of such Act after termination of eligibility under such section.

''(c) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under this section with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 6720C. Penalty for failure to notify health plan of cessation of eligibility for continuation coverage premium assistance.''.

(16) COORDINATION WITH HCTC.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 35(g)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

''(9) CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.—In the case of an assistance eligible individual who receives premium assistance for continuation coverage under section 2(a)(1) of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act for any month during the taxable year, such individual shall not be treated as an eligible individual, a certified individual, or a qualifying family member for purposes of this section or section 7527 with respect to such month.''.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(17) EXCLUSION OF CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE FROM GROSS INCOME.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 139H the following new section:

''SEC. 139I. CONTINUATION COVERAGE PREMIUM ASSISTANCE.

''In the case of an assistance eligible individual (as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 2 of the Worker Health Coverage Protection Act), gross income does not include any premium assistance provided under subsection (a)(1) of such section.''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 139H the following new item:

''Sec. 139I. Continuation coverage premium assistance.''.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(18) DEADLINES WITH RESPECT TO NOTICES.—Notwithstanding section 518 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1148) and section 7508A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, may not waive or extend any deadline

with respect to the provision of notices described in paragraphs (7), (8), and (9).

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—In all matters of interpretation, rules, and operational procedures, the language of this section shall be interpreted broadly for the benefit of workers and their families.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 264. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 264

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Dream Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this Act that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given such term in the immigration laws.

(2) DACA.—The term ''DACA'' means deferred action granted to an alien pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program announced by President Obama on June 15, 2012.

(3) DISABILITY.—The term ''disability'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(1)).

(4) EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term ''early childhood education program'' has the meaning given such term in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

(5) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; HIGH SCHOOL; SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The terms ''elementary school'', ''high school'', and ''secondary school'' have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(6) IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The term ''immigration laws'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(7) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education''—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002); and

(B) does not include an institution of higher education outside of the United States.

(8) PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.—The term ''permanent resident status on a conditional basis'' means status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis under this Act.

(9) POVERTY LINE.—The term ''poverty line'' has the meaning given such term in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902).

(10) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(11) UNIFORMED SERVICES.—The term ''Uniformed Services'' has the meaning given the term ''uniformed services'' in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 3. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR CERTAIN LONG-TERM RESIDENTS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AS CHILDREN.

(a) CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien shall be considered, at the time of obtaining the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, to have obtained such status on a conditional basis subject to the provisions under this Act.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from the United States or is in temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a), if—

(A) the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States since the date that is 4 years before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) the alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien initially entered the United States;

(C) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the alien—

(i) is not inadmissible under paragraph (2), (3), (6)(E), (6)(G), (8), (10)(A), (10)(C), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a));

(ii) has not ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(iii) has not been convicted of—

(I) any offense under Federal or State law, other than a State offense for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, that is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of more than 1 year; or

(II) 3 or more offenses under Federal or State law, other than State offenses for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, for which the alien was convicted on different dates for each of the 3 offenses and imprisoned for an aggregate of 90 days or more; and

(D) the alien—

(i) has been admitted to an institution of higher education;

(ii) has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, or has obtained a general education development certificate recognized under State law or a high school equivalency diploma in the United States; or

(iii) is enrolled in secondary school or in an education program assisting students in—

(I) obtaining a regular high school diploma or its recognized equivalent under State law; or

(II) in passing a general educational development exam, a high school equivalence diploma examination, or other similar State-authorized exam.

(2) WAIVER.—With respect to any benefit under this Act, the Secretary may waive the grounds of inadmissibility under paragraph (2), (6)(E), (6)(G), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) for humanitarian purposes or family unity or if the waiver is otherwise in the public interest.

(3) TREATMENT OF EXPUNGED CONVICTIONS.—An expunged conviction shall not automatically be treated as an offense under paragraph (1). The Secretary shall evaluate expunged convictions on a case-by-case basis according to the nature and severity of the offense to determine whether, under the particular circumstances, the Secretary determines that the alien should be eligible for cancellation of removal, adjustment to permanent resident status on a conditional basis, or other adjustment of status.

(4) DACA RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an alien who was granted DACA unless the alien has engaged in conduct since the alien was granted DACA that would make the alien ineligible for DACA.

(5) APPLICATION FEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may require an alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(B) EXEMPTION.—An applicant may be exempted from paying the fee required under subparagraph (A) if the alien—

(i)(I) is younger than 18 years of age;

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; and

(III) is in foster care or otherwise lacking any parental or other familial support;

(ii) is younger than 18 years of age and is homeless;

(iii)(I) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; or

(iv)(I) during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, accumulated $10,000 or more in debt as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line.

(6) SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.—The Secretary may not grant an alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for aliens who are unable to provide such biometric or biographic data because of a physical impairment.

(7) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Secretary shall utilize biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate—

(i) to conduct security and law enforcement background checks of an alien seeking permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section; and

(ii) to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for such status.

(B) COMPLETION OF BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The security and law enforcement background checks of an alien required under subparagraph (A) shall be completed, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, before the date on which the Secretary grants such alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section.

(8) MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—An alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional

basis under this section shall undergo a medical examination.

(B) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe policies and procedures for the nature and timing of the examination required under subparagraph (A).

(9) MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE.—An alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section shall establish that the alien has registered under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.), if the alien is subject to registration under such Act.

(c) DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.—

(1) TERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD.—Any period of continuous physical presence in the United States of an alien who applies for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section shall not terminate when the alien is served a notice to appear under section 239(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229(a)).

(2) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN BREAKS IN PRESENCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), an alien shall be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States under subsection (b)(1)(A) if the alien has departed from the United States for any period exceeding 90 days or for any periods, in the aggregate, exceeding 180 days.

(B) EXTENSIONS FOR EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary may extend the time periods described in subparagraph (A) for an alien who demonstrates that the failure to timely return to the United States was due to extenuating circumstances beyond the alien's control, including the serious illness of the alien, or death or serious illness of a parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of the alien.

(C) TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY.—Any period of travel outside of the United States by an alien that was authorized by the Secretary may not be counted toward any period of departure from the United States under subparagraph (A).

(d) LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF CERTAIN ALIENS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or the Attorney General may not remove an alien who appears prima facie eligible for relief under this section.

(2) ALIENS SUBJECT TO REMOVAL.—The Secretary shall provide a reasonable opportunity to apply for relief under this section to any alien who requests such an opportunity or who appears prima facie eligible for relief under this section if the alien is in removal proceedings, is the subject of a final removal order, or is the subject of a voluntary departure order.

(3) CERTAIN ALIENS ENROLLED IN ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL.—

(A) STAY OF REMOVAL.—The Attorney General shall stay the removal proceedings of an alien who—

(i) meets all the requirements under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (b)(1), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of such subsection;

(ii) is at least 5 years of age; and

(iii) is enrolled in an elementary school, a secondary school, or an early childhood education program.

(B) COMMENCEMENT OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—The Secretary may not commence removal proceedings for an alien described in subparagraph (A).

(C) EMPLOYMENT.—An alien whose removal is stayed pursuant to subparagraph (A) or who may not be placed in removal proceedings pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall, upon application to the Secretary, be granted an employment authorization document.

(D) LIFT OF STAY.—The Secretary or Attorney General may not lift the stay granted to an alien under subparagraph (A) unless the alien ceases to meet the requirements under such subparagraph.

(e) EXEMPTION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section or in any other law may be construed to apply a numerical limitation on the number of aliens who may be granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this Act.

SEC. 4. TERMS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.

(a) PERIOD OF STATUS.—Permanent resident status on a conditional basis is—

(1) valid for a period of 8 years, unless such period is extended by the Secretary; and

(2) subject to termination under subsection (c).

(b) NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS.—At the time an alien obtains permanent resident status on a conditional basis, the Secretary shall provide notice to the alien regarding the provisions of this Act and the requirements to have the conditional basis of such status removed.

(c) TERMINATION OF STATUS.—The Secretary may terminate the permanent resident status on a conditional basis of an alien only if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the alien ceases to meet the requirements under paragraph (1)(C) of section 3(b), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of that section; and

(2) prior to the termination, provides the alien—

(A) notice of the proposed termination; and

(B) the opportunity for a hearing to provide evidence that the alien meets such requirements or otherwise contest the termination.

(d) RETURN TO PREVIOUS IMMIGRATION STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an alien whose permanent resident status on a conditional basis expires under subsection (a)(1) or is terminated under subsection (c) or whose application for such status is denied shall return to the immigration status that the alien had immediately before receiving permanent resident status on a conditional basis or applying for such status, as appropriate.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.—An alien whose permanent resident status on a conditional basis expires under subsection (a)(1) or is terminated under subsection (c) or whose application for such status is denied and who had temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a) immediately before receiving or applying for such permanent resident status on a conditional basis, as appropriate, may not return to such temporary protected status if—

(A) the relevant designation under section 244(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)) has been terminated; or

(B) the Secretary determines that the reason for terminating the permanent resident status on a conditional basis renders the alien ineligible for such temporary protected status.

SEC. 5. REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.

(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this Act and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) is described in paragraph (1)(C) of section 3(b), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of that section;

(B) has not abandoned the alien's residence in the United States; and

(C)(i) has acquired a degree from an institution of higher education or has completed at least 2 years, in good standing, in a program for a bachelor's degree or higher degree in the United States;

(ii) has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge; or

(iii) has been employed for periods totaling at least 3 years and at least 75 percent of the time that the alien has had a valid employment authorization, except that any period during which the alien is not employed while having a valid employment authorization and is enrolled in an institution of higher education, a secondary school, or an education program described in section 3(b)(1)(D)(iii), shall not count toward the time requirements under this clause.

(2) HARDSHIP EXCEPTION.—The Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) satisfies the requirements under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1);

(B) demonstrates compelling circumstances for the inability to satisfy the requirements under subparagraph (C) of such paragraph; and

(C) demonstrates that—

(i) the alien has a disability;

(ii) the alien is a full-time caregiver of a minor child; or

(iii) the removal of the alien from the United States would result in extreme hardship to the alien or the alien's spouse, parent, or child who is a national of the United States or is lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(3) CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this Act may not be removed unless the alien demonstrates that the alien satisfies the requirements under section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1423(a)).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an alien who is unable to meet the requirements under such section 312(a) due to disability.

(4) APPLICATION FEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may require aliens applying for lawful permanent resident status under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(B) EXEMPTION.—An applicant may be exempted from paying the fee required under subparagraph (A) if the alien—

(i)(I) is younger than 18 years of age;

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; and

(III) is in foster care or otherwise lacking any parental or other familial support;

(ii) is younger than 18 years of age and is homeless;

(iii)(I) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; or

(iv)(I) during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, the alien accumulated $10,000 or more in debt as

a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line.

(5) SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.—The Secretary may not remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for applicants who are unable to provide such biometric data because of a physical impairment.

(6) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Secretary shall utilize biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate—

(i) to conduct security and law enforcement background checks of an alien applying for removal of the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status; and

(ii) to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for removal of such conditional basis.

(B) COMPLETION OF BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The security and law enforcement background checks of an alien required under subparagraph (A) shall be completed, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, before the date on which the Secretary removes the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status.

(b) TREATMENT FOR PURPOSES OF NATURALIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), an alien granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis shall be considered to have been admitted to the United States, and be present in the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(2) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION FOR NATURALIZATION.—An alien may not apply for naturalization while the alien is in permanent resident status on a conditional basis.

SEC. 6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY.—An alien's application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis may include, as proof of identity—

(1) a passport or national identity document from the alien's country of origin that includes the alien's name and the alien's photograph or fingerprint;

(2) the alien's birth certificate and an identity card that includes the alien's name and photograph;

(3) a school identification card that includes the alien's name and photograph, and school records showing the alien's name and that the alien is or was enrolled at the school;

(4) a Uniformed Services identification card issued by the Department of Defense;

(5) any immigration or other document issued by the United States Government bearing the alien's name and photograph; or

(6) a State-issued identification card bearing the alien's name and photograph.

(b) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—To establish that an alien has been continuously physically present in the United States, as required under section 3(b)(1)(A), or to establish that an alien has not abandoned residence in the United States, as required under section 5(a)(1)(B), the alien may submit documents to the Secretary, including—

(1) employment records that include the employer's name and contact information;

(2) records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States;

(3) records of service from the Uniformed Services;

(4) official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony;

(5) passport entries;

(6) a birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States;

(7) automobile license receipts or registration;

(8) deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts;

(9) tax receipts;

(10) insurance policies;

(11) remittance records;

(12) rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address;

(13) copies of money order receipts for money sent in or out of the United States;

(14) dated bank transactions; or

(15) 2 or more sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien who have direct knowledge of the alien's continuous physical presence in the United States, that contain—

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(B) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(c) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING INITIAL ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES.—To establish under section 3(b)(1)(B) that an alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien initially entered the United States, an alien may submit documents to the Secretary, including—

(1) an admission stamp on the alien's passport;

(2) records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States;

(3) any document from the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security stating the alien's date of entry into the United States;

(4) hospital or medical records showing medical treatment or hospitalization, the name of the medical facility or physician, and the date of the treatment or hospitalization;

(5) rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address;

(6) employment records that include the employer's name and contact information;

(7) official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony;

(8) a birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States;

(9) automobile license receipts or registration;

(10) deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts;

(11) tax receipts;

(12) travel records;

(13) copies of money order receipts sent in or out of the country;

(14) dated bank transactions;

(15) remittance records; or

(16) insurance policies.

(d) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ADMISSION TO AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—To establish that an alien has been admitted to an institution of higher education, the alien shall submit to the Secretary a document from the institution of higher education certifying that the alien—

(1) has been admitted to the institution; or

(2) is currently enrolled in the institution as a student.

(e) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF A DEGREE FROM AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—To establish that an alien has acquired a degree from an institution of higher education in the United States, the alien shall submit to the Secretary a diploma or other document from the institution stating that the alien has received such a degree.

(f) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATE, OR A RECOGNIZED EQUIVALENT.—To establish that an alien has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, or has obtained a general educational development certificate recognized under State law or a high school equivalency diploma in the United States, the alien shall submit to the Secretary—

(1) a high school diploma, certificate of completion, or other alternate award;

(2) a high school equivalency diploma or certificate recognized under State law; or

(3) evidence that the alien passed a State-authorized exam, including the general educational development exam, in the United States.

(g) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ENROLLMENT IN AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.—To establish that an alien is enrolled in any school or education program described in section 3(b)(1)(D)(iii), 3(d)(3)(A)(iii), or 5(a)(1)(C), the alien shall submit school records from the United States school that the alien is currently attending that include—

(1) the name of the school; and

(2) the alien's name, periods of attendance, and current grade or educational level.

(h) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EXEMPTION FROM APPLICATION FEES.—To establish that an alien is exempt from an application fee under section 3(b)(5)(B) or 5(a)(4)(B), the alien shall submit to the Secretary the following relevant documents:

(1) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH AGE.—To establish that an alien meets an age requirement, the alien shall provide proof of identity, as described in subsection (a), that establishes that the alien is younger than 18 years of age.

(2) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH INCOME.—To establish the alien's income, the alien shall provide—

(A) employment records that have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency;

(B) bank records; or

(C) at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work and income that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(3) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH FOSTER CARE, LACK OF FAMILIAL SUPPORT, HOMELESSNESS, OR SERIOUS, CHRONIC DISABILITY.—To establish that the alien was in foster care, lacks parental or familial support, is homeless, or has a serious, chronic disability, the alien shall provide at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that contain—

(A) a statement that the alien is in foster care, otherwise lacks any parental or other familiar support, is homeless, or has a serious, chronic disability, as appropriate;

(B) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(C) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(4) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH UNPAID MEDICAL EXPENSE.—To establish that the alien has debt as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses, the alien shall provide receipts or other documentation from a medical provider that—

(A) bear the provider's name and address;

(B) bear the name of the individual receiving treatment; and

(C) document that the alien has accumulated $10,000 or more in debt in the past 12 months as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien.

(i) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING QUALIFICATION FOR HARDSHIP EXEMPTION.—To establish that an alien satisfies one of the criteria for the hardship exemption set forth in section 5(a)(2)(C), the alien shall submit to the Secretary at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that warrant the exemption, that contain—

(1) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(2) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(j) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING SERVICE IN THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—To establish that an alien has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge, the alien shall submit to the Secretary—

(1) a Department of Defense form DD–214;

(2) a National Guard Report of Separation and Record of Service form 22;

(3) personnel records for such service from the appropriate Uniformed Service; or

(4) health records from the appropriate Uniformed Service.

(k) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EMPLOYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien may satisfy the employment requirement under section 5(a)(1)(C)(iii) by submitting records that—

(A) establish compliance with such employment requirement; and

(B) have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency.

(2) OTHER DOCUMENTS.—An alien who is unable to submit the records described in paragraph (1) may satisfy the employment requirement by submitting at least 2 types of reliable documents that provide evidence of employment, including—

(A) bank records;

(B) business records;

(C) employer records;

(D) records of a labor union, day labor center, or organization that assists workers in employment;

(E) sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work, that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien; and

(F) remittance records.

(l) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT USE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—If the Secretary determines, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, that any document or class of documents does not reliably establish identity or that permanent resident status on a conditional basis is being obtained fraudulently to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary may prohibit or restrict the use of such document or class of documents.

SEC. 7. RULEMAKING.

(a) INITIAL PUBLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish regulations implementing this Act in the Federal Register. Such regulations shall allow eligible individuals to immediately apply affirmatively for the relief available under section 3 without being placed in removal proceedings.

(b) INTERIM REGULATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the regulations published pursuant to subsection (a) shall be effective, on an interim basis, immediately upon publication in the Federal Register, but may be subject to change and revision after public notice and opportunity for a period of public comment.

(c) FINAL REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which interim regulations are published under this section, the Secretary shall publish final regulations implementing this Act.

(d) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—The requirements under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act''), shall not apply to any action to implement this Act.

SEC. 8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not disclose or use information provided in applications filed under this Act or in requests for DACA for the purpose of immigration enforcement.

(b) REFERRALS PROHIBITED.—The Secretary may not refer any individual who has been granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis or who was granted DACA to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or any designee of either such entity.

(c) LIMITED EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), information provided in an application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis or a request for DACA may be shared with Federal security and law enforcement agencies—

(1) for assistance in the consideration of an application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis;

(2) to identify or prevent fraudulent claims;

(3) for national security purposes; or

(4) for the investigation or prosecution of any felony not related to immigration status.

(d) PENALTY.—Any person who knowingly uses, publishes, or permits information to be examined in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $10,000.

SEC. 9. RESTORATION OF STATE OPTION TO DETERMINE RESIDENCY FOR PURPOSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 505 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1623) is repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The repeal under subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the original enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–546).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 33—SUPPORTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 33

Whereas Catholic schools in the United States are internationally acclaimed for their academic excellence and provide students with more than just an exceptional scholastic education;

Whereas Catholic schools instill a broad, values-added education emphasizing the lifelong development of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in young people in the United States;

Whereas Catholic schools serve the United States by providing a diverse student population, from all regions of the country and all socioeconomic backgrounds, a strong academic and moral foundation, and of that student population—

(1) 22 percent of students are from racial minority backgrounds;

(2) 18.1 percent of students are of Hispanic heritage; and

(3) 24.5 percent of students are from non-Catholic families;

Whereas Catholic schools are an affordable option for parents, particularly in underserved urban areas;

Whereas Catholic schools produce students who are strongly dedicated to their faith, values, families, and communities by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in spiritual, character, and moral development;

Whereas Catholic schools are committed to community service, producing graduates who hold ''helping others'' as a core value;

Whereas the total Catholic school student enrollment for the 2020–2021 academic year was almost 1,650,000, and the student-teacher ratio was 12 to 1;

Whereas the graduation rate of students from Catholic high schools is 99 percent, with 86 percent of graduates attending 4-year colleges;

Whereas, in the 2005 pastoral message entitled ''Renewing Our Commitment to Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools in the Third Millennium'', the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops stated, ''Catholic schools are often the Church's most effective contribution to those families who are poor and disadvantaged, especially in poor inner city neighborhoods and rural areas. Catholic schools cultivate healthy interaction among the increasingly diverse populations of our society.... Our Catholic schools have produced countless numbers of well-educated and moral citizens who are leaders in our civic and ecclesial communities.'';

Whereas National Catholic Schools Week was first established in 1974 and has been celebrated annually for the past 46 years;

Whereas 30 percent of Catholic schools have waiting lists for admission, and new schools are opening across the United States; and

Whereas the theme for National Catholic Schools Week 2021 of ''Catholic Schools: Learn. Faith. Excellence. Service.'' reflects Catholic schools' purpose to form students to be good citizens of the world, love God and neighbor, and enrich society with the leaven of the gospel and by example of faith: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of National Catholic Schools Week, an event—

(A) cosponsored by the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops; and

(B) established to recognize the vital contributions of the thousands of Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States;

(2) applauds the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops on the selection of a theme that all people can celebrate; and

(3) supports—

(A) the dedication of Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the United States to academic excellence; and

(B) the key role that Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the United States play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 34—RECOGNIZING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 34

Whereas the people of ancient Greece developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

Whereas the founding fathers of the United States, many of whom read Greek political philosophy in the original Greek language, drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming the representative democracy of the United States;

Whereas Petros Mavromichalis, the former Commander in Chief of Greece and a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, ''It is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you.'';

Whereas, in an October 21, 1823, letter to Greek scholar Adamantios Koraes discussing the ongoing Greek struggle for independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote that ''[n]o people sympathise more feelingly than ours with the sufferings of your countrymen, none offer more sincere and ardent prayers to heaven for their success'';

Whereas, on January 19, 1824, in a speech in support of his resolution to send an American envoy to Greece amid its struggle for independence, then-Congressman Daniel Webster recognized ''the struggle of an interesting and gallant people. . .contending against fearful odds, for being, and for the common privilege of human nature'';

Whereas individual American Philhellenes, including future abolitionist Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, future abolitionist Jonathan Peckham Miller, and George Jarvis, traveled to Greece to fight alongside and provide aid to the Greek people in their struggle for independence;

Whereas the people of the United States generously sent humanitarian assistance to the people of Greece during their struggle for independence, often through philhellene committees;

Whereas Greece heroically resisted Axis forces at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Adolf Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on Russia;

Whereas Winston Churchill said that ''if there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been'' and ''no longer will we say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks'';

Whereas hundreds of thousands of the people of Greece were killed during World War II;

Whereas Greece consistently allied with the United States in major international conflicts throughout its history as a modern state;

Whereas the United States and Greece reinforced their commitment to security cooperation by signing an updated Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement on October 5, 2019, that will expand defense ties between the two countries and promote stability in the region;

Whereas the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis, visited the United States from January 5 to 8, 2020, and held meetings with members of Congress, including members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, which demonstrated the continued vitality and significance of the United States-Greece relationship;

Whereas a high-level review of the United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue took place in Greece on September 28, 2020, which underscored Greece's importance to the United States as a geostrategic partner in the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans and as an important NATO ally;

Whereas Greece is a strategic partner and ally of the United States in bringing political stability and economic development to the Balkan region, having invested billions of dollars in the countries of the region and having contributed more than $750,000,000 in development aid for the region;

Whereas the Government and people of Greece actively participate in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas Greece remains an integral part of the European Union;

Whereas the United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus by enacting into law the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019 (title II of division J of Public Law 116–94) and through joint engagement with Greece, Israel, and Cyprus in the ''3+1'' format;

Whereas Greece received worldwide praise for its extraordinary handling during the 2004 Olympic Games of more than 14,000 athletes and more than 2,000,000 spectators and journalists, a feat the Government and people of Greece handled efficiently, securely, and with hospitality;

Whereas the Greek-American community has greatly contributed to American society and has helped forge the strong ties between the United States and Greece;

Whereas the Governments and people of Greece and the United States are at the forefront of efforts to advance freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those efforts and similar ideals have forged a close bond between the peoples of Greece and the United States;

Whereas, in support of the Greece 2021 Committee established by the Government of Greece, the United States Mission in Greece has launched a campaign to celebrate the bicentennial of the independence of Greece and the 200 years of friendship between the United States and Greece; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate March 25, 2021, Greek Independence Day, with the people of Greece and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which those two great countries were founded: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 200th anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed;

(3) commends the Greek-American community for its contributions to the United States and its role as a bridge between the two countries;

(4) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 200 years ago; and

(5) commends the critical role Greece plays in promoting stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans.

SENATE RESOLUTION 35—CONDEMNING THE MILITARY COUP THAT TOOK PLACE ON FEBRUARY 1, 2021, IN BURMA AND THE BURMESE MILITARY'S DETENTION OF CIVILIAN LEADERS, CALLING FOR AN IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ALL THOSE DETAINED AND FOR THOSE ELECTED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT TO RESUME THEIR DUTIES WITHOUT IMPEDIMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 35

Whereas Burma held general elections on November 8, 2020, that resulted in the National League for Democracy party securing enough seats to form the next government, which was set to convene on February 2, 2021;

Whereas, on January 28, 2021, the Union Election Commission rejected allegations by the military of Burma (the ''Tatmadaw'') that fraud played a significant role in determining the outcome of the November 2020 elections;

Whereas, on February 1, 2021, the Tatmadaw and its aligned Union Solidarity and Development Party (''USDP'') conducted a military coup against the civilian government, resulting in the military illegally detaining State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, President Win Myint, and members of Parliament, as well as pro-democracy activists from the 88 Generation and other civil society leaders;

Whereas the Tatmadaw restricted freedom of movement, telecommunications, and the media, limiting access to information to and from Burma during a political and public health crisis; and

Whereas senior generals of the Tatmadaw have been sanctioned by the United States Government for perpetrating gross human rights violations and are subject to ongoing investigations into their conduct by the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) stands with the people of Burma in their ambition for a genuine democracy, sustainable peace and genuine ethnic reconciliation, and the realization of fundamental human rights for all;

(2) calls on the Tatmadaw to—

(A) immediately and unconditionally release all those detained as a result of the military coup on February 1, 2021;

(B) immediately restore all forms of communications, including access to the internet;

(C) remove all impediments to free travel that have been imposed as a result of the coup, separate from legitimate travel limits as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic;

(D) return to power all members of the civilian government elected in the November 8, 2020, elections and allow them to fulfill their mandate without impediment;

(E) allow for freedom of expression, including the right to protest, press freedom, and freedom of movement; and

(F) allow unfettered reporting from local, national, and international media;

(3) calls on social media companies, in particular Facebook, to suspend the accounts of USDP and Tatmadaw military leaders that have used their platforms to spread disinformation, fear, and psychological violence;

(4) supports the use of all diplomatic and development tools to ensure that in conflict contexts vulnerable groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, as well as all children, youth, and teachers in educational settings are safe, and schools and universities are not targeted for attacks or use by the military; and

(5) calls on the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense to immediately take all steps necessary under the coup designation and to—

(A) reinstate and impose new targeted restrictions aimed at the Tatmadaw, military-owned or controlled enterprises, and those responsible for the February 1, 2021, coup;

(B) work with the international community, including at the United Nations Security Council, with United States allies in the region, and with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, to forcefully condemn the coup and enact multilateral, targeted sanctions on the military, military owned businesses, military partners' business interests, and others connected to the coup;

(C) enact conditionality on diplomatic, economic, and security relations with Burma, including using the voice and vote of the United States at multilateral development institutions, until all those detained in the February 1, 2021, coup are released and there has been a full restoration of civilian-controlled parliament respecting the November 8, 2020, election results; and

(D) utilize the United States Government's position on the United Nations Security Council to bring about greater international cooperation in the pursuit of justice and accountability in Burma.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED ON FEBRUARY 4, 2021

SA 547. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 548. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 549. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 550. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 551. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 552. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 553. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 554. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 555. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 556. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 557. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 558. Mr. CORNYN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 559. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 560. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 561. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 562. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 563. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 564. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 565. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 566. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 567. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 568. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 569. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 570. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 571. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 572. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 573. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 574. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 575. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 576. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 577. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 578. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 579. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 580. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 581. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 582. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 583. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 584. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 585. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 586. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 587. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 588. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 589. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 590. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 591. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 592. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 593. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 594. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 595. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 596. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 597. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 598. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 599. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 600. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 601. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 602. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 603. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 604. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 605. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 606. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 607. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 608. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 609. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 610. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 611. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 612. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 613. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 614. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 615. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 616. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 617. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 618. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 619. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 620. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 621. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 622. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 623. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 624. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 625. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 626. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 627. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 628. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 629. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 630. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 631. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 632. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 633. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 634. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 635. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 636. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 637. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 638. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 639. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 640. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 641. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 642. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SASSE, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 643. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 644. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 645. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 646. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 647. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 648. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 649. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 650. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 651. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 652. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 653. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 654. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 655. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 656. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 657. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 658. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 659. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 660. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 661. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 662. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 663. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 664. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 665. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 666. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 667. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 668. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 669. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 670. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 671. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 672. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 673. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 674. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 675. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 676. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 677. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 678. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 679. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 680. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 681. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 682. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 683. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 684. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 685. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 686. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 687. Mr. GRAHAM proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 688. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 689. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 690. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 691. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 692. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 693. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 694. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 695. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 696. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 697. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 698. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 699. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 700. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. TUBERVILLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 701. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 702. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 703. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 704. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 705. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 706. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 707. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 708. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 709. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 710. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 711. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 712. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 713. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 714. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 715. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 716. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 717. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 718. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 719. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 720. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 721. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 722. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 723. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 724. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 725. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 726. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 727. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 728. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 729. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 730. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 731. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 732. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 733. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 734. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 735. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 736. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 737. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 738. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 739. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 740. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 741. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 742. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 743. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 744. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 745. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 746. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 747. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 748. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 749. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 750. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 751. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 752. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 753. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 754. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 755. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 756. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 757. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 758. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 759. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 760. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 761. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 762. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 763. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 764. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 765. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 766. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 767. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 768. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 769. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 770. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 771. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 772. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 773. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 774. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 775. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KING, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. ROMNEY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 776. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 777. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 778. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 779. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 780. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 781. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 782. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 783. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the

concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 784. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 785. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 786. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 787. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 788. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 789. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 790. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 791. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 792. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 793. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 794. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 795. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 796. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 797. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 798. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 799. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 800. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 801. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 802. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 803. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 804. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 805. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 806. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 807. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 808. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 809. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 810. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 811. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 812. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 813. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 814. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 815. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 816. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 817. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 818. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 819. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 820. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 821. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 822. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 823. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 824. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 825. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 826. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 827. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 828. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 829. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 830. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 831. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 832. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 833. Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 834. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. COONS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 835. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 836. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 837. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 838. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 839. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 840. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 841. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 842. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 843. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 844. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 845. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 846. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 847. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 848. Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 849. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 850. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 851. Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 852. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 853. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CRAMER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 854. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 855. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 856. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 857. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 858. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 859. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 860. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 861. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 862. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 863. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 864. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 865. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 866. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 867. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 868. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 869. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 870. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 871. Mr. CRUZ proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 872. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 873. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 874. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 875. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 876. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 877. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 878. Mr. LUJAN (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 879. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 880. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 881. Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 882. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 883. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 884. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED ON FEBRUARY 5, 2021

SA 885. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 886. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 887. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 888. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

SA 889. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 547. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 10, strike ''$1,296,487,000,000'' and insert ''$1,159,892,000,000''.

SA 548. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING THE FEDERAL CORPORATE TAX RATE TO A RATE HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE STATUTORY RATE FOR OECD MEMBER STATES IN 2020.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 increases the Federal income tax rate on corporations to a rate higher than the average statutory corporate tax rate in 2020 for States that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2020 (as determined by the Joint Committee on Taxation, based on data provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

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

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

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or

an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

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

SA 549. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUSPENDING FEDERAL INCOME TAXES FOR VICTIMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FRAUD WHILE VICTIMS FILE APPEALS.

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 suspending filing obligations, interest, and penalties on Federal income taxes for victims of unemployment compensation fraud while victims file appeals, 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.

SA 550. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL SPENDING FOR HEALTH CARE FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS.

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

SA 551. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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 Federal relief funds for State or local governments, which may include limitations on new or existing Federal COVID–19 relief payments to a State or locality that imposes limits on the content of speech, or the religious exercise or belief, of houses of worship and faith-based organizations that are more restrictive than limits for secular organizations, 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.

SA 552. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPEDITING DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDS BY STATE GRANTEES.

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 expediting distribution of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds by State grantees 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.

SA 553. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALLOWING STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION.

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 Federal funding by any of the committees instructed in section 2002 for any State or political subdivision of a State that prohibits its local officials from cooperating with Federal officials to enforce Federal law, 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.

SA 554. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 6, strike ''$1,296,487,000,000'' and insert ''$831,487,000,000''.

SA 555. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PERMANENT PRO-GROWTH TAX POLICY.

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 pro-growth tax policy, which may include making permanent 100 percent bonus depreciation and international

tax provisions of Public Law 115-97 designed to discourage base erosion and profit shifting, 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.

SA 556. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by $7,000,000.
On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 5, line 15, decrease the amount by $7,000,000.
On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 5, line 18, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 6, line 4, decrease the amount by $24,000,000.
On page 6, line 5, decrease the amount by $27,000,000.
On page 6, line 6, decrease the amount by $29,000,000.
On page 6, line 7, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 11, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by $31,000,000.
On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by $24,000,000.
On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by $27,000,000.
On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by $29,000,000.
On page 6, line 19, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 20, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 21, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 22, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 23, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 24 decrease the amount by $31,000,000.
On page 7, line 9, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 7, line 10, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 7, line 14, decrease the amount by $7,000,000.
On page 7, line 18, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 7, line 22, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 7, line 26, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 37, line 2, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 37, line 3, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.

SA 557. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by $7,000,000.
On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line10, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 5, line 15, decrease the amount by $7,000,000.
On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 5, line 18, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 6, line 4, decrease the amount by $24,000,000.
On page 6, line 5, decrease the amount by $27,000,000.
On page 6, line 6, decrease the amount by $29,000,000.
On page 6, line 7, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 11, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by $31,000,000.
On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by $24,000,000.
On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by $27,000,000.
On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by $29,000,000.
On page 6, line 19, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 20, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 21, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 22, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 23, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 6, line 24 decrease the amount by $31,000,000.
On page 7, line 9, decrease the amount by $30,000,000.
On page 7, line 10, decrease the amount by $17,000,000.
On page 7, line 14, decrease the amount by $7,000,000.
On page 7, line 18, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 7, line 22, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 7, line 26, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 37, line 2, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 37, line 3, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.

SA 588. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 559. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INNOVATIVE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE FOR RURAL VETERANS.

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 requiring the Department of Veterans Affairs to develop and implement innovative ways to deliver health care in rural and highly rural areas 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.

SA 560. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OR EXPANSION OF PROGRAMS TO DELIVER HEALTH CARE FURNISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO VETERANS THROUGH THE USE OF NON-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.

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 preservation or expansion of programs to deliver health care furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs to veterans through the use of non-Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers 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.

SA 561. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING SUICIDE PREVENTION SERVICES DELIVERED TO VETERANS BY NON-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ORGANIZATIONS.

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 suicide prevention services delivered to veterans by non-Department of Veterans Affairs organizations, as provided in the Commander John Scott Hannon Veterans Mental Health Care Improvement Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–171), 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.

SA 562. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESERVING OR INCREASING VETERAN ACCESS TO COMMUNITY CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving or increasing access to health care furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs through the use of non-Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers pursuant to the access standards set forth in section 1703B of title 38, United States Code, 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.

SA 563. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 53, strike lines 16 through 22.

SA 564. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT NO NEW HEALTH ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS ARE ESTABLISHED.

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 that no new health entitlement programs are established, 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.

SA 565. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO LIFE-SAVING MEDICATIONS.

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 affordable access to life-saving medications for patients with diabetes, which may include requiring covered entities participating in the program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256b) to pass savings on insulin directly to patients, 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.

SA 566. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST NEW HEALTH CARE ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY.

(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 create new mandatory spending programs or entitlement authority under budget function 550 or budget function 570.

(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).

SA 567. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S.

Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SAFEGUARDING THE SOLVENCY OF THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST 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 safeguarding the solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund 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.

SA 568. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD EXACERBATE THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND SOLVENCY.

(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 exacerbate the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund solvency.

(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).

SA 569. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THE SOLVENCY OF THE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM.

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 solvency of the Federal student loan program, which may include prohibiting loan forgiveness for any student loans made, insured, or guaranteed by the Federal Government, 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.

SA 570. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BUDGETARY TRANSPARENCY WITHIN THE DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND ELEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

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 enabling budgetary transparency for budgetary authority of the military departments and other agencies and elements of the Department of Defense that is not under the control of the department, agency, or element concerned 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.

SA 571. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 50, lines 17 and 18, strike ''February 16'' and insert ''September 30''.

SA 572. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THE FAIRNESS OF WOMEN'S SPORTS.

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 fairness of women's sports, which may include prohibiting Federal financial assistance to institutions of higher education that allow biological males to compete in women's sports, 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.

SA 573. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ANY INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION THAT ALLOWS BIOLOGICAL MEN TO COMPETE IN WOMEN'S SPORTS.

(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 provide Federal financial assistance to any institution of higher education that allows biological men to compete in women's sports.

(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).

SA 574. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR DEBTS OWED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(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 provide student loan forgiveness for debts owed to the Federal Government.

(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).

SA 575. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be

proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST UNILATERALLY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DEPLOYED STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WARHEADS BELOW 1,550.

(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—

(1) cause a decrease in the number of deployed nuclear warheads below the number set in the New START Treaty of 1,550; or

(2) reduce Federal funds to maintain, modernize, and replace deployed strategic nuclear warheads to ensure the current number of such warheads never unilaterally drops below 1,550.

(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).

SA 576. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST UNILATERALLY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DEPLOYED UNITED STATES INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES BELOW 400.

(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—

(1) cause a decrease in the number of deployed United States intercontinental ballistic missiles below 400; or

(2) reduce Federal funds to maintain, modernize, and replace the current United States intercontinental ballistic missiles at a level of at least 400 deployed missiles.

(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).

SA 577. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONTINUING THE NUCLEAR FORCE DETERRENT.

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 continuing the nuclear modernization efforts to ensure a safe, reliable, and effective nuclear deterrent (which may include any portion of the nuclear triad) 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.

SA 578. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW RESOURCES OR FUNDING FROM FEMA TO SUPPORT EXPENSES OR REPAIRS RELATED TO CIVIL UNREST OR RIOTS.

(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 allow resources or funding made available by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be used to support expenses or repairs related to civil unrest or riots.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 579. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO EMPLOYEE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A FELONY OR MEDICAL PERSONNEL WHO HAVE EVER HAD THEIR MEDICAL LICENSES OR CREDENTIALS REVOKED OR SUSPENDED.

(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 allows the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to employ individuals who have been convicted of a felony and medical personnel who have ever had their medical licenses or credentials revoked or suspended.

(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).

SA 580. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM SPYING ON AMERICANS.

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 preserving the prohibition under section 3 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1602) (prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission from subsidizing the acquisition or maintenance of telecommunications equipment or services from untrusted suppliers) and the prohibition under section 1260I of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1687) (prohibiting the Secretary of Commerce from removing Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. or any of its affiliates from the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies that certain conditions are met) 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.

SA 581. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ASSISTING CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SPYING ON AMERICANS.

(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—

(1) repeals or otherwise impairs the prohibition under section 3 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1602) by allowing the Federal Communications Commission to subsidize the acquisition or maintenance of telecommunications equipment or services from untrusted suppliers; or

(2) repeals or otherwise impairs the prohibition under section 1260I of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1687) (prohibiting the Secretary of Commerce from removing Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. or any of its affiliates from the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies that certain conditions are met).

(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).

SA 582. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL TAX OR FEE 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 prohibiting the establishment of a Federal tax or fee 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.

SA 583. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE REVENUE TO THE RECLAMATION FUND.

(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 reduce revenue to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093).

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 584. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST REDUCING OR ELIMINATING BANKING SERVICES, APPLYING ATYPICAL COSTS TO, DISCRIMINATING AGAINST, OR ENCOURAGING MEMBER BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST LEGAL FIREARM MANUFACTURERS.

(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 reduce or eliminate banking services, apply atypical costs to, discriminate against or encourage member banks and financial institutions to discriminate against legal firearm manufacturers and retailers.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 585. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE LICENSING OF A REPOSITORY FOR HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AT THE YUCCA MOUNTAIN SITE AND REDUCING CERTAIN LEGAL PAYMENTS.

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 a requirement that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission issue a final decision under section 114(d) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10134(d)) approving or disapproving the issuance of a construction authorization for a repository at the Yucca Mountain site (as defined in section 2 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 10101) and reduce legal payments resulting from breach of the standard contract established in section 961.11 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of adoption of this resolution), 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.

SA 586. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING LEGAL FIREARM MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS MAINTAIN ACCESS TO BANKING SERVICES.

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 continuing to ensure all legal firearm manufacturers and retailers have fair and equitable access to banking 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.

SA 587. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ESTABLISH ROYALTY REVENUE ON NEW OR EXISTING HARDROCK MINING OPERATIONS.

(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 establish royalty revenue on new or existing hardrock mining operations on Federal land.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 588. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING A REDUCTION IN REVENUE TO THE RECLAMATION 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 prohibiting any Federal regulatory action or legislative initiative reducing Federal energy revenues due to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), 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.

SA 589. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING A REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL REVENUES DUE TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION 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 prohibiting any Federal regulatory action or legislative initiative that would reduce the amount of Federal energy rents, royalties, and revenues due to the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund established by section 200402(a) of title 54, United States Code, 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.

SA 590. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE STATES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CLEAN AIR AND WATER.

(a) DEFINITION OF LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE STATES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CLEAN AIR AND WATER.—In this section, the term ''legislation that would reduce States' rights and responsibilities for clean air and water'' means any provision of a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would upend the model of cooperative federalism established under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) by imposing additional, top-down Federal regulatory requirements on States.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any legislation that would reduce States' rights and responsibilities for clean air and water.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) 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 (b).

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 591. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE REVENUE TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND.

(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 reduce the energy development revenues due and payable to the Federal Government from oil, gas, coal, or alternative or renewable energy development on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law, which would result in a reduction in revenues to the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund established by section 200402(a) of title 54, United States Code.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 592. Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE REDUCTION OF STATES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

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 Federal regulatory actions and legislative initiatives that interfere with the cooperative federalism model established under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) by imposing additional, top-down Federal regulatory requirements on States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 593. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL ROYALTY REVENUE ON NEW AND EXISTING HARDROCK MINING OPERATIONS.

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 the establishment of Federal royalty revenue on new and existing hardrock mining operations 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.

SA 594. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 22, line 8, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.

On page 22, line 9, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.

On page 22, line 12, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 13, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 16, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 17, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 20, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 21, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 24, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 25, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 3, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 4, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 7, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 8, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 11, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 12, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 15, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 16, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 19, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 20, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 25, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 3, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 4, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 8, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 11, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 12, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 15, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 16, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 19, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 20, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 23, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 24, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 2, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 3, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 6, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 7, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 10, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 11, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.

SA 595. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 23, line 24, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 23, line 25, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 3, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 4, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 7, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 8, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 11, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 12, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 15, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 16, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 19, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 20, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 23, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 24, line 24, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 2, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 3, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 6, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 7, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 10, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 25, line 11, increase the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 23, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 24, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 2, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 3, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 6, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 7, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 10, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 11, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 14, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 15, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 18, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 19, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 22, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 23, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 2, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 3, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 6, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 7, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 10, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 11, decrease the amount by $5,000,000,000.

SA 596. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, line 16, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 17, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 20, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 21, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 24, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 25, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 3, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 4, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 7, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 8, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 11, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 12, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 15, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 16, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 19, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 20, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 23, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 24, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 2, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 22, line 3, increase the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 23, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 24, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 2, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 3, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 6, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 7, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 10, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 11, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 14, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 15, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 18, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 19, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 22, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 23, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 2, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 3, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 6, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 7, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 10, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 11, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.
On page 54, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING RURAL BROADBAND ACCESS.

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 rural broadband access 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.

SA 597. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING CYBERSECURITY AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TRAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS.

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 providing cybersecurity and computer technology training to small business owners 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.

SA 598. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CHINA AND UNITED STATES TREASURY INTEREST INCOME.

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 removing the current preferential tax treatment of interest income for the People's Republic of China 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.

SA 599. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX PARITY FOR ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

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 law, which may include ensuring electronic nicotine delivery systems are subject to comparable excise taxes to other tobacco products, 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.

SA 600. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, WHICH MAY INCLUDE ENSURING CONTINUED, EXPEDIENT INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE MODERNIZATION THROUGH THE GROUND-BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT SYSTEM.

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 national defense, which may include ensuring continued, expedient intercontinental ballistic missile modernization through the ground-based strategic deterrent system, 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.

SA 601. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE NATION'S MEDICAL SUPPLY CHAINS.

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 and strengthening medical supply chains, which may include improving manufacturing and sourcing capacity and capabilities domestically and with allied and partner nations, 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.

SA 602. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX CUTS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES THROUGH CONSOLIDATION OF SIMILARLY-TARGETED FEDERAL PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing per-child Federal tax relief, which may include amending the child tax credit, the earned income tax credit, the head-of-household filings status, the child and dependent care credit, temporary assistance for needy families, and the state and local tax deduction, 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.

SA 603. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING COOPERATION WITH EUROPEAN ALLIES AND DEVELOPING A MUTUAL STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference

reports relating to improving United States foreign policy, which may include increasing cooperation with European allies and developing a mutual strategy to address the People's Republic of China, 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.

SA 604. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING AND DEVELOPING DOMESTIC CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES TO ADDRESS GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE.

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 and developing domestic clean energy technologies to address global climate change, which may include partnerships with the private sector, academic institutions, or nonprofit organizations, 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.

SA 605. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE MAXIMUM PRESSURE SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THERE HAS BEEN A FULL EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGIC IMPACT OF SUCH SANCTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving United States foreign policy, which may include ensuring that the maximum pressure sanctions against Iran remain in place until there has been a full evaluation of the strategic impact of such sanctions, including on the economy, domestic politics, and internal security of Iran, 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.

SA 606. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROHIBIT, LIMIT, OR SUBSTANTIALLY DELAY THE ISSUANCE OF NEW LEASES OR PERMITS ON FEDERAL LAND.

(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 prohibit, limit, or otherwise substantially delay the issuance of new oil and gas leases or drill permits, new coal leases or permits, new hard rock leases or permits, or new uranium leases or permits on Federal land.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 607. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MORE EFFECTIVE TARGETING OF RELIEF.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to measures to ensure the most effective prioritization of economic relief related to the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic, which may include repurposing of previously provided Federal funds directed toward individuals and organizations enduring little or no net economic harm and retargeting such funds toward individuals and organizations enduring the greatest levels of net economic harm, 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.

SA 608. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MORE EFFECTIVE TARGETING OF RELIEF.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to measures to ensure the most effective prioritization of economic relief related to the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic, which may include repurposing of previously provided Federal funds directed toward individuals and organizations enduring little or no net economic harm and retargeting such funds toward individuals and organizations enduring the greatest levels of net economic harm, 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.

SA 609. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $4,000,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $4,000,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $4,080,000,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $4,080,000,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $4,161,600,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $4,161,600,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $4,244,832,000.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $4,244,832,000.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $4,329,728,640.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $4,329,728,640.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $4,416,323,212.80.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $4,416,323,212.80.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $4,504,649,677.06.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $4,504,649,677.06.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $4,594,742,670.60.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $4,594,742,670.60.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $4,686,637,524.01.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $4,686,637,524.01.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $4,780,370,274.49.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $4,780,370,274.49.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $4,000,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $4,000,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $4,080,000,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $4,080,000,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $4,161,600,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $4,161,600,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $4,244,832,000.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $4,244,832,000.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $4,329,728,640.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $4,329,728,640.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $4,416,323,212.80.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $4,416,323,212.80.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $4,504,649,677.06.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $4,504,649,677.06.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $4,594,742,670.60.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $4,594,742,670.60.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $4,686,637,524.01.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $4,686,637,524.01.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $4,780,370,274.49.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $4,780,370,274.49.

SA 610. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $179,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $179,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $182,580,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $182,580,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $186,231,600.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $186,231,600.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $189,956,232.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $189,956,232.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $193,755,356.64.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $193,755,356.64.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $197,630,463.77.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $197,630,463.77.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $201,583,073.05.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $201,583,073.05.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $205,614,734.51.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $205,614,734.51.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $209,727,029.20.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $209,727,029.20.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $213,921,569.78.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $213,921,569.78.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $179,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $179,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $182,580,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $182,580,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $186,231,600.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $186,231,600.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $189,956,232.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $189,956,232.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $193,755,356.64.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $193,755,356.64.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $197,630,463.77.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $197,630,463.77.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $201,583,073.05.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $201,583,073.05.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $205,614,734.51.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $205,614,734.51.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $209,727,029.20.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $209,727,029.20.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $213,921,569.78.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $213,921,569.78.

SA 611. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $700,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $700,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $714,000,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $714,000,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $728,280,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $728,280,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $742,845,600.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $742,845,600.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $757,702,512.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $757,702,512.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $772,856,562.24.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $772,856,562.24.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $788,313,693.48.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $788,313,693.48.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $804,079,967.35.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $804,079,967.35.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $820,161,566.70.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $820,161,566.70.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $836,564,798.04.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $836,564,798.04.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $700,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $700,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $714,000,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $714,000,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $728,280,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $728,280,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $742,845,600.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $742,845,600.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $757,702,512.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $757,702,512.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $772,856,562.24.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $772,856,562.24.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $788,313,693.48.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $788,313,693.48.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $804,079,967.35.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $804,079,967.35.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $820,161,566.70.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $820,161,566.70.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $836,564,798.04.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $836,564,798.04.

SA 612. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $33,921,175.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $33,921,175.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $34,599,598.50.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $34,599,598.50.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $35,291,590.47.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $35,291,590.47.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $35,997,422.28.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $35,997,422.28.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $36,717,370.72.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $36,717,370.72.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $37,451,718.14.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $37,451,718.14.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $38,200,752.50.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $38,200,752.50.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $38,964,767.55.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $38,964,767.55.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $39,744,062.90.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $39,744,062.90.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $40,538,944.16.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $40,538,944.16.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $33,921,175.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $33,921,175.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $34,599,598.50.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $34,599,598.50.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $35,291,590.47.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $35,291,590.47.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $35,997,422.28.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $35,997,422.28.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $36,717,370.72.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $36,717,370.72.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $37,451,718.14.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $37,451,718.14.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $38,200,752.50.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $38,200,752.50.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $38,964,767.55.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $38,964,767.55.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $39,744,062.90.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $39,744,062.90.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $40,538,944.16.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $40,538,944.16.

SA 613. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $16,236,482.40.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $16,236,482.40.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $16,561,212.05.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $16,561,212.05.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $16,892,436.29.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $16,892,436.29.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $17,230,285.01.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $17,230,285.01.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $17,574,890.72.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $17,574,890.72.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $17,926,388.53.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $17,926,388.53.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $16,236,482.40.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $16,236,482.40.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $16,561,212.05.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $16,561,212.05.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $16,892,436.29.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $16,892,436.29.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $17,230,285.01.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $17,230,285.01.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $17,574,890.72.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $17,574,890.72.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $17,926,388.53.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $17,926,388.53.

SA 614. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $17,926,389.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $17,926,389.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $17,926,389.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $17,926,389.

SA 615. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $48,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $48,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $48,960,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $48,960,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $49,939,200.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $49,939,200.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $50,937,984.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $50,937,984.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $51,956,743.68.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $51,956,743.68.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $52,995,878,55.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $52,995,878,55.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $54,055,796.12.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $54,055,796.12.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $55,136,912.05.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $55,136,912.05.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $56,239,650.29.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $56,239,650.29.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $57,364,443.29.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $57,364,443.29.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $48,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $48,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $48,960,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $48,960,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $49,939,200.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $49,939,200.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $50,937,984.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $50,937,984.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $51,956,743.68.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $51,956,743.68.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $52,995,878,55.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $52,995,878,55.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $54,055,796.12.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $54,055,796.12.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $55,136,912.05.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $55,136,912.05.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $56,239,650.29.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $56,239,650.29.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $57,364,443.29.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $57,364,443.29.

SA 616. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $800,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $800,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $816,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $816,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $832,320.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $832,320.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $848,966.40.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $848,966.40.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $865,945.73.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $865,945.73.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $883,264.64.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $883,264.64.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $900,929.94.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $900,929.94.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $918,948.53.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $918,948.53.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $937,327.50.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $937,327.50.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $956,074.05.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $956,074.05.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $800,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $800,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $816,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $816,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $832,320.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $832,320.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $848,966.40.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $848,966.40.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $865,945.73.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $865,945.73.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $883,264.64.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $883,264.64.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $900,929.94.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $900,929.94.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $918,948.53.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $918,948.53.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $937,327.50.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $937,327.50.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $956,074.05.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $956,074.05.

SA 617. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $20,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $20,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $20,400,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $20,400,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $20,808,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $20,808,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $21,224,160.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $21,224,160.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $21,648,643.20.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $21,648,643.20.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $22,081,616.06.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $22,081,616.06.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $22,523,248.39.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $22,523,248.39.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $22,973,713.35.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $22,973,713.35.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $23,433,187.62.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $23,433,187.62.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $23,901,851.37.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $23,901,851.37.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $20,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $20,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $20,400,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $20,400,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $20,808,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $20,808,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $21,224,160.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $21,224,160.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $21,648,643.20.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $21,648,643.20.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $22,081,616.06.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $22,081,616.06.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $22,523,248.39.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $22,523,248.39.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $22,973,713.35.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $22,973,713.35.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $23,433,187.62.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $23,433,187.62.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $23,901,851.37.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $23,901,851.37.

SA 618. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $2,040,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $2,040,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $2,390,185.14.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $2,390,185.14.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $2,040,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $2,040,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $2,390,185.14.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $2,390,185.14.

SA 619. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $22,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $22,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $22,440,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $22,440,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $22,888,800.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $22,888,800.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $23,346,576.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $23,346,576.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $23,813,507.52.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $23,813,507.52.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $24,289,777.67.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $24,289,777.67.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $24,775,573.22.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $24,775,573.22.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $25,271,084.69.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $25,271,084.69.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $25,776,506.38.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $25,776,506.38.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $26,292,036.51.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $26,292,036.51.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $22,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $22,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $22,440,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $22,440,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $22,888,800.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $22,888,800.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $23,346,576.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $23,346,576.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $23,813,507.52.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $23,813,507.52.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $24,289,777.67.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $24,289,777.67.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $24,775,573.22.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $24,775,573.22.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $25,271,084.69.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $25,271,084.69.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $25,776,506.38.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $25,776,506.38.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $26,292,036.51.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $26,292,036.51.

SA 620. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $150,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $150,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $153,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $153,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $156,060.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $156,060.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $179,263.89.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $179,263.89.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $150,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $150,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $153,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $153,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $156,060.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $156,060.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $179,263.89.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $179,263.89.

SA 621. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $300,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $300,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $306,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $306,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $312,120.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $312,120.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $318,362.40.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $318,362.40.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $324,729.65.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $324,729.65.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $331,224.24.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $331,224.24.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $337,848.73.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $337,848.73.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $344,605.70.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $344,605.70.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $351,497.81.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $351,497.81.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $358,527.77.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $358,527.77.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $300,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $300,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $306,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $306,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $312,120.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $312,120.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $318,362.40.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $318,362.40.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $324,729.65.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $324,729.65.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $331,224.24.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $331,224.24.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $337,848.73.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $337,848.73.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $344,605.70.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $344,605.70.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $351,497.81.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $351,497.81.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $358,527.77.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $358,527.77.

SA 622. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $14,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $14,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $14,280,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $14,280,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $14,565,600.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $14,565,600.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $14,856,912.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $14,856,912.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $15,154,050.24.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $15,154,050.24.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $15,457,131.24.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $15,457,131.24.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $15,766,273.87.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $15,766,273.87.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $16,081,599.35.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $16,081,599.35.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $16,403,231.33.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $16,403,231.33.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $16,731,295.96.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $16,731,295.96.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $14,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $14,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $14,280,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $14,280,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $14,565,600.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $14,565,600.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $14,856,912.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $14,856,912.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $15,154,050.24.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $15,154,050.24.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $15,457,131.24.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $15,457,131.24.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $15,766,273.87.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $15,766,273.87.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $16,081,599.35.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $16,081,599.35.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $16,403,231.33.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $16,403,231.33.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $16,731,295.96.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $16,731,295.96.

SA 623. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $37,500,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $37,500,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $38,250,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $38,250,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $39,015,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $39,015,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $39,795,300.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $39,795,300.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $40,591,206.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $40,591,206.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $41,403,030.12.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $41,403,030.12.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $42,231,090.72.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $42,231,090.72.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $43,075,712.54.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $43,075,712.54.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $43,937,226.79.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $43,937,226.79.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $44,815,971.32.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $44,815,971.32.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $37,500,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $37,500,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $38,250,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $38,250,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $39,015,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $39,015,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $39,795,300.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $39,795,300.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $40,591,206.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $40,591,206.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $41,403,030.12.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $41,403,030.12.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $42,231,090.72.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $42,231,090.72.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $43,075,712.54.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $43,075,712.54.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $43,937,226.79.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $43,937,226.79.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $44,815,971.32.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $44,815,971.32.

SA 624. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $25,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $25,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $25,500.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $25,500.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $26,010.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $26,010.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $26,530.20.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $26,530.20.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $27,060.80.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $27,060.80.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $27,602.02.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $27,602.02.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $28,154.06.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $28,154.06.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $28,717.14.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $28,717.14.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $29,291.48.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $29,291.48.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $29,877.31.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $29,877.31.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $25,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $25,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $25,500.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $25,500.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $26,010.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $26,010.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $26,530.20.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $26,530.20.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $27,060.80.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $27,060.80.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $27,602.02.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $27,602.02.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $28,154.06.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $28,154.06.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $28,717.14.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $28,717.14.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $29,291.48.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $29,291.48.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $29,877.31.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $29,877.31.

SA 625. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $17,926,389.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $17,926,389.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $15,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $15,300,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $15,606,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $15,918,120.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $16,236,482.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $16,561,212.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $16,892,436.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $17,230,285.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $17,574,891.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $17,926,389.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $17,926,389.

SA 626. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $30,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $30,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $30,600.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $30,600.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $31,212.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $31,212.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $31,836.24.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $31,836.24.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $32,472.96.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $32,472.96.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $33,122.42.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $33,122.42.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $33,784.87.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $33,784.87.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $34,460.57.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $34,460.57.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $35,149.78.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $35,149.78.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $35,852.78.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $35,852.78.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $30,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $30,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $30,600.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $30,600.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $31,212.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $31,212.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $31,836.24.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $31,836.24.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $32,472.96.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $32,472.96.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $33,122.42.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $33,122.42.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $33,784.87.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $33,784.87.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $34,460.57.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $34,460.57.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $35,149.78.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $35,149.78.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $35,852.78.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $35,852.78.

SA 627. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $2,040,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $2,040,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $2,390,185.14.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $2,390,185.14.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $2,040,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $2,040,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $2,080,800.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $2,122,416.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $2,164,864.32.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $2,208,161.61.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $2,252,324.84.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $2,297,371.34.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $2,343,318.76.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $2,390,185.14.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $2,390,185.14.

SA 628. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $33,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $33,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $33,660,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $33,660,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $34,333,200.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $34,333,200.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $35,019,864.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $35,019,864.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $35,720,261.28.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $35,720,261.28.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $36,434,666.51.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $36,434,666.51.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $37,163,359.84.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $37,163,359.84.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $37,906,627.03.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $37,906,627.03.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $38,664,759.57.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $38,664,759.57.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $39,438,054.76.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $39,438,054.76.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $33,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $33,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $33,660,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $33,660,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $34,333,200.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $34,333,200.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $35,019,864.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $35,019,864.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $35,720,261.28.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $35,720,261.28.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $36,434,666.51.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $36,434,666.51.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $37,163,359.84.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $37,163,359.84.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $37,906,627.03.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $37,906,627.03.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $38,664,759.57.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $38,664,759.57.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $39,438,054.76.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $39,438,054.76.

SA 629. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $10,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $10,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $10,200,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $10,200,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $10,404,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $10,404,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $10,612,080.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $10,612,080.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $10,824,321.60.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $10,824,321.60.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $11,040,808.03.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $11,040,808.03.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $11,261,624.19.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $11,261,624.19.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $11,486,856.68.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $11,486,856.68.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $11,716,593.81.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $11,716,593.81.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $11,950,925.69.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $11,950,925.69.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $10,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $10,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $10,200,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $10,200,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $10,404,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $10,404,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $10,612,080.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $10,612,080.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $10,824,321.60.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $10,824,321.60.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $11,040,808.03.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $11,040,808.03.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $11,261,624.19.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $11,261,624.19.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $11,486,856.68.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $11,486,856.68.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $11,716,593.81.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $11,716,593.81.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $11,950,925.69.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $11,950,925.69.

SA 630. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $45,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $45,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $45,900,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $45,900,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $46,818,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $46,818,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $47,754,360.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $47,754,360.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $48,709,447.20.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $48,709,447.20.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $49,683,636.14.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $49,683,636.14.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $50,677,308.87.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $50,677,308.87.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $51,690,855.04.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $51,690,855.04.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $52,724,672.15.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $52,724,672.15.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $53,779,165.59.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $53,779,165.59.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $45,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $45,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $45,900,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $45,900,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $46,818,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $46,818,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $47,754,360.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $47,754,360.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $48,709,447.20.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $48,709,447.20.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $49,683,636.14.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $49,683,636.14.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $50,677,308.87.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $50,677,308.87.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $51,690,855.04.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $51,690,855.04.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $52,724,672.15.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $52,724,672.15.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $53,779,165.59.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $53,779,165.59.

SA 631. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $150,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $150,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $153,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $153,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $156,060.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $156,060.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $179,263.89.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $179,263.89.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $150,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $150,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $153,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $153,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $156,060.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $156,060.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $159,181.20.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $162,364.82.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $165,612.12.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $168,924.36.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $172,302.85.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $175,748.91.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $179,263.89.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $179,263.89.

SA 632. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $575,000,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $575,000,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $586,500,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $586,500,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $598,230,000.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $598,230,000.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $610,194,600.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $610,194,600.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $622,398,492.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $622,398,492.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $634,846,461.84.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $634,846,461.84.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $647,543,391.08.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $647,543,391.08.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $660,494,258.90.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $660,494,258.90.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $673,704,144.08.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $673,704,144.08.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $687,178,226.96.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $687,178,226.96.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $575,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $575,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $586,500,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $586,500,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $598,230,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $598,230,000.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $610,194,600.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $610,194,600.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $622,398,492.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $622,398,492.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $634,846,461.84.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $634,846,461.84.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $647,543,391.08.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $647,543,391.08.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $660,494,258.90.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $660,494,258.90.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $673,704,144.08.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $673,704,144.08.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $687,178,226.96.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $687,178,226.96.

SA 633. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $5,899,141,175.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $5,899,141,175.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $6,017,123,998.50.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $6,017,123,998.50.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $6,137,466,478.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $6,137,466,478.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $6,620,215,808.04.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $6,620,215,808.04.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $6,385,420,124.20.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $6,385,420,124.20.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $6,513,128,526.68.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $6,513,128,526.68.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $6,643,391,097.22.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $6,643,391,097.22.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $6,776,258,919.16.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $6,776,258,919.16.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $6,911,784,097.55.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $6,911,784,097.55.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $7,050,019,779.50.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $7,050,019,779.50.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $5,899,141,175.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $5,899,141,175.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $6,017,123,998.50.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $6,017,123,998.50.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $6,137,466,478.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $6,137,466,478.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $6,620,215,808.04.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $6,620,215,808.04.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $6,385,420,124.20.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $6,385,420,124.20.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $6,513,128,526.68.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $6,513,128,526.68.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $6,643,391,097.22.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $6,643,391,097.22.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $6,776,258,919.16.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $6,776,258,919.16.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $6,911,784,097.55.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $6,911,784,097.55.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $7,050,019,779.50.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $7,050,019,779.50.

SA 634. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $130,265,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $130,265,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $132,870,300.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $132,870,300.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $135,527,706.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $135,527,706.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $138,238,260.12.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $138,238,260.12.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $141,003,025.32.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $141,003,025.32.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $143,823,085.83.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $143,823,085.83.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $146,699,547.55.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $146,699,547.55.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $149,633,538.50.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $149,633,538.50.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $152,626,209.27.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $152,626,209.27.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $155,678,733.45.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $155,678,733.45.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $130,265,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $130,265,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $132,870,300.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $132,870,300.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $135,527,706.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $135,527,706.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $138,238,260.12.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $138,238,260.12.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $141,003,025.32.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $141,003,025.32.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $143,823,085.83.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $143,823,085.83.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $146,699,547.55.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $146,699,547.55.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $149,633,538.50.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $149,633,538.50.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $152,626,209.27.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $152,626,209.27.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $155,678,733.45.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $155,678,733.45.

SA 635. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $700,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $700,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $714,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $714,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $728,280.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $728,280.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $742,845.60.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $742,845.60.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $757,702.51.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $757,702.51.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $772,856.56.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $772,856.56.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $788,313.69.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $788,313.69.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $804,079.97.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $804,079.97.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $820,161.57.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $820,161.57.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $836,564.80.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $836,564.80.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $700,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $700,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $714,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $714,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $728,280.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $728,280.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $742,845.60.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $742,845.60.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $757,702.51.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $757,702.51.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $772,856.56.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $772,856.56.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $788,313.69.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $788,313.69.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $804,079.97.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $804,079.97.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $820,161.57.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $820,161.57.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $836,564.80.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $836,564.80.

SA 636. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $200,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $200,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $204,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $204,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $208,080.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $208,080.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $212,241.60.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $212,241.60.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $216,486.43.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $216,486.43.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $220,816.16.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $220,816.16.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $225,232.48.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $225,232.48.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $229,737.13.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $229,737.13.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $234,331.88.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $234,331.88.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $239,018.51.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $239,018.51.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $200,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $200,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $204,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $204,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $208,080.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $208,080.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $212,241.60.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $212,241.60.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $216,486.43.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $216,486.43.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $220,816.16.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $220,816.16.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $225,232.48.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $225,232.48.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $229,737.13.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $229,737.13.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $234,331.88.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $234,331.88.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $239,018.51.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $239,018.51.

SA 637. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by $100,000.
On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by $100,000.
On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $102,000.
On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $102,000.
On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by $104,040.
On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by $104,040.
On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by $106,120.80.
On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by $106,120.80.
On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by $108,243.22.
On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by $108,243.22.
On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by $110,408.08.
On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by $110,408.08.
On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by $112,616.24.
On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by $112,616.24.
On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by $114,868.57.
On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by $114,868.57.
On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by $117,165.94.
On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by $117,165.94.
On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by $119,509.26.
On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by $119,509.26.
On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $100,000.
On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $100,000.
On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by $102,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $102,000.
On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by $104,040.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $104,040.
On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by $106,120.80.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $106,120.80.
On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by $108,243.22.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $108,243.22.
On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by $110,408.08.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $110,408.08.
On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by $112,616.24.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $112,616.24.
On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by $114,868.57.
On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by $114,868.57.
On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by $117,165.94.
On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by $117,165.94.
On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by $119,509.26.
On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by $119,509.26.

SA 638. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AMTRAK LONG-DISTANCE PASSENGER RAIL ROUTES.

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 preservation and restoration of daily service of Amtrak long-distance passenger rail routes 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.

SA 639. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FROM EVER AGAIN FACILITATING THE TRANSFER OF "PALLETS OF CASH" TO THE IRANIAN REGIME OR OTHER STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM.

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 the United States Government from ever again facilitating the transfer of funds to the Iranian regime or any other state sponsor of terrorism, as the Obama administration did by transferring ''pallets of cash'' to the Iranian regime in January 2016, 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.

SA 640. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REMOVING IMMUNITY FOR INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDERS.

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 removing immunity for interactive computer service providers that use algorithms to target and amplify content to users without the specific request of the user to see the content 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.

SA 641. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT NEITHER PLANNED PARENTHOOD NOR ANY AFFILIATE OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD IS MADE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE A LOAN UNDER THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

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 that neither Planned Parenthood nor any affiliate of Planned Parenthood is made eligible to receive a loan under the Paycheck Protection Program of the Small Business Administration 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.

SA 642. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SASSE, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RETAINING CHINESE MILITARY ENTITIES ON THE ENTITY LIST.

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 retaining entities that are owned or controlled by, or provide material support to, the military of the People's Republic of China, on the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce, 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.

SA 643. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE PROCUREMENT OF ZERO EMISSIONS VEHICLE MANUFACTURED IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND VEHICLES THAT INCLUDE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURED IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

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 electrification of the Federal motor vehicle fleet and prohibiting the Federal Government from purchasing any zero emissions vehicle manufactured in the People's Republic of China or any vehicle that includes components manufactured in the People's Republic of China 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.

SA 644. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE'S GREEN CLIMATE FUND.

(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 relates to funding the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Green Climate Fund or any international organization created to support the Paris Climate Agreement.

(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).

SA 645. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO KEEPING ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT FOCUSED ON THE PROTECTION OF WATER QUALITY.

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 keeping activities carried out under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) focused on the protection of water quality, maintaining bright lines for Federal jurisdiction under that Act, and guaranteeing clear and unambiguous exemptions under that Act for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim that they are not seeking to regulate under that 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.

SA 646. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PAYMENT OF HAZARDOUS DUTY PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PERFORMING DUTY IN RESPONSE TO CIVIL UNREST IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN SUPPORT OF HOMELAND 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 civil unrest response, which may include hazardous duty pay for members of the Armed Forces in support of homeland 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.

SA 647. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MODERNIZING THE NUCLEAR TRIAD WEAPON SYSTEMS.

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 nuclear deterrent modernization, which may include, consistent with the New START Treaty, bombers, land-based missiles, and submarine-based missiles delivery systems, 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.

SA 648. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS RELATING TO JUDICIAL REVIEW OF A RULE TO DELIST A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES DURING THE POST-DELISTING MONITORING PERIOD REQUIRED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.

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 the expenditure of funds relating to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), which may include judicial review of a rule to delist a threatened or endangered species during the post-delisting monitoring period required under that 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.

SA 649. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING OPEN 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 prioritizing businesses that remained open for a certain amount of days in 2020 for access to the COVID–19 vaccines and testing, 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.

SA 650. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN THE LOSS OF EMPLOYER SPONSORED HEALTH INSURANCE.

(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 result in the loss of employer sponsored health insurance.

(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).

SA 651. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 652. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM TO RESEARCH, DEVELOP, AND DEMONSTRATE NEW ADVANCEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR CONTAINMENT VENTILATION SYSTEMS.

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 establishment of a partnership program to research, develop, and demonstrate new advancements with respect to nuclear containment ventilation systems 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.

SA 653. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

SA 654. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING INFRINGEMENT 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, which may include infringement of that free exercise in employment 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.

SA 655. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 656. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FOSSIL FUELS.

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 the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing any rule or guidance that bans the domestic production of fossil fuels, including coal, natural gas, and oil, 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.

SA 657. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A REQUIREMENT THAT ANY NEW ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE UNITED STATES WITH ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY OR COUNTRIES NOT RESULT IN SERIOUS HARM TO THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in shipping domestic jobs overseas or other serious harm to the economy of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 658. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROPOSING, FINALIZING, OR ISSUING ANY REGULATION THAT WOULD CAUSE BLACKOUTS OR REDUCE THE RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICAL GRID.

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 the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or issuing any regulation that would cause blackouts or reduce the reliability of the electrical grid 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.

SA 659. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPEDITING ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PERMITTING PROCESSES FOR THE CARBON DIOXIDE PIPELINE NETWORK AND CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS.

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 expediting environmental review and permitting processes to enable the significant expansion of the carbon dioxide pipeline network and carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 660. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL AGENCIES FROM PROPOSING, FINALIZING, OR ISSUING ANY REGULATION OR GUIDANCE PURSUANT TO NEPA THAT WOULD INCREASE THE COST, OR DELAY THE COMPLETION, OF HIGHWAY OR BRIDGE PROJECTS.

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 Federal agencies from proposing, finalizing, or issuing any regulation or guidance pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) that would increase the cost, or delay the completion, of highway or bridge projects 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.

SA 661. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FURTHER STREAMLINING THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PERMITTING PROCESSES FOR ENERGY PROJECTS.

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 further streamlining the environmental review and permitting processes for energy projects, including wind, solar, coal, natural gas, nuclear, hydropower, and geothermal electricity generation projects, and for electric transmission lines 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.

SA 662. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 40___. DUPLICATION DETERMINATIONS BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.

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

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

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

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

SA 663. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING MAXIMUM PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN INSTANTANEOUS PAYMENTS.

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 maximum private sector participation in instantaneous payments and settlements service programs 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.

SA 664. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING RURAL COMMUNITIES IN ALLOCATING FEDERAL GRANT RESOURCES.

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 prioritizing rural communities in allocating Federal grant resources 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.

SA 665. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN MILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND MILITARY TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS.

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 directing the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to prioritize Federal investment in military infrastructure projects and military transportation corridors that meet future operational and logistical requirements that address national strategic objectives 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.

SA 666. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING WOMEN FROM EFFORTS TO EXPAND DANGEROUS MAIL-ORDER OR DO-IT-YOURSELF ABORTIONS.

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 women from any changes to requirements under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (21 U.S.C. 355 et seq.) that would expand mail-order or do-it-yourself abortions, 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.

SA 667. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TAX TREATMENT OF CASUALTY LOSSES OF UNCUT TIMBER.

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 a special rule and tax deduction for certain casualty losses of uncut timber. 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.

SA 668. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(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 reduce the conditions for participation, including work requirements, established under section 6(d) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)) for participation in the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under that Act (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(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).

SA 669. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAKING CERTAIN DUTIES IMPOSED ON GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AVAILABLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING AND OTHER BORDER SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SOUTHWEST BORDER.

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 making certain duties imposed on goods imported from the People's Republic of China available for the construction of fencing and other border security improvements on the southwest border, 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.

SA 670. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR STATE FIREARM OWNERSHIP DATABASES.

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 Federal funding for State firearm ownership databases 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.

SA 671. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT RURAL AND UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO COVID–19 VACCINATIONS.

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 that rural and underserved communities have equal access to COVID–19 vaccinations, 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.

SA 672. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY.

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 programs that support substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery 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.

SA 673. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ATTACKS ON STATE-BASED INSURANCE REGULATORY REGIMES.

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 limiting the Department of the Treasury and the Federal financial regulators from imposing European-style international insurance capital standards or otherwise undermining the unique State-based insurance regulatory system in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 674. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE INCREASE OF ENERGY PRICES FOR LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS DURING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

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 any Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action that would increase energy prices for low- and moderate-income households during any period during which a national emergency has been declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) 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.

SA 675. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION.

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 composition of the leadership structure of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, which may include establishing a 5-member bipartisan commission to head the Bureau, 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.

SA 676. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO POLITICALLY DISFAVORED INDUSTRIES' ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES.

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 limiting federal financial regulators from enacting policies that damage, restrict, or preclude federally legal politically disfavored industries from accessing financial services, or that prioritize politically favored industries' access to financial 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.

SA 677. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING ACCOUNTABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE FUNDING OF THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION.

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 Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection through the congressional appropriations process, which may include making amounts so appropriated subject to apportionment for the purposes of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, and revoking the authority of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to transfer funds to the Bureau, 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.

SA 678. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving relations between the United States and Canada, increasing energy trade between the two nations, and reducing transportation emissions through the approval of the importation of oil from Canada to the United States through the Keystone XL Pipeline by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 679. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXTENDING SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to extending tax relief for small businesses 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.

SA 680. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE TAXES DURING ANY PERIOD IN WHICH A NATIONAL EMERGENCY HAS BEEN DECLARED WITH RESPECT TO 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 changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to 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.

SA 681. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST A RECONCILIATION BILL THAT PROVIDES ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CORONAVIRUS RELIEF BEFORE OMB PROVIDES A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF ALL FUNDING FOR CORONAVIRUS RELIEF.

(a) COVERED PERIOD.—In this section, the term ''covered period'' means the period beginning on the date of adoption of this resolution and ending on the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget submits a written report to Congress on the status of all funding for coronavirus relief provided before such date of adoption, including the status of outlays of such funding.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—During the covered period, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2002, or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, that contains spending provisions relating to the coronavirus.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) 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 (b).

SA 682. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALLOWING A CHILD TAX CREDIT TO PREGNANT MOMS FOR THEIR UNBORN CHILDREN.

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 allowing pregnant moms to claim the child tax credit with respect to their unborn children 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.

SA 683. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING TAXES OR FEES 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 environmental or tax laws, which may include prohibiting any Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action that would implement a tax or fee on carbon emissions, a cap-and-trade system, or any similar carbon pricing mechanism, 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.

SA 684. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE ROYALTIES FROM LEASING ON FEDERAL LAND OR THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

(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 reduce royalties from leasing on Federal land or the outer Continental shelf.

(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).

SA 685. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT USES FEDERAL FUNDS TO INFLICT PAIN NOT INTENDED TO IMPROVE THE MEDICAL OUTCOME FOR THE CHILD ON AN UNBORN CHILD.

(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 uses Federal funds to inflict pain not intended to improve the medical outcome for the child on an unborn child (except for in cases of rape, incest, or, in reasonable medical judgment, the abortion is necessary to save the life of the mother).

(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).

SA 686. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES HONORING ITS COMMITMENT TO THE FUNDING LEVELS AGREED TO IN THE 2016 SECURITY ASSISTANCE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED BY THE UNITED STATES AND 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 Government of the United States honoring its commitment to the funding levels agreed to in the 2016 security assistance memorandum of understanding signed by the United States and Israel 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.

SA 687. Mr. GRAHAM proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING AND PROTECTING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, JOINT DECLARATIONS, OR PROCLAMATIONS ENTERED INTO BY THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

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 protecting international agreements, joint declarations, or proclamations entered into by the United States and Mexico, which may include the Remain in Mexico program, which requires foreign nationals seeking assistance at the United States-Mexico border to wait in Mexico for the results, 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.

SA 688. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DEFUNDING THE POLICE.

(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 results in a reduction of Federal funding for police programs.

(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).

SA 689. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO INTERFERE WITH THE SPECIAL COUNSEL INVESTIGATION INTO THE CROSSFIRE HURRICANE INVESTIGATION OR WITH THE DELAWARE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE INVESTIGATION INTO HUNTER BIDEN.

(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 uses Federal funds to interfere in any way with Special Counsel John Durham's investigation into the Crossfire Hurricane investigation or with the investigation by the Delaware U.S. Attorney's Office into Hunter Biden.

(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).

SA 690. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ACCESS TO PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT DURING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.

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 access to personal protective equipment during public health emergencies, which may include increasing procurement of personal protective equipment for the Strategic National Stockpile and other Federal agencies from domestic sources, as appropriate and consistent with existing law, 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.

SA 691. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE EFFECT ON UNEMPLOYMENT OF THE REVOCATION OF FEDERAL PERMITS.

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 loss of jobs due to the revocation of Federal permits, which may include pipeline construction permits, 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.

SA 692. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT FEDERAL FUNDS FOR KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 EDUCATION TO DIRECTLY FOLLOW LOW-INCOME OR DISABLED STUDENTS.

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 initiatives to support Federal funds for kindergarten through grade 12 education to directly follow low-income or disabled students 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.

SA 693. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALLEVIATING DISPROPORTIONATE REGULATORY BURDENS ON COMMUNITY BANKS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to alleviating disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks, 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.

SA 694. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A BORDER SECURITY FEE ON CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCE TRANSFERS.

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 requiring the imposition of a border security fee on international remittance transfers originating from the United States if the sender is unable to verify lawful presence in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 695. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SUBSIDIZING THE PAYMENT OF STATE OR LOCAL PENSION OBLIGATIONS.

(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 subsidize the payment of pension obligations by State or local governmental entities, except for any subsidies of employee salaries where such salaries involve payments to pension plans.

(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).

SA 696. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

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 Government operations, which may include provisions related to instituting funding mechanisms in the event of a lapse in funding, 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.

SA 697. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BUDGET PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS SUCH AS ELIMINATING VOTE-A-RAMAS.

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 significantly improving the budget process, which may include eliminating vote-a-ramas, 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.

SA 698. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING THE SUBMISSION OF A REPORT REGARDING THE MICROLOAN PROGRAM OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION BEFORE ANY ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS MAY BE APPROPRIATED TO CARRY OUT THAT PROGRAM.

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 additional appropriations from being made to carry out the program under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) until the Administrator of the Small Business Administration submits to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report detailing how much assistance under that program has been provided to intermediaries in total in fiscal year 2021 (including an analysis of the impact of the requirement under paragraph (7)(B)(i) of such section 7(m) on the provision of that assistance) and how much assistance during fiscal year 2021 has been provided to intermediaries serving rural areas 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.

SA 699. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS AID AND THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

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 providing that an entity that receives assistance under any State or local government small business aid program (including the State Small Business Credit Initiative) may not, after the date of adoption of this resolution, receive a loan under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) for the same expenses and period of time covered by such assistance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 700. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. TUBERVILLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LEGISLATION RELATING TO PARITY OR FAIRNESS IN SPORTS.

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 parity or fairness in sports, which may include restrictions on Department of Education funding for institutions that allow the participation of transgender athletes in female sporting programs, 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.

SA 701. Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE CLOSURE OF THE OFFICES OF THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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 the closure of the offices of the Economic Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture in Kansas City, Missouri, 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.

SA 702. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL PERMITTING RULES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AFFECTED BY AN EMERGENCY OR DISASTER.

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 permitting rules for infrastructure that is affected by an emergency or disaster declared by the President, which may include modifying the limitation that the repair, reconstruction, restoration, retrofitting, or replacement of a road, highway, bridge, tunnel, transit facility, or ancillary transportation facility damaged by an emergency or disaster is required to be in the same location and use the same design as before that emergency or disaster, 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.

SA 703. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE DENALI COMMISSION.

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 the Denali Commission, which may include maintaining public infrastructure such as water supplies, sewage systems, buildings, pipelines, roads, and airports estimated in the 2018 National Climate Assessment 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.

SA 704. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING MARITIME SECURITY CAPABILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARCTIC.

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 maritime security capabilities and infrastructure development in the Arctic, which may include the construction of strategic seaports, polar security cutters, pier and facility enhancements, and polar satellite communications coverage, 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.

SA 705. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPEDITING THE DEPLOYMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS THROUGH THE USE OF STREAMLINED FEDERAL PERMITTING PROCESSES.

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 expediting the deployment of infrastructure and transportation projects through the use of streamlined Federal permitting processes and other permitting improvements to deliver stimulus and transportation improvements faster, more efficiently, and more effectively 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.

SA 706. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DECREASING FISHING ACCESS WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND APPROVAL BY THE IMPACTED REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL.

(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 decrease fishing access without consultation with stakeholders and approval by the impacted Regional Fishery Management Council.

(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).

SA 707. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING BROAD STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REGARDING FISHERIES IMPACTS PRIOR TO DESIGNATING ANY MARINE PROTECTED AREAS TO ACHIEVE CONSERVING AT LEAST 30 PERCENT OF U.S. WATERS BY 2030.

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 broad stakeholder engagement regarding fisheries impacts prior to designating any Marine Protected Areas to achieve conserving at least 30 percent of U.S. waters by 2030, which may include prior approval of the designation by the relevant Regional Fishery Management Council 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.

SA 708. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SA 709. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL RELIEF PAYMENTS TO STATES, CITIES, AND 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 Federal relief payments to States, cities, and local governments, which may include limitations preventing States, cities, and local governments from using Federal relief payments to fund budget deficits, debts, or pension shortfalls that are not directly related to expenses incurred due to 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.

SA 710. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HARMONIZING THE FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE (FMAP) FOR MEDICAID EXPANSION STATES TO THE TRADITIONAL FMAP RATES.

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 harmonizing the Federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for Medicaid expansion States to the traditional FMAP rates by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, 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.

SA 711. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONDEMNING UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES THAT TOLERATE THE DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC CONDUCT OF ADVOCATES OF THE BOYCOTT, DIVESTMENT, AND SANCTIONS (BDS) MOVEMENT ON CAMPUS.

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 condemning United States universities and colleges that tolerate the discriminatory antisemitic conduct of advocates of the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement on campus 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.

SA 712. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING SOCIAL ISOLATION IN NURSING HOMES BY ENCOURAGING THE USE OF TECHNOLOGIES TO ENSURE THAT NURSING HOME RESIDENTS CAN COMMUNICATE WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY MEMBERS.

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 social isolation in nursing facilities and skilled nursing facilities which may include encouraging the use of technologies to promote virtual visitation and to ensure that nursing home residents can communicate with friends and family members, 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.

SA 713. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING LEGAL ENERGY BUSINESSES MAINTAIN ACCESS TO BANKING SERVICES.

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 continuing to ensure all legal fossil fuel and energy businesses have fair and equitable access to banking 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.

SA 714. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STATE-ORGANIZED WILDFIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LAND.

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 State-organized wildfire prevention activities on Federal land 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.

SA 715. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S.

Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT.

(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 provide funding for the purposes of entering into or implementing the Paris Climate Agreement or implementing or complying with any Nationally Determined Contribution of the United States established under that agreement.

(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).

(c) PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Paris Climate Agreement'' means the decision by the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015.

SA 716. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

SA 717. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FUND ASSISTANCE TO OR IMPROVED TRADE AND INVESTMENT WITH ZIMBABWE UNLESS THE CONDITIONS OF THE ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2001 ARE MET.

(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 provide funding for assistance to or support improved trade and investment with Zimbabwe unless the conditions for a stronger United States bilateral relationship with Zimbabwe, including in the areas of trade and investment, set forth in the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note), are met.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 718. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the elimination of waste in the implementation of Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership programs 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.

SA 719. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

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 democratic transitions in Sub-Saharan Africa 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.

SA 720. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUPPORT TO COUNTERTERRORISM AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE IN THE SAHEL WITHOUT ACTIVE COOPERATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE TO RESOLVE THE ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN CAMEROON.

(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 provides direct or indirect support to counterterrorism and development efforts of the Government of France in the Sahel without active cooperation from the Government of France to resolve the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 721. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD COMPROMISE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO THE GRAND ETHIOPIAN RENAISSANCE DAM.

(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 compromises the neutrality of the United States in tripartite negotiations between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan relating to the filling and operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 722. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IS CONTINGENT ON ANTI-CORRUPTION AND DEMOCRATIC REFORMS.

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 development assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo is contingent on anti-corruption and democratic reforms 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.

SA 723. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SUPPORTING THE ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

(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 provide for the issuance of Special Drawing Rights at the International Monetary Fund to Venezuela, Iran, Syria, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, Zimbabwe, or Cuba.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 724. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PRIORITIZATION OF THE MILITARIZATION OF THE ARCTIC.

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 prioritization, over other concerns, of the militarization of the Arctic, including Russian and Chinese activities in the region, 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.

SA 725. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RISKS POSED TO UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY BY CHINESE TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ACTIVITIES.

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 People's Republic of China, which may include the recognition of the risks posed to United States national security by Chinese telecommunications equipment and activities on the continent of Europe and in member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other allies 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.

SA 726. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TERMINATION OF TITLE IV OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 WITH RESPECT TO PRODUCTS OF UZBEKISTAN, KAZAKHSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, AND TURKMENISTAN.

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 relating to Central Asia, which may include the termination of the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Jackson-Vanik amendment'') with respect to products of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, 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.

SA 727. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE CONCLUSION OF A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BY THE END OF 2021 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which may include proposals for the conclusion of a free trade agreement by the end of 2021 between the United States and the United Kingdom, 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.

SA 728. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD WAIVE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS TO AUTHORIZE BEFORE APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CORONAVIRUS 2019 RESPONSE.

(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 waives requirements under section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), or section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)) to authorize before appropriating United States foreign assistance for the international Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) response.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 729. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO UNITED STATES GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY AND THE INTERNATIONAL CORONAVIRUS 2019 RESPONSE.

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 authorization of United States foreign assistance funds to enhance the global health security and diplomacy of the United States, including by responding to the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic overseas, 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.

SA 730. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING GLOBAL AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO VACCINES FOR THE CORONAVIRUS 2019.

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 expansion of global availability and access to vaccines for the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID–19), which may include providing vaccines to key allies and withholding or conditioning United States participation in COVAX pending certification that COVAX will not accept, procure, or distribute Chinese origin vaccines with substandard reliability, 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.

SA 731. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AFFIRMING THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA COMMITTED GENOCIDE AGAINST PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM UYGHURS AND OTHER ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORITY GROUPS IN XINJIANG.

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 measures affirming that the Government of the People's Republic of China committed genocide against the predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang 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.

SA 732. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING TO SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT UNLESS THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT CEASES ITS PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF ISRAELI ACTIONS IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 provide funding to support the International Criminal Court, until the International Criminal Court ceases its preliminary examination of Israeli actions in the Palestinian territories.

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

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

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

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

SA 733. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING TO SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT UNLESS THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT CEASES ITS INVESTIGATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 provide funding to support the International Criminal Court, until the International Criminal Court ceases its investigation of members of the United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

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

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

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

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

SA 734. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COVID–19 VACCINATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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 prioritizing assistance for the international distribution of COVID–19 vaccines to countries that are allies or close partners of the United States and where China and Russia are actively pushing to sell, donate, or otherwise provide COVID–19 vaccines with substandard reliability 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.

SA 735. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COVID–19 VACCINATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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 prioritizing assistance for the international distribution of COVID–19 vaccines, including actual vaccine dosages, to strategically important partners of the United States, according to criteria established in the 2017 National Security Strategy and the unclassified and classified versions of the 2018 National Defense Strategy 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.

SA 736. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT WITH TAIWAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to United States Government engagement with Taiwan, which may include efforts to ensure that the Department of State does not reverse the decision to rescind ''Guidelines of Relations with Taiwan'' and other policies that constrain extensive, close, and friendly relations between the United States and Taiwan 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.

SA 737. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO UNITED STATES DEFENSE TIES WITH TAIWAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to United States defense ties with Taiwan, which may include efforts to ensure that the Department of State conducts transfers of defense articles to Taiwan according to a regularized process, including by avoiding the bundling of such transfers, 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.

SA 738. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA THAT ENSURE NO TRADING AWAY OF VITAL UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

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 negotiations between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) on climate change, which may include efforts to ensure that the United States does not enter into any agreement with the PRC with respect to climate change based on the United States trading away its interests or pursuing policies contrary to United States interests in exchange for cooperation or future promises of cooperation by the People's Republic of China on climate change 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.

SA 739. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BOLSTERING UNITED STATES SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC.

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 bolstering United States security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific,

which may include increasing funding for Foreign Military Financing and International Military Education and Training to United States partners, 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.

SA 740. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE.

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 office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, which may require that a nomination for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Presidential Envoy is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 741. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR IRAN.

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 office of the Special Representative for Iran of the Department of State, which may require that a nomination for the Special Representative for Iran be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Representative for Iran is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 742. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE.

(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 provide funding for the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate until a nomination for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate has been confirmed by the Senate.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 743. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SPECIAL ENVOY FOR IRAN.

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 office of the Special Envoy for Iran, which may require that a nomination for the Special Envoy for Iran be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Envoy for Iran is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 744. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RELOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.

(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 authorizes or appropriates funds to relocate the United States embassy outside of Jerusalem, Israel.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 1, 2028.

SA 745. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT FORMAL CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program unless Congress has formally approved the agreement.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 746. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT RELEASE OF ALL UNJUSTLY DETAINED UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program until Iran has released all United States citizens unjustly held in detention in Iran.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 747. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT SUBMISSION TO THE SENATE AS A TREATY OR TO CONGRESS FOR APPROVAL.

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program, unless the Senate has given its advice and consent to the agreement as a Treaty or Congress has given its approval.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 748. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN ABSENT IRAN CURTAILING SUPPORT TO TERRORIST PROXIES AND BALLISTIC MISSILE ACTIVITIES.

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program until Iran has curtailed its funding of terrorist proxies and has curtailed its ballistic missile program.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 749. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IMPLEMENTING A NUCLEAR DEAL WITH IRAN UNDER WHICH IRANIAN SANCTIONS RELIEF IS GRANTED AS A PRECONDITION FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

(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 provide funding to implement an agreement with Iran related to its nuclear program, based upon the precondition that sanctions must be lifted, waived, or licensed, incrementally or otherwise, before negotiations may commence.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 750. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BOLSTERING UNITED STATES SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC.

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 bolstering United States security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific, which may include increasing funding for Foreign Military Financing and International Military Education and Training to United States partners, 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.

SA 751. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING FUNDING FOR REENTRY INTO THE OPEN SKIES TREATY, UNLESS SUCH REENTRY HAS BEEN AGREED TO WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

(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 provide funding for reentry into the Open Skies Treaty, unless such reentry has been agreed to with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(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).

SA 752. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION RELATED TO THE REMOVAL OF CUBA FROM THE LIST OF STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA CEASES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO TERRORISTS AND UNITED STATES FUGITIVES.

(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 provides funding related to the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and United States fugitives.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 753. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION RELATED TO EASING RESTRICTIONS ON DIRECT FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH ENTITIES OR SUBENTITIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CUBAN MILITARY UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA CEASES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO TERRORISTS AND UNITED STATES FUGITIVES.

(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 ease restrictions on direct financial transactions with entities or subentities that are under the control of, or act for or on behalf of, the Cuban military, intelligence, or security services or personnel, or affiliates, subsidiaries, or successors of such entities or subentities, until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and United States fugitives.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 754. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION RELATED TO EASING RESTRICTIONS ON DIRECT FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH ENTITIES OR SUBENTITIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CUBAN MILITARY UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA CEASES PROVIDING SUPPORT TO THE REGIME OF FORMER PRESIDENT NICOLAS MADURO IN VENEZUELA.

(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 ease restrictions on direct financial transactions with entities or subentities that are under the control of, or act for or on behalf of, the Cuban military, intelligence, or security services or personnel, or affiliates, subsidiaries, or successors of such entities or subentities, until the Government of Cuba ceases providing support, including defense, intelligence, and security assistance, to the illegitimate regime of former President Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 755. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION RELATED TO EASING RESTRICTIONS ON THE CENTRAL BANK OF VENEZUELA AND PETROLEOS DE VENEZUELA, S.A., UNTIL THEY TAKE CONCRETE, MEANINGFUL, AND VERIFIABLE ACTIONS TO SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC ORDER AND COMBAT CORRUPTION IN VENEZUELA.

(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 relating to the easing of restrictions imposed on the Central Bank of Venezuela and Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., until the President certifies that the Central Bank of Venezuela and Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., are taking concrete, meaningful, and verifiable actions to support democratic order and combat corruption in Venezuela.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 756. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION RELATED TO PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA THROUGH ENTITIES CONTROLLED BY THE ORTEGA REGIME.

(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 relating to the extension by an international financial institution of any loan or financial or technical assistance to the Government of Nicaragua for a project in Nicaragua, except for loans or financial or technical assistance provided to address humanitarian needs, including for global health security, or to promote democracy in Nicaragua through nongovernmental organizations with full technical, administrative, and financial independence from the Government of Nicaragua.

(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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on October 18, 2025.

SA 757. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE USE OF FUNDS TO INCREASE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT.

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 the use of funds to increase refugee resettlement in the United States, which may include a prohibition on the use of funds to resettle more than 40,000 refugees annually, 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.

SA 758. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD AUTHORIZE MEDICARE FOR ALL UNLESS LEGISLATION IS ENACTED THAT WOULD REQUIRE ALL SENATORS TO OBTAIN HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FROM MEDICARE.

(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 authorizes Medicare for All unless legislation is enacted that would require all Senators to obtain health care coverage from Medicare.

(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).

SA 759. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD IMPOSE CAPS ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

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 legislation that would impose a multi-year spending cap on appropriations for defense that exceeds two fiscal years 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.

SA 760. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST NATIONALIZED 5G NETWORK.

(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 establishes a 5G network operated and controlled by the Federal Government.

(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).

SA 761. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LIMITING RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS.

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 limiting railroad grade crossing accidents 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.

SA 762. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING INNOVATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

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 innovation in higher 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.

SA 763. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving access to mental health and substance use disorder services in the Medicaid program, which may include by increasing State flexibility to promote innovative, coordinated care models, and prioritizing the needs of the beneficiaries for whom the program was created such as children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, 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.

SA 764. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.

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 Medicaid program, which may include enhanced transparency and oversight, 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.

SA 765. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING AMERICAN CITIZENS.

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 citizens, which may include limitations on funds being used to restrict gun ownership, 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.

SA 766. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CARE IN NURSING HOMES BY ENSURING THAT STRIKE TEAMS CAN ASSIST NURSING HOMES IN CRISIS.

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 quality of care in nursing homes, which may include by ensuring that the quality of care in nursing facilities and skilled nursing facilities is improved through the formation and maintenance of statewide or regional strike teams that can assist such facilities in crisis, 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.

SA 767. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

SA 768. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST GUN BANS.

(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 deny the right of Americans who have not committed any offense to keep a firearm in their home for protection of themselves and their families.

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

SA 769. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 10, line 17, decrease the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 10, line 21, decrease the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 10, line 25, decrease the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 11, line 4, decrease the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 11, line 8, decrease the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 13, line 24, increase the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 14, line 3, increase the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 14, line 7, increase the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 14, line 11, increase the amount by $9,000,000.

On page 14, line 15, increase the amount by $9,000,000.

SA 770. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 771. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMPENSATING UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNREALIZED TAX REVENUES THAT THE UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT WOULD BE ABLE TO GENERATE FROM LAND FOR WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE UNDER THE PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM AT THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF THOSE UNREALIZED TAX REVENUES.

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 compensating units of general local government (as defined in section 6901 of title 31, United States Code) for the unrealized tax revenues that the units of general local government would be able to generate from land for which payments are made under the payment in lieu of taxes program established under chapter 69 of that title at the actual amount of those unrealized tax revenues 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.

SA 772. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING PATIENTS' PRIVACY.

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 patients' privacy, which may include requiring that entities contracting with States or localities for purposes of vaccination distribution efforts do not monetize personal information collected as part of such efforts, 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.

SA 773. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 6, strike ''$1,296,487,000,000'' and insert ''$1,287,987,000,000''.

On page 49, line 17, strike ''$304,956,000,000'' and insert ''$313,456,000,000''

SA 774. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TRAINING AND OTHER WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN MINING.

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 training and other workforce development programs in mining, such as programs that target workers that need advanced skills to progress in their current profession in the mining industry or apprenticeship or certificate programs that provide retraining for meeting the future needs of the mining industry, 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.

SA 775. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr.

PORTMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KING, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. ROMNEY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

SA 776. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS.

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 supplemental unemployment insurance benefits 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.

SA 777. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION MANDATING PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENTS IN FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.

(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 mandate project labor agreements in Federal construction contracts.

(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).

SA 778. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING THE REMOVAL OF TAX-DELINQUENT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WHO DO NOT IMMEDIATELY ENTER INTO A REPAYMENT PLAN.

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 requiring the removal of tax-delinquent Federal employees who do not immediately enter into a repayment plan 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.

SA 779. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING THAT ALL WAGES AND SALARIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SHALL BE COMMENSURATE WITH THOSE FOR SIMILAR POSITIONS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

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 providing that all wages and salaries of Federal employees shall be commensurate with wages and salaries for similar positions in the private sector 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.

SA 780. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST APPROPRIATING OR MAKING AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSMIT CERTAIN INFORMATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR USE BY THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.

(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 appropriate or otherwise make available funds to the Department of Veterans Affairs for use by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the personally identifiable information of a beneficiary to the national instant criminal background check system solely on the basis of a determination by the Secretary to pay benefits to a fiduciary for the use and benefit of the beneficiary without the order or finding of a judge, magistrate, or other judicial authority of competent jurisdiction that such beneficiary is a danger to themselves or others.

(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).

SA 781. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING EXECUTIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO THE CLIMATE FROM TAKING EFFECT UNTIL INDIA AND CHINA REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS 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 prohibiting executive actions relating to the climate from taking effect until India and China reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by not less than 10 percent 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.

SA 782. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 783. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXCLUDING ABORTION PROVIDERS FROM AND RE-ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPANDED NONPROFIT ELIGIBILITY FOR THE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM.

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 excluding abortion providers from eligibility for loans under the Paycheck Protection Program and making eligibility for those loans for organizations described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code contingent on satisfying a credit elsewhere test, if eligibility for those organizations is expanded beyond the eligibility in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this 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.

SA 784. Mr. CRAMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 50, lines 20 and 21, strike ''February 16'' and insert ''September 30''.

SA 785. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY CONVENES SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCACY REVIEW PANELS ON PROPOSED RULES THAT ADDRESS CLIMATE POLICY.

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 that, in future rulemakings of the Environmental Protection Agency that relate to changes in climate policy, the Environmental Protection Agency convenes Small Business Advocacy Review panels to measure the economic impacts of those changes in climate policy 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.

SA 786. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

SA 787. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE EXISTING BENEFITS PROVIDED THROUGH THE 9/11 VICTIMS COMPENSATION FUND.

(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 reduce the funding available to the Victims Compensation Fund established under section 410 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) or reduce the scope of the existing benefits provided through such Fund for first responders and others involved in emergency response, recovery, and debris removal operations at the September 11, 2001 aircraft crash sites.

(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).

SA 788. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE THE ELIGIBILITY OF VETERANS TO SEEK CONVENIENT HEALTH CARE FROM COMMUNITY PROVIDERS CLOSER TO THEIR HOMES.

(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 reduce the eligibility of veterans enrolled in the health care system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to seek health care from community providers and, in turn, reduce convenient access by such veterans to health care closer to the homes of such veterans.

(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).

SA 789. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN JOB LOSSES IN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE THAT HARM THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(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 result in job losses in the defense industrial base that harm the national security 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).

SA 790. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REDUCE THE NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES THAT OFFER HEALTH COVERAGE.

(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 reduce the number of small businesses that offer health coverage.

(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).

SA 791. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST REDUCING THE AVAILABILITY OF EMPLOYER-SPONSORED HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AMERICANS.

(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 reduce the availability of employer-sponsored health insurance for Americans.

(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).

SA 792. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CAUSING LAYOFFS AT RURAL HOSPITALS OR REDUCTIONS IN SPECIALTY SERVICES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause layoffs at rural hospitals or reductions in specialty services in rural communities, including through a public health insurance option that pays hospitals Medicare rates with respect to care for enrollees.

(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).

SA 793. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CAUSING LAYOFFS AT RURAL HOSPITALS OR REDUCTIONS IN SPECIALTY SERVICES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cause layoffs at rural hospitals or reductions in specialty services, such as mental and behavioral health care and substance use disorder treatment, in rural communities.

(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).

SA 794. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING CHANGES TO THE TAX TREATMENT OF INVESTMENT AND RETIREMENT INCOME.

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 changes to Federal tax laws, which include tax increases on retiree income and investment income, 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.

SA 795. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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 ASSAULTING A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.

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 assaulting a law enforcement officer 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.

SA 796. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING DEPARTMENT OF STATE FUNDING TO IMPLEMENT CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

(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 provides for Department of State funding to implement Department of Defense activities under section 1090 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), except for policy direction.

(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).

SA 797. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REALLOCATION OF FUNDING FROM SCHOOLS THAT DO NOT REOPEN FOR IN-PERSON LEARNING AFTER TEACHERS ARE VACCINATED.

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 schools or local educational agencies that do not reopen for in-person learning after teachers are vaccinated, which may include reallocation of funding for such schools or local educational agencies to support students at schools that are open for in-person learning, including public charter schools and non-public schools 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.

SA 798. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF ALL FEDERAL FUNDS FROM PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. TO FEDERAL ADOPTION AND MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting all Federal funding from being made available, whether indirectly or directly, through a State (including through managed care contracts with a State), or through any other means, to Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., including its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, and clinics, and transferring such funds to Federal adoption and maternal health program, 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.

SA 799. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 46, line 7, strike ''$10,000,000,000'' and insert ''$9,500,000,000''.

On page 49, line 21, strike ''$304, 956,000,000'' and insert ''$305,456,000,000''.

SA 800. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

SA 801. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIAN COUNTRY.

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 public health in Indian country, which may include full funding of the Navajo Utah Settlement Trust Fund and related implementation costs, 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.

SA 802. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CHANGES THAT CREATE A NEW OR LARGER MARRIAGE PENALTY.

(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 the discrepancy in tax liability or benefits between married tax-filers and two single tax-filers.

(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).

SA 803. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 804. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 27, line 23, strike ''$623,210,000,000'' and insert ''$632,210,000,000''.

SA 805. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LEGISLATION PROHIBITING NEW FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING, OR RESULTING IN FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTION AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THAT WOULD THREATEN THE RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICAL GRID IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to legislation prohibiting new Federal environmental permitting, or resulting in Federal regulatory action at the Environmental Protection Agency, that would threaten the reliability of the electrical grid in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 806. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 807. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL SPENDING FOR HEALTH CARE FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to health care, which may include prohibiting not previously authorized Federal spending on health programs for aliens that are not lawfully present in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 808. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 12, decrease the amount by $4,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, decrease the amount by $20,200,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, decrease the amount by $5,600,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 7, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 8, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 11, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 12, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 15, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

On page 27, line 16, decrease the amount by $10,000,000,000.

SA 809. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RESTRICTING THE SUPPLY OF, OR REDUCING THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF, PETROLEUM AND RELATED PETROCHEMICALS DURING THE PENDENCY OF THE COVID–19 PANDEMIC.

(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 restrict the supply of, or reduce the domestic production of, petroleum and related petrochemicals during the pendency of the COVID–19 pandemic, as such legislation would necessarily decrease the supply of, and thereby increase the cost for, critical manufacturing related to the components and raw materials (such as polypropylene fibers, paraxylene, and isopropyl alcohol) necessary to domestically produce an adequate supply of personal protective equipment (PPE), which will have a direct budgetary impact on all Federal agencies, particularly the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Health and Human Services, which are engaged in a whole-of-government approach to defeating the COVID–19 pandemic.

(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).

SA 810. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4 ____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION INCREASING OUTLAYS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) Point of Order.—

(1) IN GENERAL—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 increases outlays to modify, or would result in increased outlays by modifying, the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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

(b) Conference Reports.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken.

Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(c) Supermajority Waiver and Appeal.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chose and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 811. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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).

SA 812. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, line 9, decrease the amount by $1,460,000.

On page 7, line 10, decrease the amount by $1,460,000.

On page 32, line 7, increase the amount by $1,460,000.

On page 32, line 8, increase the amount by $1,460,000.

SA 813. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 10, strike ''$1,296,487,000,000'' and insert ''$1,287,987,000,000''.

On page 49, line 21, strike ''$304,956,000,000'' and insert ''$313,456,000,000''

SA 814. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAX INCREASES ON LOWER INCOME TAXPAYERS.

(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 any Federal taxes, including without limitation income taxes, capital gains taxes, payroll taxes, or excise taxes, on any individual whose adjusted gross income is $400,000 per year or less.

(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).

SA 815. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MODERNIZING THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION'S INSPECTION PROCESS.

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 modernizing the Food and Drug Administration's inspection process, which may include partnering with foreign regulators, supporting virtual inspections, and investing in digital technologies, 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.

SA 816. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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 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.

SA 817. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS OF AMERICAN CORPORATIONS.

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 amending provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to increase the competitiveness of American corporations, which may include provisions to deter such corporations from closing factories in the United States or moving jobs overseas, 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.

SA 818. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE.

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 office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, which may require that a nomination for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent if the Special Presidential Envoy is going to exercise significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 819. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING FOR DETENTION BEDS FOR CRIMINAL ALIENS.

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 for detention beds for criminal aliens that are within the jurisdiction of any committee of the Senate instructed under section 2002 , which may include funding for agencies established under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) to maintain detention beds needed to detain persons with a criminal record who enter the United States at a place other than a designated port of entry, 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.

SA 820. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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 FEDERAL OR STATE CRIME RELATED TO A NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL ACT.

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 Federal or State crime related to a non-consensual sexual 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.

SA 821. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING INFRINGEMENT 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.

SA 822. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESERVING OR INCREASING VETERAN ACCESS TO COMMUNITY CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving or increasing access to health care furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs through the use of non-Federal Government providers 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.

SA 823. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING AMERICAN MANUFACTURING.

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 American manufacturing base and its workers, including diversifying supply chains and reshoring overseas manufacturing capacity to the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 824. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION FUNDING A NORTHERN TRIANGLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

(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 provide funding to support a development plan with the governments of El Salvador, of Guatemala, and of Honduras unless the President submits a report to Congress certifying that such governments are taking meaningful and verifiable actions to reduce illegal migration and stem transnational criminal activity from Central America to the United States, including by—

(1) informing its citizens of the dangers of the journey to the southwest border of the United States;

(2) combating human smuggling and trafficking;

(3) countering the activities of criminal gangs and organized crime;

(4) improving border security; and

(5) cooperating with United States Government agencies to facilitate the return and repatriation of illegal migrants.

(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).

SA 825. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING DELIVERIES OF FOOD TO RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES UNDER THE FARMERS TO FAMILIES FOOD BOX PROGRAM.

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 maintaining deliveries of food to rural and remote communities under the Farmers to Families Food Box Program of the Department of Agriculture 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.

SA 826. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN TRIBES AND ALASKA NATIVES.

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 providing assistance to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives, which may include establishing an office in the Department of the Treasury to advise on policies affecting Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives, providing technical assistance on tax issues and Federal pandemic-related relief payments, serving as a point of contact for relevant entities, and carrying out other functions deemed appropriate, 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.

SA 827. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING CHILD POVERTY.

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 child poverty, which may include increasing refundable tax credits such as the child tax credit and the earned income tax credit, increasing funding for the supplemental nutrition assistance program and the temporary assistance for needy families program, and creating new programs to increase existing support for children and families, 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.

SA 828. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS IN RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION WITH CERTAIN REVENUE EFFECTS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill or joint resolution reported pursuant to section 2002, or in an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution that the Congressional Budget Office, in consultation with the Joint Committee on Taxation, determines would increase revenues by more than $1,000,000,000 over the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

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

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

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

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

SA 829. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BENEFIT TIMELINESS AND ACCURACY IN THE PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

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 benefit timeliness and accuracy in the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program, which may include preventing organized fraud and identity theft in the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program, prioritizing benefit timeliness for eligible Pandemic Unemployment Assistance

claimants, and ensuring that eligible claimants do not face unreasonable delays or improper denials of benefits due to any new measures to prevent organized fraud and identity theft 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.

SA 830. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EVALUATING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FEDERAL PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

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 evaluating the economic impact of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, which may include directing the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the economic impact of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation on poverty and the wellbeing of unemployed workers and their families, 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.

SA 831. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO OVERSIGHT OVER PANDEMIC RELIEF FUNDING.

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 oversight over pandemic relief funding, which may include ensuring that the Government Accountability Office and agency Inspectors General have necessary resources and support to conduct robust oversight of pandemic response funding 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.

SA 832. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE PROGRESSIVITY OF THE TAX CODE.

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 law to increase the progressivity of the tax code, which may include raising taxes on the wealthiest 0.1 percent of taxpayers while reducing taxes on low- and middle-income taxpayers, 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.

SA 833. Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 834. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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 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.

SA 835. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING AN OFFICE TO ADVISE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON POLICIES RELATED TO INDIAN TRIBES.

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 in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury an Office of Tribal Affairs to advise the Secretary on policies related to Indian Tribes, provide technical assistance to the various offices within the Department of the Treasury, and carry out such other functions as the Secretary considers appropriate 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.

SA 836. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STREAMLINING PROCESSES, ANALYSES, OR MEASURES UNDER THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.

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 streamlining processes, analyses, or measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) 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.

SA 837. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 838. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, line 13, increase the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 7, line 14, increase the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by $10,000,000.

SA 839. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, line 23, strike ''$940,718,000,000'' and insert ''$590,718,000,000''.

On page 49, line 10, strike ''$1,296,487,000,000'' and insert ''$946,487,000,000''.

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

SA 840. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, line 23, strike ''$940,718,000,000'' and insert ''$590,718,000,000''.

On page 49, line 10, strike ''$1,296,487,000,000'' and insert ''$946,487,000,000''.

SA 841. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST MIDNIGHT GUN CONFISCATION ORDERS.

(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 authorize middle-of-the-night raids on American homes for the purpose of confiscating guns, without due process, including the right to a hearing in which the gun owner shall be allowed to participate.

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

SA 842. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST GUN BANS.

(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 deny the right of Americans who have not committed any offense to keep a firearm in their home for protection of themselves and their families.

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

SA 843. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SEMIAUTOMATIC WEAPON BANS.

(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 ban the sale, purchase, or possession of semiautomatic firearms.

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

SA 844. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BARRING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR EIDL ADVANCES AND TARGETED EIDL GRANTS UNTIL THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION HAS SATISFIED THE RECOMMENDATIONS RAISED BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL IN REPORT NUMBER 21–02.

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 barring additional appropriations for economic injury disaster loan advances and targeted economic injury disaster loan grants until the Small Business Administration has satisfied the recommendations raised by the Inspector General of the Administration in Report Number

21–02 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.

SA 845. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING FEDERAL FINANCIAL REGULATORS FROM RESTRICTING LENDING TO ENERGY COMPANIES.

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 financial regulators implementing policies that may have the effect of restricting or precluding financial institutions from providing credit or other financial services to energy companies, including coal companies, 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.

SA 846. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING NEW FINANCIAL REGULATIONS UNRELATED TO THE CORONAVIRUS PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY THAT MAY IMPEDE ECONOMIC GROWTH OR JOB CREATION.

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 Federal financial regulators from implementing policies, which may include climate change stress tests for financial institutions, corporate disclosure mandates relating to environmental, social, or corporate governance issues, or other policies that are unrelated to the coronavirus public health emergency and may impede economic growth or job creation, 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.

SA 847. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 10, strike ''$1,296,487,000,000'' and insert ''$946,487,000,000''.

SA 848. Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZATION OF DOMESTIC NEED FOR COVID–19 VACCINES BEFORE SUCH VACCINES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

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 directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prioritize allocation of COVID–19 vaccines to meet domestic need before making such vaccines available to detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 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.

SA 849. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING THE PROGRESSIVITY OF THE TAX CODE WHILE PROTECTING TAXPAYERS WITH INCOMES UNDER $400,000.

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 progressivity of the tax code through raising taxes on the wealthiest taxpayers while preventing tax increases on taxpayers with incomes of $400,000 or less, 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.

SA 850. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDING TO GRANT WIND ENERGY LEASES AND PERMITS TO OPERATE ON FEDERAL LAND AND WATER UNLESS THE LEASE AND PERMIT IS MATCHED BY GRANTING A LEASE SALE AND PERMIT TO DRILL FOR OIL AND GAS ON FEDERAL LAND AND WATER.

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 the use of taxpayer funding to grant wind energy leases and permits to operate on Federal land and water unless the lease and permit is matched by granting a lease sale and permit to drill for oil and gas on Federal land and water 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.

SA 851. Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZATION OF DOMESTIC NEED FOR COVID–19 VACCINES BEFORE SUCH VACCINES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

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 directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prioritize allocation of COVID–19 vaccines to meet domestic need, including for at-risk populations, individuals with pre-existing health conditions, veterans, and health care workers, before making such vaccines available to detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 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.

SA 852. Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be

proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 59, strike lines 11 through 15.

SA 853. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CRAMER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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.

SA 854. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FOR RURAL AND UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.

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 entrepreneurship and business development for rural and underserved communities, including for racial and ethnic minorities, 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.

SA 855. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ECONOMIC INJURY DISASTER LOANS.

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 loans made under section 7(b)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)(2)), including advances provided under section 1110(e) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9009(e)), 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.

SA 856. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING EQUITY IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES, VACCINE DELIVERY, AND HEALTH CARE INFORMATION.

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 equity in access to health care services, vaccine delivery, and health care information for underserved, minority, or otherwise disadvantaged communities in a culturally and linguistically competent manner, 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.

SA 857. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL WATER, ELECTRICITY, AND BROADBAND SERVICES DURING 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 maintaining access to essential water, electricity, and broadband services during 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.

SA 858. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING FUNDS PROVIDED FOR COVID–19 RELATED EDUCATION RELIEF DO NOT INADVERTENTLY ASSIST COMMUNIST NATIONS.

(1) 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 funds provided for COVID–19 related education relief do not inadvertently assist communist nations, 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.

SA 859. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING EXPANDED AFFORDABLE BROADBAND ACCESS THROUGH STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT BROADBAND ADOPTION AND NEW DEPLOYMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting expanded broadband access during the COVID–19 public health emergency through programs administered by State and local governments to support broadband adoption and new deployments that ensure that not less than 95 percent of individuals in the United States have access to affordable high-speed internet access with a download speed of not less than

25 megabits per second and an upload speed of not less than 10 megabits per second 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.

SA 860. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING ACCESS TO TELEHEALTH SERVICES AND VIRTUAL VISITS AT NURSING FACILITIES.

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 ability of nursing facilities to provide access to telehealth services and obtain technologies to allow virtual visits during the public health emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) 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.

SA 861. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF FLEXIBLE SKILLS TRAINING CREDIT.

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 assisting individuals who are unemployed as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic with obtaining relevant skills training, which may include the establishment of a refundable tax credit for expenses incurred by such individuals for training 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.

SA 862. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM FOR HELPING NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

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 grant program at the Department of the Treasury to help nonprofit organizations retain employees, scale up operations to meet increased demand, and employ newly unemployed workers 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.

SA 863. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HELPING RURAL BUSINESSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to helping rural businesses in the United States, including by increasing funding to help such businesses access international markets or by increasing funding for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service to help such businesses export their products to new international markets, 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.

SA 864. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RURAL BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY FOR STUDENTS AND FAMILIES DURING 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 helping small broadband providers ensure rural broadband connectivity for students and their families during 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.

SA 865. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY.

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 funding for the Department of Commerce, United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, to continue their study of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on different sectors of the travel and tourism industry and provide recommendations to assist hard-hit industries 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.

SA 866. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING AN INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR ELDERCARE EXPENSES.

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 providing an income tax credit for eldercare expenses 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.

SA 867. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING AN INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR ELDERCARE EXPENSES.

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 providing an income tax credit for eldercare expenses 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.

SA 868. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING THE CORONAVIRUS MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION ASSISTANCE NETWORK.

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 establishment of the Coronavirus Mental Health and Addiction Assistance Network to award grants for the creation or expansion of programs that provide professional mental health and substance use disorder counseling 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.

SA 869. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF THE CORONAVIRUS 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 research conducted or supported by the National Institute of Mental Health on the mental health consequences of the coronavirus 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.

SA 870. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AN EQUITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

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 a program within the Department of the Treasury to allocate Federal funds to States to establish or expand equity investment programs 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.

SA 871. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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.

SA 872. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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''.

SA 873. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING A MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE THAT WOULD INCREASE THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AMERICANS.

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 a minimum wage increase that would increase the number of unemployed Americans 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.

SA 874. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(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 increase budget authority in a manner that facilitates a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which may include measures adding the District of Columbia, a Federal district established under the Constitution, as a State, measures relating to conducting an impeachment trial of a former President, or measures curtailing the free speech rights or

Second Amendment rights of the people 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).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 875. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STREAMLINING FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FOR THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND RARE EARTH ELEMENTS FROM LIGNITE COAL.

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 streamlining Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action at the Environmental Protection Agency for the domestic production of critical minerals and rare earth elements, including from lignite coal, 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.

SA 876. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STREAMLINING FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

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 streamlining Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action at the Environmental Protection Agency for the construction of new oil and gas pipelines 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.

SA 877. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TARGETING SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESSES SUFFERING ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AS A RESULT 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 Small Business Administration assistance loans to small businesses suffering economic hardship as a result of COVID–19, which may include new eligibility and loan requirements, including provisions to ensure that felons or individuals convicted of a nonconsensual sexual act at the State or Federal level 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.

SA 878. Mr. LUJAN (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BROADBAND EXPANSION.

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 high-speed broadband expansion in coordination with local, State, and Tribal governments to promote further innovation and investment in high-speed broadband service, distance learning content, infrastructure, and technologies for unserved and underserved communities 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.

SA 879. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT UNITED STATES TAXPAYER DOLLARS DO NOT BENEFIT TERRORISTS.

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 that United States taxpayer dollars do not benefit any country that the Secretary of State has designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, 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.

SA 880. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING FRAUD IN FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing fraud in food and nutrition assistance programs, which may include placing limitations on individuals using government-issued forms of payment who do not present sufficient proof of identity, including multiple forms of payment, when using such payment 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.

SA 881. Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING COVID–19 ASSISTANCE TO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

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 providing assistance to federally recognized Indian Tribes to respond to the impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic, which may include assistance for critical infrastructure, such as drinking water systems, electrical distribution, housing, and broadband connectivity, 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.

SA 882. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 4_____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION FOR OPERATIONS OR ACTIVITIES DESIGNATED OR TREATED AS A CONTINGENCY OPERATION THAT DO NOT MEET THE STATUTORY DEFINITION OF A CONTINGENCY OPERATION.

(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 for operations or activities designated or treated as a contingency operation that do not meet the statutory definition of a contingency operation in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code.

(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).

SA 883. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AWARDING GRANTS FOR VACCINE ADMINISTRATION, TESTING, AND CONTACT TRACING.

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 awarding grants for vaccine administration, testing, and contact tracing to States and providing small States that were shortchanged by the previous COVID–19 relief with equitable and needed funding 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.

SA 884. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL WATER SYSTEMS.

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 provision of emergency assistance for rural water and wastewater systems, which may include grants, zero percent or one percent interest loans, loan refinancing, loan forgiveness, or loan fee reduction or elimination 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.

SA 885. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which has ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES, VACCINE DELIVERY, AND HEALTH CARE INFORMATION.

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 access to health care services, vaccine delivery, and health care information for underserved and 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.

SA 886. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE CONFISCATION OF KNIVES WITH BLADES OVER 3 INCHES.

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 prohibit the executive branch from issuing any regulations or taking any actions that would result in the confiscating knives with blades over 3 inches 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.

SA 887. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LANKFORD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

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.

SA 888. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. SANDERS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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 the 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 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the 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 2001.

(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 2002 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 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.

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.

SA 889. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO RECEIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR DIRECT, TAX-BASED, TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

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 provisions limiting or preventing illegal immigrants from receiving Economic Impact Payments or other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING RULES OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and environmental laws and policies, which may include limiting or prohibiting the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing a rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. 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. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving relations between the United States and Canada, increasing energy trade between the two nations, and reducing transportation emissions through the approval of the importation of oil from Canada to the United States through the Keystone XL Pipeline by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

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.

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.

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.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I have 4 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to

meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at p.m., to conduct a hearing nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of morning business on Monday, February 8, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 6, Denis Richard McDonough, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs; further, that at 5:30 p.m., the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, February 8; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the McDonough nomination, as provided for under the previous order.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will be Monday at 5:30 on the confirmation of the McDonough nomination to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs. The impeachment trial will begin on Tuesday.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2021, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:39 a.m., adjourned until Monday, February 8, 2021, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SAMANTHA POWER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE MARK ANDREW GREEN, RESIGNED.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on February 4, 2021 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

ROBERT BENEDICT BOWES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2025, VICE BRIAN D. QUINTENZ, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

BRIAN P. BROOKS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE JOSEPH OTTING, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JUDY SHELTON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2010, VICE JANET L. YELLEN, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN CHASE JOHNSON, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. (NEW POSITION), WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

CHARLES W. COOK, JR., OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2025, VICE RICHARD CAPEL HOWORTH, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

RICKY RODEN, OF ALABAMA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2021, VICE JAMES R. THOMPSON III, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MARK VAN DYKE HOLMES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, (REAPPOINTMENT), WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN M. BARGER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 11, 2022, VICE DAVID AVREN JONES, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

CHRISTOPHER BANCROFT BURNHAM, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 25, 2024, VICE RONALD DAVID MCCRAY, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

FRANK DUNLEVY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 25, 2022, VICE MICHAEL D. KENNEDY, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

RAHKEL BOUCHET, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN RAMSEY JOHNSON, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

SHARON E. GOODIE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE ROBERT E. MORIN, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN P. HOWARD III, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE KATHRYN A. OBERLY, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

DENNIS DEAN KIRK, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS EXPIRING MARCH 1, 2023, VICE SUSAN TSUI GRUNDMANN, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

DANNY LAM NGUYEN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE CAROL A. DALTON, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MARK A. ROBBINS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE MICHAEL L. RANKIN, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

CARL EZEKIEL ROSS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JUDITH BARTNOFF, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

VIJAY SHANKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN R. FISHER, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

ELIZABETH J. SHAPIRO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE LEE F. SATTERFIELD, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOHN C. TRUONG, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE WENDELL P. GARDNER, JR., RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

TERRENCE M. ANDREWS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE EDWARD J. DAMICH, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

RAUL M. ARIAS–MARXUACH, OF PUERTO RICO, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT, VICE JUAN R DEL VALLE TORRUELLA, DECEASED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JOSEPH L. BARLOON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, VICE LEO MAURY GORDON, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MELANIE J. BEVAN, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE WILLIAM BENEDICT BERGER, SR., TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

MARIA TERESA BONIFACIO CENZON, OF GUAM, TO BE JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM FOR THE TERM OF TEN YEARS, VICE FRANCES MARIE TYDINGCO–GATEWOOD, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

STEPHEN ANDREW KUBIATOWSKI, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE MARGARET MARY SWEENEY, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

EDMUND G. LACOUR, JR., OF ALABAMA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, VICE ANDREW LYNN BRASHER, ELEVATED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

GRACE KARAFFA OBERMANN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE SUSAN G. BRADEN, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2021.

JASON ABEND, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, VICE JON T. RYMER, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2021.

WILLIAM PATRICK JOSEPH KIMMITT, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 16, 2029, VICE F. SCOTT KIEFF, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2021.

BARBERA HALE THORNHILL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2021.