

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, P.L. 116-37, included an instruction to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to file allocations, aggregates, and budgetary levels in the Senate between April 15, 2020, and May 15, 2020. Today, I rise to submit the required filing to fulfill that instruction.

Specifically, section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 requires the chairman to file: (1) allocations for fiscal year 2021 for the Committee on Appropriations; (2) allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations; (3) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2021; (4) aggregate revenue levels for fiscal year 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030; and (5) aggregate levels of outlays and revenue for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 for Social Security.

The figures included in this filing are consistent with the discretionary spending limits set forth in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 and the Congressional Budget Office’s March 2020 baseline, as adjusted to reflect legislation enacted since the publication of the baseline. Enforceable figures in this filing exclude the direct budgetary effects of provisions in legislation enacted after the release of the baseline that were designated as an emergency pursuant to section 4112 of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution, H.Con.Res. 71, 115th Congress, which excludes those effects from calculations related to sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In instances where enforceable discretionary levels are required to be adjusted for spending designated as an emergency pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, those adjustments are included.

In addition to the update for enforceable limits above, section 205 of the Bi-

partisan Budget Act of 2019 allows for the deficit-neutral reserve funds included in title III of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution to be updated by 3 fiscal years. Pursuant to this authority, all deficit-neutral reserve funds in the aforementioned title of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution are updated and available for use.

For purposes of enforcing the Senate’s, pay-as-you-go rule, which is found in section 4106 of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution, I am resetting the Senate’s scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables detailing enforcement in the Senate be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019)
(\$ in billions)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations:		
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority ¹	671.500	n/a
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority ¹	626.500	n/a
General Purpose Outlays ¹	n/a	1,584.277
Memo:		
Subtotal	1,298.000	1,584.277
On-budget	1,292.349	1,578.566
Off-budget	5.651	5.711
Mandatory	1,175.792	1,155.439

¹ The allocation will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in section 251 (b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA). The outlay figures included in this table reflect enactment of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127), the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136), the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116-139), which generated \$178,246 million in outlays from appropriations that were designated as emergencies pursuant to section 251 (b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019)
(\$ in billions)

	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:			
Budget Authority	141.134	638.280	1,300.048
Outlays	120.961	574.685	1,189.334
Armed Services:			
Budget Authority	191.001	1,017.250	1,723.469
Outlays	190.859	1,016.315	1,722.156
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:			
Budget Authority	16.893	94.682	187.087
Outlays	-1.848	-2.196	-18.797
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:			
Budget Authority	18.115	89.698	181.067
Outlays	15.789	70.921	138.264
Energy and Natural Resources:			
Budget Authority	5.104	24.865	49.354
Outlays	5.078	24.694	48.780
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority	48.664	243.380	487.262
Outlays	2.808	13.495	28.546
Finance:			
Budget Authority	2,778.249	15,646.656	36,813.142
Outlays	2,756.266	15,572.672	36,727.296
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority	51.583	223.111	431.875
Outlays	39.584	206.111	414.862
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:			
Budget Authority	156.445	829.510	1,771.447
Outlays	153.667	815.229	1,741.105
Judiciary:			
Budget Authority	20.229	87.897	172.517
Outlays	19.129	91.247	175.724
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:			
Budget Authority	24.913	127.383	260.017
Outlays	22.153	111.667	231.883
Rules and Administration:			
Budget Authority	0.047	0.246	0.504
Outlays	0.024	0.134	0.298
Intelligence:			
Budget Authority	0.514	2.570	5.140
Outlays	0.514	2.570	5.140
Veterans’ Affairs:			
Budget Authority	128.975	699.032	1,527.134
Outlays	129.962	702.010	1,530.649
Indian Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0.424	2.187	4.419
Outlays	0.525	2.393	4.234
Small Business:			
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019)
(\$ in billions)

	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unassigned to Committee:			
Budget Authority	–1,042.439	–5,803.869	–12,839.014
Outlays	–1,025.332	–5,758.989	–12,750.232
TOTAL			
Budget Authority	2,539.851	13,922.878	32,075.468
Outlays	2,430.139	13,442.958	31,189.242

Includes entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts. Excludes direct budgetary effects of legislation enacted after the release of the CBO March 2020 baseline that was designated as an emergency pursuant to Section 4112 of H.Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

BUDGET AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019)
(\$ in billions)

	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Spending:			
Budget Authority	3,832.200	N.A.	N.A.
Outlays	4,008.705	N.A.	N.A.
Revenue:	2,800.378	15,553.158	35,724.078

N.A.= Not Applicable. Excludes direct budgetary effects of legislation enacted after the release of the CBO March 2020 baseline that was designated as an emergency pursuant to Section 4112 of H.Con.Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEVELS

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019)
(\$ in billions)

	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Outlays	1,016.330	5,826.851	13,752.550
Revenue	1,001.052	5,397.302	11,859.059

Excludes direct budgetary effects of legislation enacted after the release of the CBO March 2020 baseline that was designated as an emergency pursuant to Section 4112 of H.Con.Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE

(\$ in billions)

	Balances
Fiscal Year 2020	0
Fiscal Year 2021	0
Fiscal Years 2020 through 2025	0
Fiscal Years 2020 through 2030	0

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No.

20–23 concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Republic of Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$675 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20–23

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Republic of Korea.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million.
Other \$675 million.
Total \$675 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: Follow-on support and services for Republic of Korea's F-35 aircraft, engines, and weapons; publications and technical documentation; support equipment; spare and repair parts; repair and return; test equipment; software delivery and support; pilot flight equipment; personnel training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (KS-D-QGC).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KS-D-SAC.
(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: April 10, 2020.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Korea—F-35 Follow-On Support

The Republic of Korea has requested follow-on support and services for its F-35 aircraft, engines, and weapons; publications and technical documentation; support equipment; spare and repair parts; repair and return; test equipment; software delivery and support; pilot flight equipment; personnel training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of program support. The estimated total program cost is \$675 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by meeting legitimate security and defense needs of one of its closest allies in the INDOPACOM Theater. The Republic of Korea is one of the major political and economic powers in East Asia and the Western Pacific and a key partner of the United States in ensuring peace and stability in the region.

The proposed sale will sustain the Republic of Korea's flight and maintenance activity. It will improve sustainability and continue support for the F-35 fleet. The Republic of Korea will have no difficulty absorbing this support and services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this support and services will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be the Lockheed Martin Corporation, Bethesda, MD and Pratt and Whitney, East Hartford, CT. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the Purchaser and the prime contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of 14–26 additional U.S. contractor representatives to the Republic of Korea.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.