

cross-cultural and intergenerational dialogue about important social change. Together with friends on both sides of the aisle, Dunfey was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to the commission that founded the U.S. Institute for Peace. He was also a founding board member of the American Ireland Fund, an organization working to bring peace to Ireland. These important organizations will far outlive Jack, continuing his legacy and helping to improve lives across the globe.

He lived a life true to his favorite saying, “We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.” Jack gave abundantly, and the world owes him a debt of gratitude.

My thoughts are with Jack’s wife, Lisa, and their family during this difficult time.

I ask unanimous consent that the full obituary for John Philip Dunfey be printed in the RECORD.

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

DUNFEY, JOHN PHILIP FOUNDER AND CHAIRMAN, GLOBAL CITIZENS CIRCLE; FOUNDER AND CEO, OMNI HOTELS INTERNATIONAL ALSO OWNED AND RENOVATED PARKER HOUSE (1968-1988)

John Philip Dunfey, a World War II veteran who dedicated much of his life to fostering world peace and social justice, died at age 96 on June 22, 2020, in Hampton, NH. Known as “Jack” to friends, he spent decades of behind-the-scenes work in support of causes such as the peace process in Northern Ireland and human rights efforts in South Africa, Cuba, Central America, South America, and the Middle East. Notably, Dunfey spearheaded his family’s efforts in 1974 to launch Global Citizens Circle. Originally known as New England Circle, the not-for-profit entity continues its mission almost 50 years later to “. . . gather diverse, intergenerational voices addressing critical issues and building the trust needed for sustainable change in ourselves, our nation, and our world.”

Dunfey was born in Lowell, MA, on January 7, 1924, to former millworkers, Catherine A. Manning and LeRoy W. Dunfey. The fifth of twelve children, Jack began his work career as did all his siblings at a very young age in his parents’ small luncheonette in the Acre section of Lowell. After graduating from Lowell’s Keith Academy, Jack joined the U.S. Air Force in 1943, attaining the rank of first lieutenant while serving as a B-24 and B-29 pilot instructor.

Following his honorable discharge in 1946, he earned his Bachelor of Science degree in business at the University of New Hampshire in 1952. He also led his family’s business. From 1950 to 1988, the enterprise expanded from New England-area luncheonettes, clam stands, and pizza shops to the Dunfey Hotel Corporation, whose hallmark became refurbishing downtrodden inner-city hotels. When the Corporation acquired Omni Hotels International—with its dozens of properties worldwide, including London and Paris—Jack kept the corporate headquarters rooted in Hampton, NH, to help preserve the close employee-management relationship that was so much a part of the early family business. The acquisition and restoration of the historic Parker House Hotel in Boston in 1968—in the era of assassinations, the Vietnam War, and Civil Rights Movement—provided Jack and his siblings a prominent base to advance their beliefs in social justice.

For many years, he led human rights missions into neglected corners of the world with his personal goal of releasing political prisoners. His favorite saying was: “We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.” He was kind, thoughtful and generous with his immediate and extended family and with the larger human family. The missions to Cuba, for his meetings with Fidel Castro, led to the release of 87 prisoners, the removal of landmines in Angola, and the freeing up of food supplies to enter Ethiopia.

While a staunch Democrat, Jack was noted for working across party lines to achieve his objectives. In 1984 President Ronald Reagan, a staunch Republican, appointed Dunfey as one of the nine-member commission founders of the United States Institute for Peace, tasked with promoting conflict resolution and peace worldwide. Jack was also a founding board member of the American Ireland Funds. He and his brothers, Bob and Walter, were recognized as bridge-builders and advocates of cross-community dialogue during the Troubles in Northern Ireland. When John Hume and David Trimble were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994, they invited Jack and Bob to travel with them and their families to Oslo. That same year, Jack was also appointed an independent, international monitor in South Africa’s historic first election of Nelson Mandela as president.

Jack is survived by his wife, Lisa Timpé Dunfey, Boston, MA; three children, Susan Dunfey, Rye, NH; David Dunfey, Sebastian, Florida; Stephen Dunfey, Portsmouth, NH; and three siblings, Eileen Dunfey Robinson, Bradenton, Florida; Jerry Dunfey and his wife, Nadine Hack, Lutry, Switzerland; Eleanor Dunfey and her husband, James Freiburger, Exeter, NH; and many nieces, nephews and cousins whom he cherished. Jack was preceded in death by his son, Philip; and Joan Lannan Dunfey, the mother of his children, as well as eight siblings: Roy, Paul, Kay, Mary, Bud “Bill,” Robert “Bob,” Richard “Dick,” and Walter. Because of COVID-19 restrictions, the family plans a Memorial to celebrate Jack’s life at a later date.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for July 2020. This is my second scorekeeping report since I filed the deemed budget resolution for fiscal year 2021 on May 4, 2020, as required by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, BBA19. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts agreed to in BBA19. In the Senate, this information is used to determine whether budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation. The Republican staff of the Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act. The information included in this report is current through July 17, 2020.

Since I filed the last scorekeeping report on June 4, 2020, three measures with significant enforceable budgetary effects have been enacted. Two of those measures, the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020, P.L. 116-142, and the Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act, P.L. 116-148, were des-

ignated as emergencies by Congress and are not subject to budgetary enforcement. The third measure, the Hong Kong Autonomy Act, P.L. 116-149, increased both direct spending and revenues due to its imposed sanctions regime. Over the fiscal year 2021-2030 period, P.L. 116-149 would increase spending by \$21 million and revenues by \$28 million for a total deficit reduction of \$7 million.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared Tables A-G.

Table A provides the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or falls below its allocations for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021 deemed budget resolutions. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. Committee compliance with allocation remains consistent with last month’s report with the exception of the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee. Passage of the Hong Kong Autonomy Act led to spending in excess of that committee’s allowable levels over the fiscal year 2021-2025 and fiscal year 2021-2030 periods by \$4 million and \$21 million, respectively. Spending in this bill is largely due to increased receipts to the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund that are then spent without further appropriation.

Tables B and C provide the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. The tables show that the Appropriations Committee is compliant with spending limits for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The figures included in Table C reflect advanced and permanent appropriations that have already been enacted but will become available for obligation in fiscal year 2021.

Tables D and E display figures related to limits on the use of changes in mandatory programs, CHIMPs, in appropriations bills. These \$15 billion limits, found in the fiscal year 2018 budget resolution for fiscal year 2020 and section 207 of BBA19 for fiscal year 2021, currently show the Appropriations Committee in compliance.

Tables F and G provide the amount of budget authority enacted for 2020 and 2021, respectively, that have been designated as either for an emergency or for overseas contingency operations, OCO, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. Funding that receives either of these designations results in cap adjustments to enforceable discretionary spending limits. There is no limit on either emergency or OCO spending; however, any Senator may challenge the designation with a point of order to strike the designation on the floor.

In addition to the tables provided by Budget Committee Republican staff, I

am submitting CBO tables which I will use to enforce budget totals approved by Congress.

Because legislation can still be enacted that have an effect on fiscal year 2020, CBO provided spending and revenue reports for both fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021. This information is used to enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under CBA section 311. CBO's estimates show that current levels of spending for fiscal year 2020 exceed amounts in last year's budget resolution by \$68.6 billion in budget authority and \$55.1 billion in outlays—2020, Tables 1–2. Revenues are \$114.8 billion below the revenue floor. As well, Social Security outlays are at levels assumed for 2020, while Social Security revenues are \$16 million above levels assumed in budget.

For fiscal year 2021, the current law levels are \$1,180.0 billion and \$667.8 billion in budget authority and outlays, respectively, below allowable levels—2021, Tables 1–2. This spending room will be spent down as regular appropriations bills are enacted for fiscal year 2021. Revenues and Social Security levels are at the levels assumed by the fiscal year 2021 deemed budget for this budget year. Over the fiscal year 2021–2025 and fiscal year 2021–2030 period, revenues are \$5 million and \$28 million, respectively, greater than revenue levels assumed in the deemed budget resolution. These revenue increases are due to the enactment of the Hong Kong Autonomy Act earlier this month.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule (2021, Table 3). This rule is enforced under section 4106 of the 2018 budget resolution. The Senate PAYGO scorecard currently shows an enacted deficit decrease of \$1 million over the fiscal year 2020–2025 period and \$7 million over the fiscal year 2020–2030 period due to passage of the Hong Kong Autonomy Act. The budgetary effects of P.L. 116–142 and P.L. 116–148 are not included in this table due to the emergency designations included in the acts based on authorities included in section 4112 of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution, H. Con. Res. 71, 115th Congress.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on May 4, 2020. Since that filing, one point of order was raised. On June 15, 2020, I raised a PAYGO point of order against S. Amdt. 1617, the Great American Outdoors Act, which CBO estimated as increasing the on-budget deficit by more than \$17 billion over the fiscal year 2020–2030 period. This point of order was waived by the Senate by a vote of 68–30.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

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

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

TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

	[In millions of dollars]			
	2020	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry				
Budget Authority	10,430	0	0	0
Outlays	10,430	0	0	0
Armed Services				
Budget Authority	32	0	0	0
Outlays	35	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs				
Budget Authority	169	0	4	21
Outlays	169	0	4	21
Commerce, Science, and Transportation				
Budget Authority	7	0	0	0
Outlays	7	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works				
Budget Authority	8,058	0	0	0
Outlays	415	0	0	0
Finance				
Budget Authority	50,913	0	0	0
Outlays	49,452	0	0	0
Foreign Relations				
Budget Authority	2	0	0	0
Outlays	37	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Judiciary				
Budget Authority	12	0	0	0
Outlays	12	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions				
Budget Authority	–720	0	0	0
Outlays	–997	0	0	0
Rules and Administration				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Intelligence				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Indian Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Small Business				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Total				
Budget Authority	68,903	0	4	21
Outlays	59,560	0	4	21

This table is current through July 17, 2020. This table tracks the spending effects of legislation enacted compared to allowable levels. Each authorizing committee's initial 2020 allocation can be found in the Senate Budget Committee Chairman's Congressional Record filing on September 9, 2019. Initial allocations for the 2021, 2021–2025, and 2021–2030 periods can be found in the Chairman's May 4, 2020 filing.

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹

	2020	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	666,500	621,500
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	23,493
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,695	64,980
Defense	622,522	143
Energy and Water Development	24,250	24,093
Financial Services and General Government	35	23,793
Homeland Security	2,383	48,085
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	35,989
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0	183,042
Legislative Branch	0	5,049
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	11,315	92,171
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	46,685
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	300	73,977
Current Level Total	666,500	621,500
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	0	0

This table is current through July 17, 2020.
¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹

	2021	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	671,500	626,500
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	7
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	45	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0
Homeland Security	0	9
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0	24,679
Legislative Branch	0	1
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	83,233
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	4,400
Current Level Total	45	112,329
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	–671,455	–514,171

This table is current through July 17, 2020.
¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.
² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE D.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

	2020	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2020		15,000
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies		0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies		5,737
Defense		0
Energy and Water Development		0
Financial Services and General Government		0
Homeland Security		0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies		0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies		9,263
Legislative Branch		0
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies		0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs		0
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies		0
Current Level Total		15,000
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution		0

This table is current through July 17, 2020.

TABLE E.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

	2021	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2021		15,000
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies		0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies		0
Defense		0
Energy and Water Development		0
Financial Services and General Government		0
Homeland Security		0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies		0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies		0
Legislative Branch		0
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies		0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs		0
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies		0
Current Level Total		0
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution		–15,000

This table is current through July 17, 2020.

TABLE F.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED EMERGENCY AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SPENDING
[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

Emergency and Overseas Contingency Operations Designated Spending	2020			
	Emergency		Overseas Contingency Operations	
	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–20) ²	0	8	0	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–93)	1,771	0	70,855	0
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–94)	6,229	535	645	8,000
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116–113)	0	843	0	0
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127)	82	2,389	0	0
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116–136)	10,525	319,158	0	0
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139)	0	162,100	0	0
Current Level Total	18,607	485,033	71,500	8,000

This table is current through July 17, 2020.

¹ Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

² The Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 was enacted after the publication of CBO's May 2019 baseline but before the Senate Budget Committee Chairman published the deemed budget resolution for 2020 in the Congressional Record. Pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, the budgetary effects of this legislation have been incorporated into the current level as previously enacted funds.

TABLE G.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED EMERGENCY AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SPENDING
[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

Emergency and Overseas Contingency Operations Designated Spending	2020			
	Emergency		Overseas Contingency Operations	
	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹
Current Level Total	0	0	0	0

This table is current through July 17, 2021.

¹ Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2020.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2020 budget and is current through July 17, 2020. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019, pursuant to section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

Since our last letter dated June 4, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, and revenues in fiscal year 2020:

Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–142); and

Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (Public Law 116–148).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF JULY 17, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	4,318.8	4,387.4	68.6
Outlays	3,947.1	4,002.2	55.1
Revenues	2,740.5	2,625.7	–114.8
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	961.2	961.2	0.0
Social Security Revenues	940.4	940.4	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF JULY 17, 2020
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted^{a,b}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,740,538
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,397,769	2,309,887	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	0	595,528	0
Offsetting receipts	–954,573	–954,573	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,443,196	1,950,842	2,740,538
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. B, P.L. 116–59)	693	667	0
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. B, P.L. 116–69)	8,058	415	0
Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 116–71)	–2	–2	0
Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act (P.L. 116–91)	–720	–997	0
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (P.L. 116–92)	32	35	1
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Div. I–K, M–Q, P.L. 116–94)	8,360	6,720	–34,449
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116–113)	–19	–9	10
Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–123)	110	110	0
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127)	53,072	53,276	–80,388
A bill to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (P.L. 116–132)	12	12	0
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–142) ^c	—	—	—
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (P.L. 116–148) ^c	—	—	—
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	69,596	60,227	–114,826
Appropriation Legislation^{a,b}			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. A, P.L. 116–59) ^d	0	128	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–93)	884,979	530,980	0
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Div. A–H, P.L. 116–94) ^e	1,585,345	1,239,739	0
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Title IX, P.L. 116–113)	843	334	0
Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–123)	7,767	1,041	0
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127)	2,471	843	0
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136)	329,501	98,680	0
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139)	162,100	113,132	0
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	2,973,006	1,984,877	0
Total, Enacted Legislation^c	3,042,602	2,045,104	–114,826
Entitlements and Mandatories	–98,431	6,242	0
Total Current Level^{b,c}	4,387,367	4,002,188	2,625,712
Total Senate Resolution^f	4,318,804	3,947,105	2,740,538
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	68,563	55,083	n.a.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF JULY 17, 2020—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	114,826
Source: Congressional Budget Office. n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law; — = excluded from current level.			
^a Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$567 million in budget authority and \$798 million in estimated outlays.			
^b For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2020 published in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.			
^c Spending and revenue effects 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, do not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes in the Senate. These amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:			
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136)	1,442,111	927,876	–568,425
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139)	321,335	321,335	0
Student Veteran Corona virus Response Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–140)	5	5	0
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–142)	0	0	–9,498
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Corona virus Act (P.L. 116–148)	1	1	0
Total	1,763,452	1,249,217	–577,923
^d Section 124 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020 (division A of P.L. 116–59), appropriated funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Defense) and designated those amounts as funding for overseas contingency operations. That provision took effect upon enactment on September 27, 2019.			
^e In consultation with the House and Senate Committees on the Budget and the Office of Management and Budget, rescissions of emergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. These amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:			
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division H, P.L. 116–94)	–7	0	0
^f Section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 requires the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2020; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, as updated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019.			
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates printed on September 9, 2019	3,703,553	3,680,696	2,740,538
Revisions:			
Adjustment for P.L. 116–59, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019	693	795	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–69, Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019	4,750	4,050	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–93, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, and P.L. 116–94, Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020	107,126	47,534	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–113, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act	843	334	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–123, Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020	7,767	1,041	0
Adjustment for P.L. 116–127, Families First Coronavirus Response Act, and P.L. 116–136, the CARES Act, and P.L. 116–139, Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act	494,072	212,655	0
Revised Senate Resolution	4,318,804	3,947,105	2,740,538

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 23, 2020.
Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2021 budget and is current through July 17, 2020. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of sec-

tion 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020, pursuant to section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

Since our last current level dated June 4, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation

that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, and revenues in fiscal year 2021:

Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–142); and
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (Public Law 116–148).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF JULY 17, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,832.2	2,652.2	–1,180.0
Outlays	4,008.7	3,340.9	–667.8
Revenues	2,800.4	2,800.4	0.0
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	1,016.3	1,016.3	0.0
Social Security Revenues	1,001.1	1,001.1	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^aExcludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF JULY 17, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^{a b c}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,800,378
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,509,325	2,416,969	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	0	810,690	0
Offsetting receipts	–1,029,908	–1,030,145	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,479,417	2,197,514	2,800,378
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–142) ^c	—	—	—
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (P.L. 116–148) ^c	—	—	—

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF JULY 17, 2020—Continued
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Total, Enacted Legislation	0	0	0
Entitlements and Mandatories	1,172,808	1,143,371	0
Total Current Level ^{b,c}	2,652,225	3,340,885	2,800,378
Total Senate Resolution ^d	3,832,200	4,008,705	2,800,378
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	1,179,975	667,820	n.a.
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2021–2030			
Senate Current Level ^c	n.a.	n.a.	35,724,106
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	35,724,078
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	28
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
 n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law; — = excluded from current level.
^a Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$646 million in estimated prior outlays.
^b For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2021 published in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.
^c Current level excludes budgetary effects 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. As a result, this report excludes \$68,534 million in budget authority, \$72,977 million in outlays, and all revenue effects stemming from legislation enacted before the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget published aggregate spending and revenues for fiscal year 2021 in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020. It also excludes the budgetary effects of other laws, enacted this session, which were designated as emergency requirements in accordance with section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71. Those amounts are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–142)	0	0	–8,091
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (P.L. 116–148)	1	1	0
Total	1	1	–8,091

^d Section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2021; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020. The Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, as updated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 4, 2020:	3,832,200	4,008,705	2,800,378

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JULY 17, 2020
[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2021	2020–2025	2020–2030
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation ^{b,c}				
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (H.R. 7010, P.L. 116–142) ^d	—	—	—	—
Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (S. 3744, P.L. 116–145)	*	*	*	*
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (S. 4091, P.L. 116–148) ^d	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong Autonomy Act (H.R. 7440, P.L. 116–149)	0	0	–1	–7
Impact on Deficit	*	*	–1	–7
Total Change in Outlays	*	*	4	21
Total Change in Revenues	*	*	5	28

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
 * = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000; = excluded from PAYGO scorecard.
^a On May 4, 2020, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate’s Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.
^b The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.
^c Excludes off-budget amounts.
^d All amounts in this Act are designated as emergency requirements pursuant to section 4112(a) of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2021 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive	Result
118	June 15, 2020	S.Amdt. #1617, Great American Outdoors Act, to H.R. 1957	4106(a)-Senate-Pay-As-You-Go Violation ¹	Sen. Gardner (R-CO)	68–30, waived

¹ Senator Enzi raised a point of order against the measure pursuant to section 4106(a) of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, because the amendment would increase on-budget deficits.

FY2021 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for the National Defense Authorization Act, which passed the Senate today with strong bipartisan support, and to highlight a number of its important provisions, as well as amendments that I have authored to support robust shipbuilding and to ensure the Navy is prepared for future pandemics.

The NDAA represents one of Congress’s most important responsibilities. For the past 59 consecutive years, Congress has come together in a bipartisan manner to craft this annual legislation. The NDAA authorizes funding to support our brave military members

serving overseas, including a 3 percent pay raise for our troops in this year’s bill, and sets policy for our Nation’s military and critical national defense priorities. I commend Chairman INHOFE and Ranking Member REED for their leadership and bipartisan work on this important legislation, which contains many provisions important to Maine and the Nation. Let me emphasize how proud I am of Maine’s many contributions to our national defense.

I am pleased that the NDAA includes authorization for two Arleigh-Burke destroyers, one of which will be built by the highly skilled men and women at Bath Iron Works. In Maine, we are very proud of the vital role that Bath Iron Works plays in contributing to

our national security. BIW is known throughout the fleet for the high-quality of its ships, proving time and again that “Bath Built is Best Built.”

To ensure we have the ships we need to provide for a strong national defense, the bill also contains an amendment I authored with Senator KING as my cosponsor, which would prohibit the Navy from reducing the current 104-ship destroyer requirement unless the Secretary submits a formal certification and report to Congress justifying such a change. This process would require the Secretary of the Navy to certify that any proposed reductions in the number of ships would not jeopardize our national security and that the Navy would be able to