

was looking for in a Governor. Jim decided to run for Governor in the 1976 election. During that campaign, he married his wife Jayne.

He won the gubernatorial race as the first candidate in the State ever to garner 3 million votes. Though he would have a close election in 1982, Big Jim never lost a race.

As Governor, he accomplished a lot of good for the State of Illinois. He spurred the construction of more highways than any other Governor. His “Build Illinois” plan launched a \$2.3 billion infrastructure effort that helped turn the State into a national leader in economic development, historic preservation, and environmental protection.

There are too many projects to name that Jim championed through the State legislature. He helped bring about Navy Pier’s renovation, making it the State’s top tourist destination. When the Chicago White Sox were on the verge of leaving Chicago for Florida, he fought hard to keep them. Jim was working the votes well into the night, and the White Sox got their new stadium. He supported the legislation that paved the way for the Chicago Bulls’ arena, the United Center.

When Republicans in the Illinois House sought to make Illinois a right-to-work State, Jim called local beer distributors in Springfield and had them set up on the lawn of the Governor’s mansion, where he invited protesting labor members to have a drink. The right-to-work legislation never passed.

In 1989, Jim decided against running for a fifth term. He had guided the State through a recession and helped rebuild it. He made countless deals with people of both parties. Jim could have coasted on the reputation he had built, but he didn’t. He joined the law firm Winston & Strawn, and within 2 years, he was chairman and had made the firm a powerhouse. Jim also continued to serve his country as he was part of the 9/11 Commission, he chaired the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority, and he argued several cases before the Illinois Supreme Court. He retired in 2015.

Jim Thompson never hesitated to work with the other side for a greater good. We were political adversaries, yet we also were personal friends. Sure, we disagreed on quite a bit, but we always worked together for the State of Illinois. Loretta and I send our thoughts and prayers to Jayne and their daughter Samantha.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for September 2020. This is my third 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 September 4, 2020.

Since I filed the last scorekeeping report on July 23, 2020, two measures with significant enforceable budgetary effects have been enacted. The first measure, the Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152, established a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address deferred maintenance on Federal lands and provided \$900 million per year in permanent, mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. CBO estimated this legislation, which passed the Senate by a vote of 73-25, would increase the deficit by \$17.3 billion over the fiscal year 2021-2030 period. The second measure, the Ryan Kules and Paul Benne Specially Adaptive Housing Improvement Act of 2019, P.L. 116-154, modified certain veteran housing and education benefits. CBO estimated that this legislation would increase direct spending in the near term but would ultimately be offset over the fiscal year 2020-2030 window.

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. Compliance remains substantively unchanged since my last report, with the exception of the Energy and Natural Resources and Veterans’ Affairs Committees. The enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act has caused significant violations of ENR’s allocations provided in the fiscal year 2021 deemed budget. Enactment of P.L. 116-154 caused violations in the fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021 windows for the Veterans’ Affairs Committee, which were then mitigated by deficit reduction in the out-years.

Tables B-G, which track spending related to the appropriations process, remain unchanged from my last report.

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 would 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. Additionally, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed for 2020, while Social Security revenues are \$16 million above the levels assumed in budget.

For fiscal year 2021, the current law levels are \$1,177.1 billion and \$667.5 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 2021-2030 period, revenues are \$5 million and \$28 million, respectively, greater than revenue levels assumed in the deemed budget resolution.

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 enacted deficit increases in every enforceable window. The largest debit on the scorecard is \$17.3 billion over the fiscal year 2020-2030 period.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate’s budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on May 4, 2020. No points of order have been raised since my July report.

An 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	2,820	14,420	19,410
Outlays	0	310	5,870	17,280
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

TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—Enacted Direct Spending Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolutions—Continued

	[In millions of dollars]			
	2020	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
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	1	11	–94	–1
Outlays	0	11	–94	–1
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 ...	68,904	2,831	14,330	19,430
Outlays	59,561	321	5,780	17,300

This table is current through September 4, 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 APPROPRIATIONS ¹

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	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

TABLE F.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED EMERGENCY AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SPENDING

	[Budget authority, millions of dollars]			
	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 September 4, 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]			
	2021			
	Emergency		Overseas Contingency Operations	
	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹
Current Level Total	0	0	0	0

This table is current through September 4, 2020.
¹ Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS ¹—Continued

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	2020	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
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 September 4, 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 APPROPRIATIONS ¹

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	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 September 4, 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)

	[Budget authority, millions of dollars]
	2020
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 September 4, 2020.

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

	[Budget authority, millions of dollars]
	2021
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 September 4, 2020.

U.S. CONGRESS, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, Washington, DC, September 10, 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 September 4, 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 July 23, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President

has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2020: The Ryan Kules and Paul Benne Specially Adaptive Housing Improvement Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-154).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL, Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF SEPTEMBER 4, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

Table with 4 columns: Category, Budget Resolution, Current Level, Current Level Over/Under(-) Resolution. Rows include On-Budget (Budget Authority, Outlays, Revenues) and Off-Budget (Social Security Outlays, Social Security Revenues).

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 SEPTEMBER 4, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

Table with 4 columns: Category, Budget Authority, Outlays, Revenues. Rows include Previously Enacted, Enacted Legislation (Authorizing and Appropriation), Entitlements and Mandatories, and Current Level Over/Under Senate Resolution.

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:

Table with 4 columns: Category, Budget Authority, Outlays, Revenues. Rows include Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act, Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act, Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act, and Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act.

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
<small>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.</small>			
	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, September 10, 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 September 4, 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 May 4, 2020, pursuant to section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37).

Since our last current level dated July 23, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2021: Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152); and The Ryan Kules and Paul Benne Specially Adaptive Housing Improvement Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-154).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
 Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF SEPTEMBER 4, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (-) Resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	3,832.2	2,655.1	-1,177.1
Outlays	4,008.7	3,341.2	-667.5
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

^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.
 Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF SEPTEMBER 4, 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	2,416,968	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	0	811,012	0
Offsetting receipts	-1,029,908	-1,030,145	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,479,417	2,197,835	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	—	—	—
Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152)	2,820	310	—
The Ryan Kules and Paul Benne Specially Adaptive Housing Improvement Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-154)	11	11	—
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,831	321	0
Entitlements and Mandatories	1,172,808	1,143,371	0
Total Current Level ^{b c}	2,655,056	3,341,206	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	1,177,144	667,499	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.

^aSections 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.

^bFor 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.

^cCurrent 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

^dSection 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 SEPTEMBER 4, 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
A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes (S. 4148, P.L. 116–150)	*	*	*	*
The Great American Outdoors Act (H.R. 1957, P.L. 116–152)	0	310	5,870	17,280
The Ryan Kules and Paul Benne Specially Adaptive Housing Improvement Act of 2019 (H.R. 3504, P.L. 116–154)	1	11	–93	0
Safeguarding America’s First Responders Act of 2020 (S. 3607, P.L. 116–157)	*	*	*	*
Impact on Deficit	1	321	5,776	17,273
Total Change in Outlays	1	321	5,776	17,273
Total Change in Revenues	0	0	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 FY2021 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.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

● Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, in honor of National POW/MIA Recognition Day this September 18, 2020, I join in raising awareness about the more than 81,900 Americans the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, DPAA, reports remain missing from World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, the Cold War, the Gulf wars and other conflicts. I also commend the members of the POW*MIA Awareness Rally Corp. of Pocatello, ID, and other similar groups that keep a spotlight on the immense service of our American servicemembers and the ongoing need to bring them all home.

My heart goes out to the American families who have carried on through years, and even decades, waiting for answers to their questions. Those who see a loved one off to war but long after the war’s end still await that loved one’s return shoulder our country’s sorrow. May all servicemembers’ families get the resolution of knowing their lost family members have been returned to the country they served so admirably.

Thank you to those who work for and assist the DPAA and related efforts to get needed answers and bring all American servicemembers home. Piecing together the circumstances, whereabouts, and lives of those lost cannot be easy, especially during a global pandemic, but bringing them home is critical to honoring their service. The DPAA reports that 75 percent of lost Americans are located in the Indo-Pacific, and more than 41,000 of the missing are presumed lost at sea. Despite

the difficulty, the agency announced accounting for more than 70 missing servicemembers since March. Their locations included Germany, Laos, North Korea, Papua, Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Romania, Saipan, South Korea, and Tarawa.

To help with this effort, I have supported and introduced the bipartisan Bring Our Heroes Home Act, which would address obstacles preventing families and caseworkers from accessing the records needed for recovery efforts by putting one entity in charge of prioritizing and facilitating the declassification of records related to missing servicemembers. We cannot let up in bringing home all our Nation’s heroes, including the 359 Idahoans, who have yet to be returned. Those who have served our Nation deserve no less than to rest at home, and we cannot rest until they do.●

TRIBUTE TO VIRGIL GUST

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Virgil Gust of Sweet Grass County for his commitment to keeping entrepreneurial spirits high during these challenging times.

The COVID–19 pandemic has disrupted the lives of all Montanans and has proven to be a significant challenge for small business owners. Over the past several months, local business owners have faced tremendous financial hardships as a result of the pandemic, making it difficult to hold on to hope.

Virgil Gust, the founder of Gusts of Big Timber, opened the store in 1947 and has worked there for over 70 years. Virgil still approaches his work with the same enthusiasm and dedication as he did at the beginning of his career.

It is my honor to recognize Virgil for fostering the values of positivity and hard work in his community during these difficult times. As both a WWII veteran and a small business owner, Virgil brings a unique entrepreneurial perspective to his community and is a truly exceptional role model to Montanans from all walks of life.●

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

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(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–5304. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Citrus tristeza virus expressing spinach defensin proteins 2, 7, and 8; Temporary Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance” (FRL No. 1011–47–OCSPP) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 4, 2020; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.