BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for October 2019. This is my first scorekeeping report since I filed the deemed budget resolution for fiscal year 2020 on September 9, 2019, 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 report was completed by the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA. The information included in this report is current through October 11, 2019.

Since I filed the deemed budget resolution, only one measure with significant budgetary effects has been enacted. That measure, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extension Act of 2019, PL 116-59, provided continuing appropriations for discretionary programs through November 21, 2019, Division A, and extended several expiring health programs, Division B. Division A was charged to the Senate Appropriations Committee, while Division B was charged to the Senate Finance Committee. As the direct spending and revenue components of the measure were off set over the 2020 to 2024 period, the direct spending and revenue funds was used to accommodate the budgetary effects of this measure pursuant to section 3005 of H. Con. Res. 71—115th Congress—the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, as updated by BBA19.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared tables A–D.

Table A gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority effects under the fiscal year 2020 deemed budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. I am pleased to report that for this reporting period, all authorizing committees have complied with their allowable spending limits for each enforceable period.

Table B provides the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or above its 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 table shows that the Appropriations Committee is also compliant with spending limits for current the fiscal year. Those limits for regular discretionary spending are $666.5 billion for accounts in the defense category and $621.5 billion for accounts in the nondefense category of spending. No full-year appropriations measures have been enacted for fiscal year 2020, the amounts shown on the table reflect the budgetary authority effects of advanced or permanent appropriations made available in prior law.

The 2018 budget resolution contained points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs, CHIMPs, in appropriations bills. Table C, which tracks the CHIMP limit of $15 billion for 2020, shows the Appropriations Committee has not yet enacted full-year CHIMPs for this fiscal year.

Table D provides the amount of budget authority enacted for 2020 that has been designated as either for an emergency or for overseas contingency operations 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 overseas contingency operations spending; however, any Senator may challenge the designation with a point of order to strike the designation on the floor pursuant to current statutory rules.

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.

CBO provided a spending and revenue report for 2020, which helps enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under CBA section 311. In its report, CBO annualizes the temporary emergency or for overseas contingency operation, which provides funding through November 21, 2019. For the enforcement of budgetary aggregates, the Budget Committee excludes this temporary funding. As such, the committee views current-law levels as being $1,181.3 billion and $662 billion below budget resolution levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. Details on 2020 levels can be found in CBO’s second table.

Current-law revenues are consistent with the levels assumed by the budget resolution.

Social Security levels are consistent with the budget resolution’s figures for all enforceable periods.

CBO’s report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go—pay-go rule. This rule was established under section 4106 of the 2018 budget resolution. The Senate pay-go scorecard shows that there is currently a zero balance.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate’s budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enacting filing on September 9, 2019.
No budgetary points of order have been raised since that filing.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the 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—Continued

(Proposed budget level as of January 1, 2020.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee/Function</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Budgetary Effect on CHIMPS Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</td>
<td>-3,704.2</td>
<td>-3,761.5</td>
<td>$37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Natural Resources</td>
<td>-3,681.5</td>
<td>-3,697.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Housing and Urban Development</td>
<td>-2,740.5</td>
<td>-2,740.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</td>
<td>961.2</td>
<td>961.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</td>
<td>940.4</td>
<td>940.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Direct Spending (Security and Nonsecurity)</td>
<td>-15,000</td>
<td>-15,000</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table is current through October 11, 2019. This table tracks the spending effects of legislation enacted compared to allowable levels. Each authorizing committee's initial allocation can be found in the Senate Budget Committee Chairman's Congressional Record filing on September 9, 2019.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 16, 2019.

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 October 11, 2019. This report is submitted under section 306(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).

This is CBO's first current level report for fiscal year 2020. Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF OCTOBER 11, 2019

(Proposed budget level as of January 1, 2020.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Resolution</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under (+) Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>3,704.2</td>
<td>3,761.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>3,681.5</td>
<td>3,697.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>2,740.5</td>
<td>2,740.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Outlays +</td>
<td>961.2</td>
<td>961.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Revenues</td>
<td>940.4</td>
<td>940.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
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)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 19-0J. This report relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 18-43 of November 27, 2018.

Sincerely,

GREGORY M. KAUNSER,
(for Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-0J

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Qatar.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 18-43; Date: 27 November 2018; Military Department: Air Force.

(iii) Description: On November 27, 2018, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 18-43 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of forty (40) AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM) and one (1) spare AIM-
1. This portion of the scorekeeping report provides the Chairman’s narrative of budgetary developments since his previous filing.

2. This table provides the amount of budget authority or outlays each Senate authorizing committee has changed since it received its allocation. A positive figure means that the committee has provided more than their allocation allows, while a negative figure shows savings generated from new legislation. To view the initial allocations filed for each committee, interested parties should refer to the Budget Committee’s Chairman in the Congressional Record for September 9, 2019.

3. This table tracks regular discretionary budget authority that is subject to the discretionary spending limits imposed by the Budget Control Act of 2011, as amended.

4. This table tracks the amount of certain changes in mandatory programs (CHIMPs) in appropriations bills. For FY 2020, there is a limit of $15 billion for the in CHIMPs that reduce budget authority in the budget year but do not reduce outlays over the entire budget window.

5. This table tracks the amount of emergency or overseas contingency operations budget authority provided for the FY 2020 cycle.

6. This table tracks aggregate spending, revenue, and Social Security levels for FY 2020. CBO annualizes discretionary continuing resolutions, while the Budget Committee does not. To track the current level for Senate enforcement purposes, interested parties are directed to the Budget Committee’s scorekeeping webpage.

7. This table provides on-budget details for the aggregate spending and revenue levels.

8. This table provides the deficit effects of legislation affecting direct spending and revenues enacted since the Chairman’s filing of new budgetary levels (deemed budget resolution) in September. CBO’s table provides additional information on total revenue and outlay effects at the bottom of the table.

9. This table provides information on points of order raised in the Senate since the Budget Committee Chairman’s September filing. This table will provide a record showing the measure, the violation, the date of the point of order, the name of the Senator raising the point of order, the name of the Senator making the motion to waive, and the outcome of the vote on the motion to waive. Points of order in the Senate are not self-enforcing and require a member to proactively raise the issue to the Senate.