

White House of our pending trial and summon the President to answer the articles and send his counsel.

So the trial will commence in earnest on Tuesday.

First, Mr. President, some important good news for the country. We anticipate the Senate will finish the USMCA tomorrow and send this landmark trade deal to President Trump for his signature. This is a major victory for the administration, but more importantly, for American families.

Let me close with this: This is a difficult time for our country, but this is precisely the kind of time for which the Framers created the Senate. I am confident this body can rise above short-termism and factional fever and serve the long-term best interests of our Nation. We can do this, and we must.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all debate time on H.R. 5430 expire at 11 a.m. tomorrow; further, that prior to the expiration of debate time, it be in order for Senator TOOMEY, or his designee, to raise a budget point of order; and that if a point of order is raised, it be in order for Senator GRASSLEY, or his designee, to make a motion to waive the point of order.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, this means we will have two rollcall votes tomorrow morning at 11 a.m.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for January 2020. This is my third 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 Republican staff of the Budget Committee and 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 January 7, 2020.

Since I filed the last scorekeeping report on December 4, 2019, four measures with significant enforceable budgetary effects have been enacted.

The first measure enacted this reporting period, H.R. 5363, the Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act, FUTURE Act, cleared the Senate by voice vote and became P.L. 116-91. The bill included two provisions with significant cost over the 10-year period: a permanent extension of mandatory funding for historically Black colleges and universities and additional mandatory funding for the Pell Grant program. To offset these provisions, the measure allows the Department of Education to access taxpayer data when administering Federal student aid programs. Overall, CBO estimates that the FUTURE Act would reduce outlays by \$997 million in the first year, \$835 million over 5 years, and \$435 million over 10 years. This measure was charged to the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee.

The second measure enacted this reporting period was the conference report to accompany S. 1790, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020. This measure, which became P.L. 116-92 and was charged to the Armed Services Committee, authorized appropriations for the Nation's national defense apparatus for the current fiscal year. In addition to the authorization of funds, the conference report included changes in law, notably to the Survivor Benefit Program, that would affect direct spending and revenues. According to CBO's estimate, the measure would increase direct spending by \$5.6 billion over the 2020 to 2029 period.

The third measure, H.R. 1158, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, became P.L. 116-93. This bill provided funding for fiscal year 2020 programs within the jurisdictions of four Senate appropriations subcommittees, including Defense, Commerce-Justice-Science, Financial Services and General Government, and Homeland Security. CBO estimated that the bill would bring total budget authority provided for programs covered by these four subcommittees to \$860.3 billion in fiscal year 2020. Of the amounts provided, \$767.6 billion was considered regular appropriations and \$92.6 billion qualified for cap adjustments under existing law.

The final measure with significant effects enacted this reporting period was H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020. This bill, which became P.L. 116-94, provided appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for the

remaining eight Senate appropriations subcommittees, extended numerous expiring programs and tax provisions, repealed several healthcare taxes, expanded access to retirement plans, provided additional resources for pensions for miners, and contained several provisions related to various foreign policy initiatives. CBO estimated that divisions A-H of the bill, which provided discretionary appropriations, would bring total appropriated budget authority for covered programs to \$539.9 billion in fiscal year 2020. Of the amount provided, \$520.4 billion was provided as regular appropriations and \$19.5 billion qualified for cap adjustments under existing law. CBO further estimated that divisions I-Q of the bill would increase deficits by \$408.9 billion over the 2020 through 2029 period. Divisions A-H were charged to the Appropriations Committee; divisions I and K were charged to the Banking Committee; division J was charged to the Foreign Relations Committee; division L was charged to the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee; divisions M, N, O, and Q were charged to the Finance Committee; and division P was charged to the Commerce Committee. The measure passed the Senate by a vote of 71 to 23.

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 and outlays under the fiscal year 2020 deemed budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. Legislation enacted to date has resulted in six authorizing committees breaching their allocations provided by BBA19. In total authorizing committees have breached outlay limitations by more than \$29.1 billion over the 2020 through 2029 period.

Table B provides 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 table shows that the Appropriations Committee is 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.

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 complied with the CHIMP limit for this fiscal year. CHIMPs enacted as part of the 2020 appropriations cycle include \$5.7 billion from changes to the Crime Victims Fund and \$9.3 billion in changes to accounts related to the Children's Health Insurance Program.

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. To date, more than \$88.0 billion has been enacted with either the emergency or overseas contingency operations designations for the 2020 appropriations cycle.

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, table 1, which helps enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under CBA section 311. Following the enactment of the two minibus appropriations bills in December and the continued spending of authorizing committees, the current level is now in excess of allowable levels by \$15.4 billion for budget authority and \$1.7 billion for outlays in 2020. Details on 2020 levels can be found in CBO's second table.

Current-law revenues are currently below enforceable levels for all enforcement periods. Due to the enactment of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, and to a lesser extent this year's national defense authorization bill, revenues are currently \$34.4 billion, \$150.7 billion, and \$386.2 billion lower than assumed in the deemed budget resolution for 2020, 2020 through 2024, and 2020 through 2029, respectively. Social Security spending levels are consistent with the budget resolution's figures for 2020; however, Social Security revenue levels are \$15 million below assumed levels.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, pay-go, rule table 3. This rule was established under section 4106 of the 2018 budget resolution. The Senate pay-go scorecard currently shows a credit of \$965 million in 2020 but deficit increases of \$1.1 billion and \$5.2 billion over the 2019–2024 and 2019–2029 periods, respectively. Please note that the deficit effects of division I through division Q of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 are excluded from the Senate's pay-go scorecard pursuant to title X of division I of that law.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on September 9, 2019. I raised two points of order during this reporting period. On December 17, 2019, I raised the long-term deficits point of order against the national defense au-

thorization conference report for increasing deficits by more than \$5 billion in years following the current budget window. That point of order was waived by a vote of 82 to 12. On December 19, 2019, I raised the same point of order against the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, but that was also waived with a vote of 64 to 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	2020–2024	2020–2029
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	32	1,972	5,637
Outlays	35	1,972	5,637
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	169	2,260	5,402
Outlays	169	2,246	5,402
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	7	7	7
Outlays	7	7	7
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	8,058	38,589	77,069
Outlays	415	683	1,130
Finance			
Budget Authority	8,180	14,359	17,310
Outlays	6,505	14,037	17,340
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	2	2	2
Outlays	37	37	37
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	–720	–400	0
Outlays	–997	–835	–435
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Total			
Budget Authority	15,728	56,789	105,427
Outlays	6,171	18,147	29,118

Note: This table is current through January 7, 2020. 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.

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

	[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

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

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	2020	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
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

Note: This table is current through January 7, 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 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

Note: This table is current through January 7, 2020.

TABLE D.—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	Non-security ¹	Security ¹	Non-security 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
Current Level Total	8,000	543	71,500	8,000

This table is current through January 7, 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.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, January 15, 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 January 7, 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 December 4, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2020: Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act (Public Law 116-91); National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-93); and Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF JANUARY 7, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (—) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,816.1	3,831.5	15.4
Outlays	3,733.1	3,734.8	1.7
Revenues	2,740.5	2,706.1	—34.4
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.

^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 2020, AS OF JANUARY 7, 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
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	16,421	6,838	—34,448
Appropriation Legislation ^{a b}			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. A, P.L. 116-59) ^c	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) ^d	1,585,345	1,239,739	0
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	2,470,324	1,770,847	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,486,745	1,777,685	—34,448
Entitlements and Mandatories	—98,431	6,242	0
Total Current Level ^a	3,831,510	3,734,769	2,706,090
Total Senate Resolution ^c	3,816,122	3,733,075	2,740,538
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	15,388	1,694	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	34,448
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2020–2029			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	34,461,163
Senate Resolution ^a	n.a.	n.a.	34,847,317
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	386,154

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

^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 \$567 million in budget authority and \$798 million in estimated outlays.

^bFor purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the resolution, as approved by the Senate, does 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.

^cSection 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.

^dIn 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
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
Revised Senate Resolution	3,816,122	3,733,075	2,740,538

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JANUARY 7, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2019–2024	2019–2029
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation ^{b c}			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (H.R. 4378, P.L. 116–59) ^d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act of 2019 (S. 239, P.L. 116–65)	0	0	0
Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act (H.R. 1396, P.L. 116–68)	*	*	*
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (H.R. 3055, P.L. 116–69) ^e	—	—	—

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JANUARY 7, 2020—Continued
[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2019–2024	2019–2029
Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 2423, P.L. 116–71)	–2	0	0
Preventing Animal Cruelty and Torture Act (H.R. 724, P.L. 116–72)	*	*	*
Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019 (S. 1838, P.L. 116–76)	*	*	*
An act to amend section 442 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt certain interests in mutual funds, unit investment trusts, employee benefit plans, and retirement plans from conflict of interest limitations for the Government Publishing Office. (H.R. 5277, P.L. 116–78)	*	*	*
Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act (H.R. 5363, P.L. 116–91)	–997	–835	–435
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (S. 1790, P.L. 116–92)	34	1,975	5,645
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 1865, P.L. 116–94) [†]	—	—	—
Virginia Beach Strong Act (H.R. 4566, P.L. 116–98)	*	*	*
Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Equitable Compensation Act (S. 216, P.L. 116–100)	*	*	*
Grant Reporting Efficiency and Agreements Transparency Act of 2019 (H.R. 150, P.L. 116–103)	*	*	*
TRACED Act (S. 151, P.L. 116–105)	*	*	*
Impact on Deficit	–965	1,140	5,210
Total Change in Outlays	–965	1,140	5,210
Total Change in Revenues	–964	1,137	5,202
	1	–3	–8

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard; * = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.
^a On September 9, 2019, 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 The budgetary effects of division B of this act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to sec. 1701(b) of the act. The budgetary effects of division A were fully incorporated into the PAYGO ledger pursuant to the authority provided to the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee in section 3005 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018. The Chairman exercised that authority through filing an adjustment in the Congressional Record on September 26, 2019.
^e The budgetary effects of division B of this act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to sec. 1801(b) of the act.
^f The budgetary effects of this act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to section 1001 of Title X of division I of the act.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2020 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive ¹	Result
399	December 17, 2019	Conference Report to Accompany S. 1790, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.	3101-long-term deficits ²	Sen. Inhofe (R–OK)	82–12, waived
414	December 19, 2019	H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 ...	3101-long-term deficits ³	Sen. Shelby (R–AL)	64–30, waived

¹ All motions to waive were offered pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
² Senator Enzi raised a 3101(b) point of order against the conference report because the legislation would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in each of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030.
³ Senator Enzi raised a 3101(b) point of order against the bill because the legislation would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in at least one of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030.

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT LEVELS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits. In addition, sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments.

The Senate will soon consider H.R. 5430, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act. This measure provides supplemental appropriations to implement the trade

agreement that qualify for cap adjustments under current statute.

This measure includes \$843 million in budget authority that is designated as being for emergency purposes pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. The entirety of this budget authority falls within the revised nonsecurity category. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that these appropriations will result in \$334 million in outlays in fiscal year 2020.

As a result of the emergency designations, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised nonsecurity budget authority by \$843 million and outlays by \$334 million in fiscal year 2020. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2020 by equivalent amounts.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

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

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES (Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)	
\$s in millions	2020
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,816,122
Outlays	3,733,075
Adjustments:	
Budget Authority	843
Outlays	334
Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,816,965
Outlays	3,733,409

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions							2020	
Current Allocation:								
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							746,000	
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							654,138	
General Purpose Outlays							1,416,176	
Adjustments:								
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							0	
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							843	
General Purpose Outlays							334	
Revised Allocation:								
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority							746,000	
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority							654,981	
General Purpose Outlays							1,416,510	
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above		OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Wildfire Suppression	U.S. Census	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	843	0	0	0	843
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	334	0	0	0	334

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA
TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, in addition to my strong and unequivocal sup-

port for the USMCA, I note that my committee is about to undertake a yearlong review of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, with the goal of modernizing it.

Back in 1998, the internet was still a fledgling industry, so much so that it is difficult to recall a time when email was a novel form of communication and you could go take a coffee break in