

And neither of these pursuits will be made easier or safer by an overly aggressive use of our military, active duty or National Guard. The United States has a long and, to be fair, sometimes troubled history of using the armed forces to enforce domestic laws. The issue for us today is not whether this authority exists, but whether it will be wisely administered.

I remain confident in the professionalism of our men and women in uniform. They will serve with skill and with compassion. They will obey lawful orders. But I am less confident in the soundness of the orders they will be given by this commander in chief, and I am not convinced that the conditions on our streets, as bad as they are, have risen to the level that justifies a heavy reliance on military troops. Certainly, we have not crossed the threshold that would make it appropriate to invoke the provisions of the Insurrection Act.

Furthermore, I am deeply worried that as they execute their orders, the members of our military will be co-opted for political purposes.

Even in the midst of the carnage we are witnessing, we must endeavor to see American cities and towns as our homes and our neighborhoods. They are not “battle spaces” to be dominated, and must never become so.

We must ensure that African Americans—indeed, all Americans—are given the same rights under the Constitution, the same justice under the law, and the same consideration we give to members of our own family. Our fellow citizens are not the enemy, and must never become so.

Too many foreign and domestic policy choices have become militarized; too many military missions have become politicized.

This is not the time for stunts. This is the time for leadership.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH
(By James Mattis)

I have watched this week’s unfolding events, angry and appalled. The words “Equal Justice Under Law” are carved in the pediment of the United States Supreme Court. This is precisely what protesters are rightly demanding. It is a wholesome and unifying demand—one that all of us should be able to get behind. We must not be distracted by a small number of lawbreakers. The protests are defined by tens of thousands of people of conscience who are insisting that we live up to our values—our values as people and our values as a nation.

When I joined the military, some 50 years ago, I swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution. Never did I dream that troops taking that same oath would be ordered under any circumstance to violate the Constitutional rights of their fellow citizens—much less to provide a bizarre photo op for the elected commander-in-chief, with military leadership standing alongside.

We must reject any thinking of our cities as a “battlespace” that our uniformed military is called upon to “dominate.” At home, we should use our military only when requested to do so, on very rare occasions, by state governors. Militarizing our response, as we witnessed in Washington, D.C., sets up a conflict—a false conflict—between the military and civilian society. It erodes the moral ground that ensures a trusted bond between men and women in uniform and the society they are sworn to protect, and of which they themselves are a part. Keeping public order rests with civilian state and local leaders who best understand their communities and are answerable to them.

James Madison wrote in Federalist 14 that “America united with a handful of troops, or without a single soldier, exhibits a more forbidding posture to foreign ambition than America disunited, with a hundred thousand veterans ready for combat.” We do not need

to militarize our response to protests. We need to unite around a common purpose. And it starts by guaranteeing that all of us are equal before the law.

Instructions given by the military departments to our troops before the Normandy invasion reminded soldiers that “The Nazi slogan for destroying us . . . was ‘Divide and Conquer.’ Our American answer is ‘In Union there is Strength.’” We must summon that unity to surmount this crisis—confident that we are better than our politics.

Donald Trump is the first president in my lifetime who does not try to unite the American people—does not even pretend to try. Instead he tries to divide us. We are witnessing the consequences of three years of this deliberate effort. We are witnessing the consequences of three years without mature leadership. We can unite without him, drawing on the strengths inherent in our civil society. This will not be easy, as the past few days have shown, but we owe it to our fellow citizens; to past generations that bled to defend our promise; and to our children.

We can come through this trying time stronger, and with a renewed sense of purpose and respect for one another. The pandemic has shown us that it is not only our troops who are willing to offer the ultimate sacrifice for the safety of the community. Americans in hospitals, grocery stores, post offices, and elsewhere have put their lives on the line in order to serve their fellow citizens and their country. We know that we are better than the abuse of executive authority that we witnessed in Lafayette Park. We must reject and hold accountable those in office who would make a mockery of our Constitution. At the same time, we must remember Lincoln’s “better angels,” and listen to them, as we work to unite.

Only by adopting a new path—which means, in truth, returning to the original path of our founding ideals—will we again be a country admired and respected at home and abroad.

(At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

• Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I was absent when the Senate voted on vote number 112 to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar #697, Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors. On vote number 112, had I been present, I would have voted no on the motion to invoke cloture on Mr. Pack.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I was absent when the Senate voted on vote number 113 to confirm Executive Calendar #697, Michael Pack, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors. On vote number 113, had I been present, I would have voted no on the motion to confirm Mr. Pack. •

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for June 2020. This is my first 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 budg-

etary 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 June 1, 2020.

In general, my filing of May 4 established the following enforceable budgetary levels: (1) allocations for fiscal year 2021 for the Committee on Appropriations; (2) allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations; (3) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2021; (4) aggregate revenue levels for fiscal year 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030; and (5) aggregate levels of outlays and revenue for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 for Social Security. Allocations and aggregates for fiscal year 2020 were not overridden by this filing and continue to be enforced under the fiscal year 2020 deemed budget that was filed on September 9, 2019.

The figures underpinning the new enforceable levels are based on the discretionary spending limits set forth in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 and CBO’s March 2020 baseline, adjusted to reflect legislation enacted between the publication of the baseline and my May 4 filing. Enforceable figures in this filing exclude the direct budgetary effects of provisions in legislation enacted after the release of the baseline that were designated as an emergency pursuant to section 4112 of the fiscal year 2018 congressional budget resolution, H. Con. Res. 71, 115th Congress.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared Tables A-G.

Table A gives 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. To date, eight committees are out of compliance with their allocations for fiscal year 2020, however no committees have breached their newly released allocations this cycle.

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 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. 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. 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 scorecard stands at zero for all enforceable levels consistent with the filing of newly deemed budget levels.

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, no points of order have been raised.

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	0	0
Outlays	169	0	0	0
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	0	0
Outlays	59,560	0	0	0

This table is current through June 1, 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
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

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

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2020	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	0	0

This table is current through June 1, 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 June 1, 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 June 1, 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

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

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

2021	
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 June 1, 2020.

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

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

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

This table is current through June 1, 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
	Secu- rity ¹	Non- secu- rity ¹
Emergency and Overseas Contingency Operations Designated Spending		
Current Level Total	0	0

This table is current through June 1, 2020.
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, June 4, 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 June 1, 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 February 21, 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:

Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–123);

Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127);

A bill to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (P.L. 116–132);

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136)

Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139); and,

Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–140)

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
 Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF JUNE 1, 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 JUNE 1, 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–M, 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
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136)	329,501	98,680	0
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	399,097	158,907	– 114,826
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
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
Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139)	162,100	113,132	0
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	2,643,505	1,886,197	0
Total, Enacted Legislation ^e	3,042,602	2,045,104	– 114,826
Entitlements and Mandatories	– 98,431	6,242	0
Total Current Level ^{b,e}	4,387,367	4,002,188	2,625,712
Total Senate Resolution ^e	4,318,804	3,947,105	2,740,538
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	68,563	55,083	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	114,826

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 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.

^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

^eSpending 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, does 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 Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–140)	5	5	0
Total	1,763,451	1,249,216	– 568,425

^fSection 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.

	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. 116–113, Second Coronavirus Preparedness & Response Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2020, and Implementation Act	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, June 4, 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 June 1, 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).

This is CBO's first current level report for fiscal year 2021.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

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

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

[In billions of dollars]			
	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
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 JUNE 1, 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
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	n.a.	n.a.	35,724,078
Senate Resolution ^c	n.a.	n.a.	35,724,078
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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 \$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 \$68,534 million in budget authority, \$72,977 in estimated outlays and all revenue effects resulting from funds 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.

^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 JUNE 1, 2020

(In millions of dollars)	2020	2021	2020–2025	2020–2030
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation: ^{b,c}				
Uyghur Human Rights				
Policy Act of 2020 (S.				
3744)	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JUNE 1, 2020—Continued

(In millions of dollars)	2020	2021	2020–2025	2020–2030
Impact on Deficit	*	*	*	*
Total Change in Outlays	*	*	*	*
Total Change in Revenues	*	*	*	*

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
* = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.

^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.

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

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive	Result
			Not Applicable		

REMEMBERING MILELE CHIKASA ANANA

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life and legacy of Milele Chikasa Anana, who passed away on May 6, 2020, at the age of 86. An activist, businesswoman, public servant, publisher, mentor, and change-maker, she was a dynamic force in Madison for over 50 years, helping to shape the community for the better and light the torch of many young leaders working to improve the lives of the city's African-American community.

Milele was born and raised in Oklahoma, went to college in Alabama and Indiana, and lived in Boston before making Madison, WI, her home in 1968 with her husband Jim. By that time, she had started a career in computer technology and worked for the NAACP, organizing in Boston for the educational rights of Black students.

Milele continued to develop her civic engagement and leadership in her early years in Madison when she was elected to the Madison School Board in 1974. She was the first African American to serve on a school board anywhere in the State.

In another first—also in 1974—Milele became the first African-American affirmative action officer for the city of Madison, a post she would hold for 5 years. Under her determined and steadfast advocacy, the city made significant changes to its hiring practices to better recruit and hire candidates of color, particularly in the police department. She also addressed the lack of diversity on the city's boards and commissions, bringing new perspective to bodies that were at the time dominated by White men. Milele established the Women's Issues Committee and the Minority Affairs Committee, giving employees of color and female employees a greater voice. She was known to call out city leaders when she saw injustice or inadequate progress and kept them focused on the mission of her agency. Her impact as affirmative action officer is far-reaching to this very day.

Later in her career, Milele worked as interim director of the Madison Equal Opportunities Commission and was a

founder of the Madison Black Chamber of Commerce, building its directory of Black-owned business and establishing Black Restaurant Week. She has been an active member and mentor to many organizations including the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Alumni Chapter, the Greater Madison Urban League, NAACP of Dane County, and Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Milele Chikasa Anana is perhaps best known for her leadership of UMOJA Magazine, Wisconsin's oldest black magazine. From 1990 to 2018, Milele served as editor and publisher, growing it from a 2-page newsletter to a 52-page monthly publication. Milele used UMOJA to celebrate the accomplishments and showcase the good deeds of Black leaders, community members, business owners, and youth.

Yet, despite these significant accomplishments, "Ms. Milele" or "Mother Milele," as many called her, will be remembered most dearly as a dedicated mentor. Many influential African Americans have credited her with demonstrating the passion and persuasion that led to their success as leaders. Countless others looked to her as a role model who inspired them to join the fight for equal rights.

While small in stature, Milele leaves behind an enormous legacy. As a mother of 5, grandmother of 13, and great grandmother of 4, her character lives on as the matriarch of a loving family. Her tenacity and determination live on in each young person she encouraged and each leader she challenged to do better. I know I will think of Milele every time I see the pride of accomplishment in a young African-American woman's eyes.

I consider myself lucky to have known Milele, and I am grateful that the depth of her spirit will continue to guide Madison toward a brighter, more just future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JEN COCO-MOLINA AND JAQUELYN LARA

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I would like to have printed in the RECORD an

article that was published in the Miami Herald, "These Miami special ed teachers brought the party to students on the last day of school." I commend Ms. Coco-Molina and Ms. Lara for their dedication to Florida's students, and the memories they created that will never be forgotten.

The material follows:

[June 3, 2020]

THESE MIAMI SPECIAL ED TEACHERS BROUGHT THE PARTY TO STUDENTS ON LAST DAY OF SCHOOL

(By Colleen Wright)

Special education teachers Jen Coco-Molina and Jacquelyn Lara couldn't have their last day of school party at South Miami Senior High as usual, so they brought the party to their students.

They pulled up in front of Cristin Baez-Alvarez's apartment building blasting Cristin's favorite song. From the "mobile party" in Coco-Molina's trunk, the teachers pulled out a goody bag just for 15-year-old Cristin: M&Ms, a daisy pen, a Disney Puppy Dog Pals coloring book and a smile balloon on a stick.

"It's a happy balloon, like you, always smiling," said Lara.

Cristin took the goody bag and a bite out of a red frosted Publix cupcake. She's non-verbal, but her unflinching frosting-stained smile said it all. And what she couldn't express, her mother said in Spanish.

"She's emotional. She's afraid that when she goes back upstairs, she'll start crying," mom Cristina Baez told Lara.

Like Coco-Molina and Lara, teachers everywhere have been adapting since the coronavirus pandemic catapulted them into online distance learning March 13. Wednesday was unceremoniously the last day of school for Miami-Dade County Public Schools.

But the pair couldn't let the school year end like this. Coco-Molina teaches math and Lara teaches English and science to 11 ninth- and tenth-graders with varying disabilities. All but one of the students they visited Wednesday will have a different pair of teachers next year.

"We're their second moms," said Coco-Molina. "We're not just their teachers."

Coco-Molina's trunk was draped with a green plastic tablecloth. There were turquoise and pink paper lanterns, shiny streamers, and a letter board read "Enjoy your summer." Next to the goody bags were cupcakes for the students, mini cupcakes for their families.

TEACHERS GET A SURPRISE

Max Ortiz waited on his front porch for his teachers with a surprise of his own. His