

school, he went also to some iconic places.

Here he is in the surf near Fort Stevens. Fort Stevens is a place I used to camp as a kid. It has a historic shipwreck, the wreck of the Peter Iredale. Now it is pretty much rusted into the sand and disappeared, but I can imagine Robert Kennedy walking and seeing that wreck as he was on this beach.

He went out to Baker County, OR. This is an iconic photo of him on the runway, with the mountains in the background, with his dog. There is a version of this picture that Ted Kennedy gave to me the month before he passed away, and you can see here the snow-covered mountains in the background and walking down the runway in one of those few moments of peace and reflection in between his speeches all across the State.

When Senator Ted Kennedy gave me this picture, he also wrote me a letter. This was in July, a month before Ted Kennedy passed away. He said:

I've always loved this photo of Bobby and his dog Freckles taken in Baker City, Oregon, on May 22, 1968.

He said he has a copy of it hanging in his office. He knew a little bit from our conversations that Bobby had been an inspiration to me, and he wrote:

I know that Bobby played an important role in shaping your political views, and I thought you'd like to have a copy of the photograph for your Senate office as well. I only wish I could give it to you in person.

I do have that photo proudly displayed on my Senate office wall, and it is a reminder of the very special feelings we had about the campaign. We had war abroad in Vietnam in 1968. We had riots at home over the war. We had deep, deep civic tensions between the generations. There was a sense that his leadership and his ability to bridge the divides among races and genders and classes could, in his words, "bind up the wounds among us and to become in our hearts brothers and countrymen once again." Those words have resonance for today, where our divisions are so deep.

Anyone who spent much time paying attention to Robert Kennedy's life knows that his life was full of contradictions. He was a man of wealth, well educated, and could quote poets like Tennyson and philosophers but who also had an unmatched ability to touch the hearts of, and fight for, the poorest among us. He was a ruthless enforcer of the law who never thought twice about taking on organized crime or foreign dictators but had a heart of tenderness and could spend hours playing with young children. He was a younger brother who stood in the shadow of his older sibling, but he stepped out of that shadow to inspire us and to run for the Presidency of the United States.

Bobby was raised in a family that recognized the privileges it had, the advantages it had from its history, its affluence, its connections, but also recognized that with all that they had, they

had an extra responsibility—a sizable responsibility—to use those advantages to help others. That, too, is something that is worth all of us thinking about.

Whether it was the fight for civil rights, championing the poor and destitute living in Third World conditions in Appalachia and the Mississippi Delta, challenging South Africa's students to stand up against apartheid, or organizing the end of war in Vietnam, his life was dedicated to helping others.

When our Nation seemed poised on the brink of tearing itself apart, there was Bobby Kennedy, preaching a message of love, wisdom, and compassion toward one another—a message of reunification, a message of reconciliation. But with all of this, his efforts to take that vision to the Presidency—that vision of wisdom, compassion, and reconciliation—never happened because that opportunity was cut short by an assassin's bullet. That happened just after Bobby Kennedy left Oregon and flew to California, just 2 weeks after I had the opportunity to see him speak in a high school gymnasium and didn't seize the moment to do it.

As Bobby Kennedy said in his speech to the City Club of Cleveland, "Our lives on this planet are too short and the work to be done too great," but we cannot let that stop us from working together to seek and build a new world.

We will never know whether Robert Kennedy would have succeeded in his election to be President or exactly what would have flowed from a second Kennedy administration. We can only speculate on how our Nation's history might have been changed and how different our country might have been with his vision, his inspiration, his effort to tackle the issues of poverty, the issues and challenges of war, the issues and challenges of division in our Nation.

One thing we know for sure, the world has been a lesser place these last 50 years because Robert F. Kennedy is not in it, but his thoughts live on. In this institution, Members of the Senate should carry those thoughts forward on these important issues he addressed—of war, poverty, bigotry, discrimination, and ensuring opportunity for all.

In his speech to students in Cape Town, South Africa, Robert Kennedy said: "Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

That is advice we need now more than ever—that we need to work to create those ripples that together can create a mighty current to set our Nation back on track. When it comes to war, we now have not one but many—a war in Afghanistan based on false assumptions, a war in Iraq based on false information, wars in Africa, Syria, and Yemen for which the issue of author-

ization has never been debated on the floor of this Senate, despite the constitutional call to do so.

When it comes to prosperity, despite our Nation's enormous growth and wealth over the last four decades, we still have people suffering in Appalachia, in Mississippi, in our inner cities, and in our rural towns. Because income equality has surged over four decades, we have seen that workers' wages are flat or declining while the cost of everything goes up from healthcare to housing to the cost of a child attempting to attend college.

While we may have come a long way from the firehoses and dogs turned against peaceful protesters demanding voting rights and civil rights, a long way since Attorney General Kennedy crusaded for civil rights, calling in the National Guard to register the University of Alabama's first African-American students—while we may have come a long way on that trail, we still have a long way to go, as we saw in Charlottesville last year, as we have seen through the last several years of campaigning, an administration in which the temptation too often has come from the Oval Office to denigrate different groups of Americans, whether they be African Americans or Haitian Americans or Latin Americans or women Americans or Americans with disabilities or Muslim Americans. When we hear that, let us remember the vision of America, of equal opportunity, and stand with our brothers and sisters in any given group, arm to arm, hip to hip, and say: Here in America, we believe in the vision that is indivisible, that we cite in our Pledge of Allegiance, that recognizes we come from a tremendous number of backgrounds, but together, with those talents, those differences, we have a nation of greater strength, greater beauty, and greater opportunity for the future.

Fifty years after his passing, I think it is of value to all of us to reflect on the lessons of the life of Robert F. Kennedy—his hope, his optimism, his fierce determination to fight the battles to make the world a better place.

RFK was famous for regularly quoting the Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw, saying:

Some men see things as they are, and ask why. I dream of things that never were, and ask why not.

I think it is up to all of us, each and every day, to dream of the things that have never been here in America but could be a greater, more beautiful, stronger, more prosperous, more hopeful America and say "Why not?"

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE). The majority leader.

#### 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 therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

### BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for June 2018. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts the Senate agreed to in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2018, H. Con. Res. 71, and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA18). This information is necessary for the Senate Budget Committee to determine whether budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation. The Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA.

This is my fourth scorekeeping report this year and the first since I filed new enforceable levels on May 7, pursuant to BBA18 requirements. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 12, 2018. The information included in this report is current through June 4, 2018.

Republican Budget Committee staff prepared Tables 1-6.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority and outlays under the most recently adopted budget resolution and the Fiscal Year 2019 enforceable levels filing. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. For this reporting period, 10 of the 16 authorizing committees are in compliance with their allocations. Two committee allocation violations were recorded since my last report. The first violation stems from passage of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, S. 2155, P.L. 115-174, which increased direct spending within the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee over the Fiscal Year 2019, Fiscal Year 2019-2023, and Fiscal Year 2019-2028 period. The second violation resulted from passage of the VA MISSION Act of 2018, S. 2372, which increased direct spending within the Veterans' Affairs Committee over all enforceable periods.

Tables 2-3 give 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. Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2018, shown in table 2, are consistent with the statutory limits. Table 3 shows that the Appropriations Committee is currently compliant with spending limits for Fiscal Year 2019. As of this filing, subcommittees have only been charged with permanent and advanced appropriations that first become available in Fiscal Year 2019.

The Fiscal Year 2018 budget resolution contained points of order limiting

the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPS. Tables 4, 5, and 6 track compliance with these points of order. Tables 4 and 6 show compliance with Fiscal Year 2018 limits for overall CHIMPS, \$17 billion, and the Crime Victims Fund CHIMP, \$11.2 billion, respectively. Table 5, which tracks the CHIMP limit of \$15 billion for Fiscal Year 2019, shows the Appropriations Committee has not passed a bill with a CHIMP for Fiscal Year 2019. This information is used for determining points of order under sections 4102, overall limit, and 4103, Crime Victims Fund CHIMP, of H. Con. Res. 71.

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 2018, CBO provided a report for both Fiscal Year 2018 and Fiscal Year 2019. This information is used to enforce aggregate spending and revenue levels in the budget resolution under section 311 of the CBA. CBO's estimates show that current-law levels of spending for Fiscal Year 2018 exceed the amounts in last year's budget resolution by \$157.4 billion in budget authority and \$106.3 billion in outlays. Revenues are \$3.2 billion above the revenue floor for Fiscal Year 2018 set by the budget resolution. Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed by the resolution, while Social Security revenues are \$446 million below the levels in the budget.

For Fiscal Year 2019, CBO estimates that current-law levels are below the Fiscal Year 2019 enforceable aggregates by \$1,142.2 billion in budget authority and \$646.1 billion in outlays. The allowable spending room will be reduced as appropriations bills are enacted. Revenues are \$5 million below the level assumed for Fiscal Year 2019, a result of enacting S. 2155. Finally, Social Security outlays and revenues are at the levels assumed in the Fiscal Year 2019 enforcement filing.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule. In my enforcement filing on May 7, I reset the Senate's PAYGO scorecard to zero for all enforceable periods. While two bills that increase the deficit have passed since the reset, only S. 2155's budgetary effects will be recorded, as the VA MISSION Act included a provision excluding its deficit increases, \$4.5 billion, from the scorecard. As such, the PAYGO scorecard shows deficit increases in Fiscal Year 2019 of \$22 million, \$5 million revenue loss, \$17 million outlay increase, over the Fiscal Year 2019-2023 period of \$329 million, \$47 million revenue loss, \$282 million outlay increase, and over the Fiscal Year 2019-2028 period of \$490 million, \$108 million revenue loss, \$382 million outlay increase. The Senate's PAYGO rule is enforced by section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71.

Also included in this submission is a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor since the May 7 enforcement 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 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

[In millions of dollars]				
	2018	2019	2019–2023	2019–2028
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry				
Budget Authority .....	47	0	0	0
Outlays .....	47	0	0	0
Armed Services				
Budget Authority .....	–33	0	0	0
Outlays .....	–24	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs				
Budget Authority .....	0	18	282	382
Outlays .....	0	17	282	382
Commerce, Science, and Transportation				
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources				
Budget Authority .....	220	0	0	0
Outlays .....	198	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works				
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0	0
Finance				
Budget Authority .....	21,971	0	0	0
Outlays .....	5,211	0	0	0
Foreign Relations				
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs				
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0	0
Judiciary				
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions				
Budget Authority .....	705	0	0	0
Outlays .....	205	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 .....	7,300	0	0	–729
Outlays .....	1,850	4,400	4,400	3,671
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 ..	30,210	18	282	–347
Outlays .....	7,487	4,417	4,682	4,053

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS<sup>1</sup>  
[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2018	
	Security <sup>2</sup>	Nonsecurity <sup>2</sup>
Statutory discretionary Limits .....	629,000	579,000
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies .....	0	23,259
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies .....	5,400	54,200
Defense .....	589,320	132
Energy and Water Development .....	21,800	21,400
Financial Services and General Government .....	31	23,392
Homeland Security .....	2,058	45,665
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies .....	0	35,252
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies .....	0	177,100
Legislative Branch .....	0	4,700