

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 APPROPRIATIONS¹
(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

	2018	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
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

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹—Continued

Table with columns for Budget authority (in millions of dollars), 2018, Security², and Nonsecurity². Rows include Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, State Foreign Operations, and Transportation and Housing and Urban Development.

¹This 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. ²Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE 3.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹ (Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget authority (in millions of dollars), 2019, Security², and Nonsecurity². Rows include Statutory Discretionary Limits and Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittees.

¹This 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. ²Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE 4.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS) (Budget authority, millions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget authority (in millions of dollars), 2018, and CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2018. Rows include Senate Appropriations Subcommittees.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018

(In millions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget Authority, Outlays, and Revenues. Rows include Previously Enacted, Enacted Legislation, and Authorization Legislation.

TABLE 4.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)—Continued (Budget authority, millions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget authority (in millions of dollars), 2018, and Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (-) Budget Resolution. Rows include Defense, Energy and Water Development, and Legislative Branch.

TABLE 5.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS) (Budget authority, millions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget authority (in millions of dollars), 2019, and Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (-) Budget Resolution. Rows include CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2019 and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees.

TABLE 6.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAM (CHIMP) TO THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND (Budget authority, millions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget authority (in millions of dollars), 2018, and Crime Victims Fund (CVF) CHIMP Limit for Fiscal Year 2018. Rows include Senate Appropriations Subcommittees.

TABLE 6.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAM (CHIMP) TO THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND—Continued (Budget authority, millions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget authority (in millions of dollars), 2018, and Total CVF CHIMP Above (+) or Below (-) Budget Resolution. Rows include Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, State Foreign Operations, and Current Level Total.

U.S. CONGRESS, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, Washington, DC, June 6, 2018.

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 2018 budget and is current through June 4, 2018. 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 technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018.

Since our last letter dated April 11, 2018, the Congress has cleared the VA MISSION Act of 2018 (S. 2372), which awaits the President's signature. That act has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2018.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL, Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018

(In billions of dollars)

Table with columns for Budget Resolution, Current Level, and Current Level Over/Under (-) Resolution. Rows include On-Budget and Off-Budget categories.

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 2018, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Divisions A–L (P.L. 115–141) ^{c,f,g}	2,259,985	1,663,110	0
Total, Appropriation Legislation	2,348,792	1,674,783	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,365,202	1,672,870	–157,835
Legislation Cleared Congress and Pending Signature:			
VA MISSION Act of 2018 (S. 2372)	5,200	800	0
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	–51,440	4,205	0
Total Current Level ^{h,i}	3,357,239	3,327,620	2,500,304
Total Senate Resolution ¹	3,399,841	3,221,349	2,497,139
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	157,398	106,271	3,165
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

^aIncludes the budgetary effects of the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues and were cleared by the Congress during the 1st session of the 115th Congress, but before the adoption of H. Con. Res. 71, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018: the VA Choice and Quality Employment Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–46); the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–48); a joint resolution compact relating to the establishment of the Washington Metrorail Safety Commission (P.L. 115–54); the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 and Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (P.L. 115–56); the Emergency Aid to American Survivors of Hurricanes Irma and Jose Overseas Act (P.L. 115–57); the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–62); the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–63); the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria Education Relief Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–64); and the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (P.L. 115–72).

^bEmergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Deficit Control Act does 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
Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–63)	263	263	0
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–123)	2,217	1,469	–509
Total	2,480	1,732	–509

^cThe Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–123) contains seven divisions: Division A, Subdivision 2 of Division B, and Divisions C–F contain authorizing legislation, of which the budgetary effects of Subdivision 2 of Division B were designated as being for emergency requirements. Subdivisions 1 and 3 of Division B contain appropriation legislation: Subdivision 1 provided supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2018 for disaster relief and designated those amounts as being for emergency requirements, and section 158 of Subdivision 3 provided authority for the duration of fiscal year 2018, for the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Division G of P.L. 115–123 provided for the budgetary treatment of Divisions A–F.

^dPursuant to section 232(b) of H.C.Res. 290 (106th Congress), the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2001, the budgetary effects related to the Federal Reserve's surplus funds are excluded. As a result, the amounts shown do not include estimated increases in revenues of \$2,450 million in fiscal year 2018, \$2,180 million over the 2018–2022 period, and \$1,750 million over the 2018–2027 period.

^eSections 540–543 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2017 (Division F of P.L. 115–31), extended several immigration programs through the end of fiscal year 2017. Several continuing resolutions continued those authorities through March 23, 2018, and sections 202–205 of title II of Division M of P.L. 115–141 further extended those programs through 2018. CBO estimates that extending those authorities for the entirety of fiscal year 2018 will increase on-budget direct spending by \$5 million in fiscal year 2018, \$27 million over the 2018–2022 period, and \$53 million over the 2018–2027 period. In addition, CBO estimates that extending those authorities will decrease off-budget direct spending by \$1 million over the 2018–2122 period and by \$7 million over the 2022–2027 period. Further, CBO estimates that continuing those authorities will increase revenues by \$2 million over the 2018–2022 period and by \$7 million over the 2018–2022 period. Consistent with the budgetary treatment of Divisions K–V of P.L. 115–141, the budgetary effects of extending the immigration programs through March 23, 2018, are charged to the Appropriations Committee; the effects of extending the programs for the remainder of fiscal year 2018 are charged to the relevant authorizing committees.

^fPursuant to sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255), certain funding provided to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)—in particular the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH)—in 2017 through 2026 shall not count for the purposes of complying with provisions of the Deficit Control Act or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. As a result, the amounts shown do not include \$1,056 million in budget authority or \$770 million in associated outlays in fiscal year 2018, specifically, \$60 million in budget authority and \$22 million in outlays for the FDA; and \$996 million in budget authority and \$748 million in outlays for HHS, which includes \$500 million in budget authority for state responses to the opioid abuse crisis and \$496 million for NIH.

^gSection 255 of the Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division H of P.L. 115–141), delayed implementation of the recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention. CBO estimates that the delay will increase direct spending (budget authority and outlays) by \$14 million in fiscal year 2019 and by \$6 million in fiscal year 2020. In addition, CBO estimates that section 225 will decrease revenues by \$23 million in fiscal year 2019 (of which \$6 million will be off-budget) and will decrease revenues by \$9 million in fiscal year 2020 (of which \$2 million will be off-budget).

^hFor 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, current level does not include these items.

ⁱPeriodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the budgetary levels in H. Con. Res. 71, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution. The total for the Initial Senate Resolution shown below excludes \$47,660 million in budget authority, \$22,467 million in outlays, and \$150,003 million in revenues assumed in H. Con. Res. 71 for discretionary spending not constrained by the budgetary caps established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112–25) and subsequently amended, including spending that qualifies for adjustments pursuant to section 4205 of H. Con. Res. 71.

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Initial Senate Resolution	3,089,061	3,109,221	2,640,939
Revisions:			
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 3003 of H. Con. Res. 71	–8,600	–8,600	–143,800
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	4,686	803	0
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	84,436	11,185	0
Pursuant to section 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 4108 of H. Con. Res. 71	230,553	108,997	0
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	–295	–257	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,399,841	3,221,349	2,497,139

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 6, 2018.
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 2019 budget and is current

through June 4, 2018. 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 7, 2018, pursuant to section 30103 of the

Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123).

This is CBO's first current level report for fiscal year 2019.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,547.1	2,404.9	–1,142.2
Outlays	3,508.1	2,861.9	–646.1
Revenues	2,590.5	2,590.5	0.0
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	908.8	908.8	0.0
Social Security Revenues	899.2	899.2	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 2019, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018

	[In millions of dollars]		
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,590,496
Permanents and other spending legislation ...	2,337,789	2,232,677	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	573,950	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-890,012	-890,015	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,447,777	1,916,612	2,590,496
Enacted Legislation			
Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protections Act (P.L. 115-174) ^a	18	17	-5
Legislation Cleared Congress and Pending Signature			
VA MISSION Act of 2018 (S. 2372)	0	4,400	0

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018—Continued

	[In millions of dollars]		
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Entitlements and Mandatories			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs ..	957,064	940,899	0
Total Current Level ^b	2,404,859	2,861,928	2,590,491
Total Senate Resolution ..	3,547,094	3,508,052	2,590,496
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	1,142,235	646,124	5
Memorandum Revenues, 2019–2028			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	33,273,105
Senate Resolution ..	n.a.	n.a.	33,273,213

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018—Continued

	[In millions of dollars]		
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	108

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
 Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.
^aPursuant to section 232(b) of H.C. Res. 290 (106th Congress), the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2001, the budgetary effects related to the Federal Reserve's surplus funds are excluded. As a result, the amounts shown do not include estimated increases in revenues of \$655 million in fiscal year 2019, \$570 million over the 2019–2023 period, and \$454 million over the 2019–2028 period.
^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, current level does not include these items.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 115TH CONGRESS, AS OF JUNE 4, 2018

	[In millions of dollars]			
	2018	2019	2018–2023	2018–2028
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation: ^{b,c}				
A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to "Incident Auto Lending and Compliance with the Equal Credit Opportunity Act" (S.J. Res. 57, P.L. 115-172)	*	*	*	*
Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protections Act (S. 2155, P.L. 115-174) ^d	*	22	329	490
An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish assistance for adaptations of residences of veterans in rehabilitation programs under chapter 31 of such title, and for other purposes (H.R. 3562)	*	*	*	*
Trickett Wendler, Frank Mongiello, Jordan McInn, and Matthew Bellina Right to Try Act of 2017 (S. 204, P.L. 115-176)	*	*	*	*
Legislation Cleared Congress and Pending Signature:				
VA MISSION Act of 2018 (S. 2372) ^e	*	*	*	*
Current Balance	*	22	329	490
	2018	2019	2018–2023	2018–2028
Changes to Revenues	*	-5	-47	-108
Changes to Outlays	*	17	282	382

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
 Notes: P.L. = Public Law; * = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.
^aOn May 7, 2018, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate's Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.
^bThe amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.
^cExcludes off-budget amounts.
^dPursuant to section 232(b) of H.C. Res. 290 (106th Congress), the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2001, the budgetary effects related to the Federal Reserve's surplus funds are excluded. As a result, the amounts shown do not include estimated increases in revenues of \$655 million in fiscal year 2019, \$570 million over the 2019–2023 period, and \$454 million over the 2019–2028 period.
^eThe budgetary effects of this Act are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to section 512 of the Act.

D-DAY 2018

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today we are proceeding to consideration of the Fiscal Year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act, NDAA, which is fitting: On this day 74 years ago, thousands of American troops, alongside our allies, executed a bold assault on the beaches of Normandy. The bravery of those troops on D-Day in their stand against Nazi tyranny and oppression has been admired by a grateful world ever since. The Nazi regime upended democratic freedoms and espoused a system of persistent human rights violations bent on trampling the existence of minority groups which culminated in the concentration camps and genocide. The accomplishments of allied forces on D-Day and thereafter during Operation Overlord led to the defeat of the Adolph Hitler's Nazi government and its heinous authoritarian, nationalist ideology.

D-Day remains a sterling example of how international partnerships and a spirit of collaborative defiance can overcome seemingly insurmountable odds. It is also a stark reminder of what is required in the presence of iniquitous leaders. The leaders of the D-Day alliance and the troops who fought mightily that day on the beaches and in the French countryside and towns

deserve our most sincere thanks and admiration. It is because of their bravery and hardship that the western world remains free.

As we remember the courageous actions of those present that "longest day," I ask that we express our gratitude by carrying on their example. We must resist the present-day reemergence of nationalist and racist influences in the Western world and beyond. Concurrently, we must hold authoritarian regimes accountable for their acts against humanity. We must expand our diplomatic reach by strengthening our alliances against authoritarianism. By working together like the daring souls who fought on D-Day, we can secure a future free from cruelty, oppression, and persecution.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY ACT AND SMALL BUSINESS 7(a) LENDING OVERSIGHT REFORM ACT OF 2018

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, last night, the Senate passed two pieces of bipartisan legislation that will increase access to capital for small businesses and strengthen the Small Business Administration's oversight of its largest lending program.

First, I want to talk about the Small Business Investment Opportunity Act. This bill modifies SBA's Small Business Investment Company, SBIC, program by increasing the amount of capital SBICs with a single fund can invest in qualifying small businesses.

This legislation will unlock millions in additional capital for small businesses with high-growth potential, create jobs, ensure the program keeps pace with inflation, and align the program with changes Congress made in 2015.

Earlier this year, I introduced the Senate version of this legislation with Senators RISCH and KENNEDY as original cosponsors. It was reported out of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee in March by a vote of 19-0.

SBICs are privately owned and managed investment funds that use their own capital—plus funds borrowed with an SBA guaranty—to capitalize small businesses. The purpose of the SBIC program is to stimulate investment in America's high-growth small businesses. The investments are made at no expense to taxpayers.

This bill is straightforward. Under current law, SBA can guarantee up to \$150 million for a single SBIC investment fund. This legislation increases