

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
Permanent 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.
^a Pursuant 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.
^b For 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

	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.
^a On 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.
^b The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.
^c Excludes off-budget amounts.
^d Pursuant 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.
^e The 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