

in Fiscal Year 2019. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for Fiscal Year 2019 by \$4,586 million in budget authority and \$1,048 million in outlays.

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

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

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES
(Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	\$ in Millions	2019
Current Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,658,445
Outlays		3,555,373
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority		4,586
Outlays		1,048
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority		3,663,031
Outlays		3,556,421

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019
(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$ in Millions						2019
Current Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						718,693
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						637,005
General Purpose Outlays						1,361,764
Adjustments:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						145
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						4,441
General Purpose Outlays						1,048
Revised Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						718,838
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						641,446
General Purpose Outlays						1,362,812
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above						
	Regular	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	145	145
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	4,441	4,441
General Purpose Outlays	0	0	0	0	1,048	1,048

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for June 2019. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts the Senate agreed to in 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 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 fifth scorekeeping report this year. My last filing can be found in the Congressional Record for May 22, 2019. The information included in this report is current through June 24, 2019.

Since my last filing, Congress has cleared three pieces of legislation with significant budgetary effects. The first, the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, P.L. 116-20, provided \$19.1 billion in emergency discretionary appropriations to address recent natural disasters. The second, the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2019, H.R. 299, increased compensation for certain veterans and modified veteran home loan programs. The final bill, the Taxpayer First Act, H.R. 3151, modified several rules that govern the organiza-

tion of and operations at the Internal Revenue Service.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared Tables A–C.

Table A gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority and outlays under the Fiscal Year 2019 enforceable levels filing required by BBA18. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. For this reporting period, 9 of the 16 authorizing committees are not in compliance with their allocations. Over the current 10-year enforceable window, authorizing committees have increased outlays by a combined \$3.6 billion. Of the bills clearing Congress this reporting period, H.R. 299 added to the Veterans' Affairs Committee's existing violations, including an increase in spending of \$394 million over the 10-year window, while H.R. 3151 reduced spending scoreable to the Finance Committee by \$201 million over the same time period.

Table B provides the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2019, displayed in this table, show that the Appropriations Committee is compliant with spending limits for the current fiscal year. Those limits for regular discre-

tionary spending are \$647 billion for accounts in the defense category and \$597 billion for accounts in the nondefense category of spending.

The Fiscal Year 2018 budget resolution contained points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMP. Table C, which tracks the CHIMP limit of \$15 billion for Fiscal Year 2019, shows the Appropriations Committee has enacted \$15 billion worth of full-year CHIMPs for this Fiscal Year.

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.

For Fiscal Year 2019, CBO estimates that current-law levels are \$2.9 billion above and \$3.3 billion below enforceable levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. Revenues are \$426 million below the level assumed in the budget resolution. These figures remain unchanged since the May Scorekeeping Report, as the appropriation provided in P.L. 116-20 was accompanied by a concurrent and equivalent increase in aggregate spending levels pursuant to section 314 of the CBA. This adjustment can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for May 23, 2019. Further, Social Security revenues are at the levels assumed for Fiscal

Year 2019, while Social Security outlays are \$4 million above assumed levels for the budget year.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule. The PAYGO scorecard shows deficit increases in Fiscal Year 2019 of \$1,957 million, \$427 million revenue loss, \$1,530 million outlay increase; over the Fiscal Year 2018–2023 period of \$3,412 million, \$907 million revenue loss, \$2,505 million outlay increase; and over the Fiscal Year 2018–2028 period of \$800 million, \$798 million

revenue loss, \$2 million outlay increase. During this reporting period, H.R. 3151 had the effect of reducing deficits by \$37 million over both the Fiscal Year 2018–2023 and Fiscal Year 2018–2028 periods, while H.R. 299 increased deficits by \$76 million and \$394 million over the same periods, respectively.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on May 7, 2018. Since my last report, no new budgetary

points of order were raised. On May 23, 2019, however, a Senator made a preemptive motion to waive all applicable points of order against the supplemental appropriations bill that would become P.L. 116–20.

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]

	2019	2019–2023	2019–2028
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	2,414	4,249	3,123
Outlays	1,401	1,797	70
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	21	285	382
Outlays	20	285	382
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	41	77	91
Outlays	11	74	90
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	0	–10	–24
Outlays	0	–10	–24
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	2	4	–333
Outlays	2	4	–333
Finance			
Budget Authority	378	1,078	–1,090
Outlays	159	1,070	–1,093
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	0	–5	–20
Outlays	0	–5	–20
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	2	4
Outlays	43	48	49
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	13	209	497
Outlays	13	205	492
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	0	–36	–84
Outlays	0	–36	–84
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0	0	1
Outlays	0	0	1
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	4	79	–335
Outlays	4,402	4,476	4,062
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Total.			
Budget Authority	2,873	5,932	2,212
Outlays	6,051	7,908	3,592

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

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2019	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	647,000	597,000
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	23,042
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,499	58,619
Defense	606,340	129
Energy and Water Development	22,440	22,200
Financial Services and General Government	31	23,392
Homeland Security	2,058	47,353
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	35,552
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0	178,076
Legislative Branch	0	4,836
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	10,332	86,804
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	46,218
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	300	70,779
Current Level Total	647,000	597,000
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	0	0

¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

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

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

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2019
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2019	15,000
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	7,285
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	7,715
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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 26, 2019.

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 24, 2019. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of sec-

tion 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).

Since our last letter dated May 22, 2019, the Congress has cleared and the President has

signed the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–20). That act has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2019.

Sincerely,

MARK P. HADLEY
(for Phillip L. Swagel, Director.)

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, AS OF JUNE 24, 2019

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,658.4	3,661.3	2.9
Outlays	3,555.4	3,552.1	– 3.3
Revenues	2,590.5	2,590.1	– 0.4
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.

^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 2019, AS OF JUNE 24, 2019

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^{a, b, c}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,590,496
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,271,360	2,169,258	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	1,886,507	1,949,120	– 302
Offsetting receipts	– 890,012	– 890,015	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	3,267,855	3,228,363	2,590,194
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–3)	120	8	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–6, Division H) ^d	2	2	1
Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (P.L. 116–8)	0	– 5	0
Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–16)	52	32	0
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	174	37	1
Appropriation Legislation ^b			
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A–G, P.L. 116–6) ^{b, c}	480,297	311,586	– 125
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–20)	19,121	5,364	0
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	499,418	316,950	– 125
Total, Enacted Legislation	499,592	316,987	– 124
Entitlements and Mandatories	– 106,128	6,756	0
Total Current Level ^c	3,661,319	3,552,106	2,590,070
Total Senate Resolution ^c	3,658,445	3,555,373	2,590,496
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	2,874	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	3,267	426
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2019–2028			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	33,272,354
Senate Resolution ^c	n.a.	n.a.	33,273,213
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	859

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

^a Includes the budgetary effects of legislation enacted by Congress during the 115th Congress.

^b Sections 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) or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$771 million in budget authority and \$767 million in estimated outlays.

^c 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 those items.

^dThe Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–5), as amended, extended several immigration programs through February 15, 2019, that would otherwise have expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. The estimated budgetary effects of those previously enacted extensions are charged to the Committee on Appropriations, and are included in the budgetary effects of P.L. 116–6 shown in the “Appropriation Legislation” portion of this report. In addition, division H of P.L. 116–6 further extended those same programs through the end of fiscal year 2019. Consistent with the language in title III of division H of P.L. 116–6, and at the direction of the Senate Committee on the Budget, the budgetary effects of extending those immigration programs for the remainder of the fiscal year are charged to the relevant authorizing committees, and are shown in the “Authorizing Legislation” portion of this report.

^eSection 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2019; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2018. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 also allows the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to revise the budgetary aggregates:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 7, 2018:	3,547,094	3,508,052	2,590,496
Revisions:			
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	921	0	0
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	69,464	38,556	0
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	0	–214	0
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	1,680	25	0
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	20,165	3,590	0
Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	19,121	5,364	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,658,445	3,555,373	2,590,496

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JUNE 24, 2019

[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
Trickett Wendler, Frank Mongiello, Jordan McClint, and Matthew Bellina Right to Try Act of 2017 (S. 204, P.L. 115–176)	*	*	*	*
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, P.L. 115–177)	*	*	*	*
VA MISSION Act of 2018 (S. 2372, P.L. 115–182) ^e	*	*	*	*
Whistleblower Protection Coordination Act (S. 1869, P.L. 115–192)	*	*	*	*
All Circuit Review Act (H.R. 2229, P.L. 115–195)	*	*	*	*
American Innovation \$1 Coin Act (H.R. 770, P.L. 115–197)	0	3	3	0
Small Business 7(a) Lending Oversight Reform Act of 2018 (H.R. 4743, P.L. 115–189)	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018 (H.R. 5956, P.L. 115–218)	0	0	0	–3
KIWI Act (S. 2245, P.L. 115–226)	*	*	*	*
To make technical amendments to certain marine fish conservation statutes, and for other purposes (H.R. 4528, P.L. 115–228)	*	*	*	*
John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (H.R. 5515, P.L. 115–232)	0	304	690	–118
Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 (H.R. 4318, P.L. 115–239)	0	*	–1	–3
Tribal Social Security Fairness Act of 2018 (H.R. 6124, P.L. 115–245)	0	*	18	18
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (H.R. 6157, Division B, P.L. 115–245, Division B)	0	0	18	*
Nuclear Energy Innovation Capabilities Act of 2017 (S. 97, P.L. 115–248)	*	2	*	–3
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2018 (S. 3479, P.L. 115–251)	*	*	*	*
Elkhorn Ranch and White River National Forest Conveyance Act of 2017 (H.R. 698, P.L. 115–252)	*	44	42	26
FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (H.R. 302, P.L. 115–254) ^e	*	0	–11	–52
Patient Right To Know Drug Act of 2018 (S. 2554, P.L. 115–263)	0	0	13	–24
Orrin G. Hatch–Bob Goodlatte Music Modernization Act (H.R. 1551, P.L. 115–264)	0	0	2	4
Congressional Award Program Reauthorization Act of 2018 (S. 3509, P.L. 115–268)	0	2	16	–230
America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (S. 3021, P.L. 115–270)	0	*	*	*
SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (H.R. 6, P.L. 115–271) ^e	0	*	*	*
Hizballah International Financing Prevention Amendments Act of 2017 (S. 1595, P.L. 115–272)	0	*	*	*
To authorize the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes (H.R. 1037, P.L. 115–275)	0	*	*	*
Gulf Islands National Seashore Land Exchange Act (H.R. 2615, P.L. 115–279)	0	*	*	*
Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (S. 140, P.L. 115–282)	0	10	34	0
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes (H.J.Res. 143, P.L. 115–298)	0	*	*	*
Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (S. 2152, P.L. 115–299)	0	*	*	*
A bill to establish a procedure for the conveyance of certain federal property around the Dickinson Reservoir in the State of North Dakota (S. 440, P.L. 115–306)	0	0	0	–4
A bill to establish a procedure for the conveyance of certain Federal property around the Jamestown Reservoir in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes (S. 2074, P.L. 115–308)	0	0	0	–7
Anwar Sadat Centennial Celebration Act (H.R. 754, P.L. 115–310)	0	*	*	*
Larry Doby Congressional Gold Medal Act (H.R. 1861, P.L. 115–322)	0	*	*	*
Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (H.R. 1872, P.L. 115–330)	0	*	*	*
Protecting Access to the Courts for Taxpayers Act (H.R. 3996, P.L. 115–332)	0	*	*	*
Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (H.R. 2, P.L. 115–334)	0	1,399	1,785	0
Nicaragua Human Rights and Anticorruption Act of 2018 (H.R. 1918, P.L. 115–335)	0	*	*	*
21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (H.R. 5759, P.L. 115–336)	0	*	*	*
Chinese-American World War II Veteran Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1050, P.L. 115–337)	0	*	*	*
USS Indianapolis Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 2101, P.L. 115–338)	0	*	*	*
Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 1235, P.L. 115–343)	0	0	0	0
Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act (H.R. 3342, P.L. 115–348)	0	*	*	*
Correcting Miscalculations in Veterans’ Pensions Act (H.R. 4431, P.L. 115–352)	0	*	*	*
Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018 (H.R. 5787, P.L. 115–358)	0	*	*	*
Walnut Grove Land Exchange Act (H.R. 5923, P.L. 115–361)	0	*	*	*
To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend through 2023 the authority of the Federal Election Commission to impose civil money penalties on the basis of a schedule of penalties established and published by the Commission (H.R. 7120, P.L. 115–386)	0	*	*	*
First Step Act of 2018 (S. 756, P.L. 115–391)	0	11	120	317
Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (S. 1311, P.L. 115–392)	0	*	*	*
CENOTE Act of 2018 (S. 2511, P.L. 115–394)	0	*	*	*
NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2018 (S. 7, P.L. 115–403)	0	0	5	5
Veterans Benefits and Transition Act of 2018 (S. 2248, P.L. 115–407)	0	*	*	*
Stephen Michael Gleason Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 2652, P.L. 115–415)	0	*	*	*
Veterans Small Business Enhancement Act of 2018 (S. 2679, P.L. 115–416)	0	*	*	*
Forever GI Bill Housing Payment Fulfillment Act of 2018 (S. 3777, P.L. 115–422)	0	*	*	*
National Integrated Drought Information System Reauthorization Act of 2018 (S. 2200, P.L. 115–423)	0	*	*	*
To authorize early repayment of obligations to the Bureau of Reclamation within the Northport Irrigation District in the State of Nebraska (H.R. 4689, P.L. 115–429)	0	*	*	*
75th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Act (S. 3661, P.L. 115–433)	0	*	*	*
Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program Extension Act (H.R. 251, P.L. 116–2)	0	8	63	*
Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019 (H.R. 259, P.L. 116–3)	0	*	*	*
Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (H.J.Res. 28, P.L. 116–5)	0	125	229	9
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (H.J.Res. 31, P.L. 116–6) ^e	0	–5	–23	0
Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (S. 483, P.L. 116–8)	0	0	–10	–10
John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (S. 47, P.L. 116–9)	0	32	69	27
Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (H.R. 1839, P.L. 116–16)	0	*	*	*
Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act (H.R. 1222, P.L. 116–17)	0	*	*	1
An act to make technical corrections to the computation of average pay under Public Law 110–279 (S. 1436, P.L. 116–21)	0	0	76	394
Blue Water Navy Vietnam Act of 2019 (H.R. 299)	0	*	–37	–37
Taxpayer First Act (H.R. 3151)	0	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands Long-Term Legal Residents Relief Act (H.R. 559)	0	*	*	*
Impact on Deficit	*	1,957	3,412	800
Total Change in Outlays	*	1,530	2,505	2
Total Change in Revenues	*	–427	–907	–798

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.

^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.

^f Division I of P.L. 115–254 contains the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2018, which provided \$1,680 million in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2019, and designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251 of the Deficit Control Act. At the direction of the Committees on the Budget, and consistent with the language in section 1701, those amounts are shown as discretionary spending.

^g The budgetary effects of this Act are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to section 8231 of the Act.

^h The budgetary effects of title I of division H are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to title III of division H of the Act.

Enforcement Report of Points of Order Raised Since the FY 2019 Enforcement Filing

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive	Result
127	June 18, 2018	H.R. 5515—John S. McCain National Defense Authorization.	4106(a)-Senate-Pay-As-You-Go Violation ¹	Sen. McConnell (R-KY) ²	81–14, waived
192	August 23, 2018	S. Amdt. #3695 to H.R. 6157, the Defense, Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act ³ .	314(a) CHIMP with Net-Costs	Sen. Leahy (D-VT)	68–24, waived

¹ Senator Sanders raised a section 4106(a) of H.Con.Res. 71 (115th Congress) point of order against the bill because the bill would increase the on-budget deficit.

² By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to a roll call vote to waive the point of order.

³ This surgical point of order would have struck lines 7–8 of page 270 in Division B (Title III) of the substitute amendment, which was related to the Pell Grant program. This provision was a Change in Mandatory Program (CHIMP) estimated to increase spending by \$390 million over 10 years.

NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, the men and women who serve in our military are incredible patriots, and the National Defense Authorization Act, NDAA, is a vitally important bill the Senate passes every year to ensure our servicemembers are trained, equipped, and ready for the global threats our Nation faces. To this end, investing in our ready and all-volunteer force to ensure we maintain a military competitive advantage is crucial. I would like to highlight three amendments that I have introduced to enhance the fiscal year 2020 NDAA.

My first amendment addresses an increasing concern regarding deaths and injuries related to military training. Our men and women in uniform volunteer to serve in a profession that carries a great deal of inherent risk and can demand great sacrifice. Many have paid the ultimate sacrifice with their lives upon the fields of battle. Unfortunately, many have also died while training for battle. To ensure that our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines are the best fighting force in the world, our military necessarily exercises them in demanding and realistic training. Effective military training builds readiness, tactical proficiency, and competence, and increases the confidence of our military force to win wars. I am concerned, however, that, under the guise of “realistic training,” the military is assuming unnecessary risk that has resulted in an alarming increase in servicemembers’ training-related deaths.

In the past 9 weeks alone, six soldiers and marines have been killed in military vehicle rollover accidents during training; an additional 34 service members have been injured. One of those killed on May 9, 2019, was my constituent from Chestertown, MD, 24-year-old Marine 1LT, Hugh Conor McDowell, when his light armored vehicle rolled over during a military training event at Camp Pendleton, CA.

Since 2015, noncombat deaths have exceeded the number of military members killed in action every year. A 2018 House Armed Services Committee Report stated, “In 2017, nearly four times as many members of the military died in training accidents as were killed in combat. In all, 21 Service members died in combat while 80 died as a result of

non-combat training-related accidents.” Training accidents are occurring across the spectrum of military platforms, military aviation incidents rose nearly 40 percent from 2013 to 2017, resulting in 133 military deaths; in 2017, 17 sailors were killed in two separate naval ship collisions. Three of those who died were also Maryland residents.

Something needs to change in the military’s current culture of training safety, and the most recent losses of life reflect that the current culture is increasing risk, not reducing it. When military training yields nearly four times the casualties compared to combat, training is no longer realistic, it is unsafe. These training accidents are resulting in the unnecessary death and injury of our servicemembers and are severely degrading our military readiness. No justifiable reason exists for training that assumes unnecessary risk and disregards the safety of our men and women in uniform. This worrisome trendline since 2015 demands a serious examination of military training safety and implementation of associated corrective actions across the entire Department of Defense.

I have filed an amendment to the NDAA, which I hope the Senate will consider, that would require the Department of Defense to conduct a study that analyzes the recent training deaths of servicemembers; provides an assessment of the associated trends, including vehicle rollovers; and demands recommendations for actions to prevent or minimize such deaths and injuries in the future. This report would be due to Congress no later than 180 days after the enactment of the NDAA. We owe it to the individuals who volunteer to serve, and their families, to improve the military’s culture of training safety and prevent unnecessary deaths and injuries from occurring in training environments.

Another important aspect of the NDAA is to ensure that our military is investing in modernization and innovation to preserve our strategic competitive advantage against our adversaries. I was pleased that Senators Inhofe and Reed have included two of my amendments in division E, the so-called managers’ package of amendments to the substitute amendment to the underlying bill. My two amendments focus on preserving and bolstering modernization and innovation.

One of these amendments seeks to maintain the Nation’s technological superiority in energetics research and development. Energetics plays a critical role in our national security in enhancing propulsion and ordnance systems’ effectiveness in terms of reach, accuracy, and lethality. Other nations, such as China and Russia, continue to make strides in energetic material development, and the U.S. cannot afford to fall behind. My amendment would require the Department of Defense to develop an energetics research and development plan to ensure a long-term, multidomain research, development, prototyping, and experimentations effort, which will have the additional benefit of maintaining a robust defense industrial base and trained workforce. It also requires the Secretary to work in conjunction with DOD Research Labs, labs such as the Naval Surface Warfare Center at Indian Head, MD. Indian Head is one of the premier research and development facilities for energetics. The DOD would be required to brief the relevant congressional Defense committees on this plan within a year of the NDAA’s enactment into law.

My other amendment seeks to preserve funding and staffing of Army medical research and development efforts. The Department of Defense and the Army’s medical research and development efforts are critical to increase warfighter readiness through improving health protection and resilience, improving health delivery in deployed areas, and enhancing the recovery and rehabilitation of our wounded servicemembers.

The Army’s medical research and development has played a key role for the Department of Defense, executing over 78 percent of DOD’s medical research, development, testing, and evaluation funding. I am proud to say that the majority of this work runs through Ft. Detrick, MD, often in partnership with the medical research programs at John’s Hopkins, the University of Maryland, and the Kennedy Krieger Institute. The Army’s medical research efforts have addressed medical issues unique to the military, which private industry and academia have lacked interest in conducting. Some examples include blast injuries, brain trauma, and endemic diseases across the globe that our military has mobilized to address, such as the Ebola outbreak in