

committee allocations for legislation that would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2024 to 2033.

Additionally, I am revising the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, colloquially known as the 302(a), consistent with the bill before the Senate. It contains slightly less emergency-designated spending than the version that passed the Senate in February.

Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, establishes statutory limits on discretionary funding levels for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 and allows adjustments to those limits. Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to revise the

allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments. 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:

REVISIONS TO BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS	
(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 and Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)	
(\$ in billions)	
	2024
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority .....	5,036.175
Outlays .....	5,097.363
Adjustment:	
Budget Authority .....	— 0.015
Outlays .....	— 7.022
Revised Aggregates:	
Budget Authority .....	5,036.160

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATIONS TO SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES  
(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023)  
(\$ in billions)

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority .....	43.978	220.169	440.898
Outlays .....	39.915	215.035	435.773
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority .....	0.000	5.000	5.000
Outlays .....	0.000	5.000	5.000
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority .....	43.978	225.169	445.898
Outlays .....	39.915	220.035	440.773

Note: Division E of H.R. 815, the FEND Off Fentanyl Act, increased direct spending by \$60 million over 10 years and was already included in a revision that was filed on March 8. This further adjustment reflects the inclusion of Division F, the Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians Act, which spends an additional \$5 billion.

REVISIONS TO THE ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024  
(Pursuant to Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)  
(\$ in billions)

	Current Allocation	Adjustments	Revised Allocation
Revised Security Budget Authority .....	953.841	0.000	953.841
Revised Nonsecurity Budget Authority .....	785.504	— 0.015	785.489
General Purpose Outlays .....	1,847.777	— 7.022	1,840.755

EMERGENCY DISCRETIONARY SPENDING IN H.R. 815 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024  
(\$ in billions)

Detail of Adjustments Made Above	Emergency		
	Security	Nonsecurity	Total
Defense:			
Budget Authority .....	67.061	0.000	67.061
Outlays .....	4.919	0.000	4.919
Energy and Water:			
Budget Authority .....	0.149	0.098	0.247
Outlays .....	0.021	0.000	0.021
Homeland Security:			
Budget Authority .....	0.000	0.400	0.400
Outlays .....	0.000	0.005	0.005
Labor-HHS-Ed:			
Budget Authority .....	0.000	0.531	0.531
Outlays .....	0.000	0.098	0.098
Military Construction-VA:			
Budget Authority .....	0.282	0.000	0.282
Outlays .....	0.001	0.000	0.001
State-Foreign Operations:			
Budget Authority .....	0.000	26.808	26.808
Outlays .....	0.000	8.191	8.191
Total:			
Revised Discretionary Budget Authority .....	67.492	27.837	95.329
Revised Discretionary Outlays .....	4.941	8.294	13.235

Note: H.R. 815, the national security supplemental, contains \$95.329 billion of budget authority and \$13.235 billion of outlays designated as an emergency, spread across six subcommittees. Those amounts are \$15 million less in budget authority and \$7.022 billion less in outlays than the Senate-passed version, primarily because the passage of time results in less of the funding being spent in FY 2024.

REVISIONS TO BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued  
(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 and Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)  
(\$ in billions)

	2024
Outlays .....	5,090.341

REVISIONS TO BUDGET REVENUE AGGREGATES  
(Pursuant to Section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023)  
(\$ in billions)

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Current Revenue Aggregates ...	3,651.838	20,174.730	45,331.755
Adjustments .....	0.000	5.000	5.000
Revised Revenue Aggregates ...	3,651.838	20,179.730	45,336.755

Note: Division E of H.R. 815, the FEND Off Fentanyl Act, increases revenue by \$77 million over 10 years and was already included in a revision that was filed on March 8. This further adjustment reflects the inclusion of Division F, the Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians Act, which raises \$5 billion of revenue through sovereign assets confiscated from the Russian Federation.

TRIBUTE TO CARL IMHOFF

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about and thank Carl Imhoff who is retiring after an exemplary 44-year career at the Department of Energy’s Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

Carl’s insights and contributions have shaped our Nation’s approach to grid reliability, resiliency, and security. I can personally attest to how Carl’s keen understanding of how our Nation’s grid works has helped me draft and enact legislation ranging from measures to respond to the West Coast Electricity Crisis, to the Smart Grid Title of the 2007 Energy Bill, to numerous provisions related to boosting grid R&D, cybersecurity, and expanding transmission lines.

Aided by his forethought and vision, Carl has been a champion for infrastructure modernization. He understands and his work underscores the importance of the electricity grid as the backbone of our economic and national security, as well as the critical role it plays in decarbonization strategies that will power America into the future. His leadership has helped bring forward new approaches and technology advances to energy and grid challenges that will have an impact for years to come.

A native of Arkansas, Carl grew up learning about the intersection of technology, policy, and economic security through the work of his father John, a distinguished professor and long-time chair of the Department of Industrial Engineering at the University of Arkansas, who also served in an advisory

capacity on a variety of initiatives for Senators Pryor, Bumpers, and then-Governor Bill Clinton. From his mother Lois, an avid conservationist and community organizer, Carl took lessons on the value of public lands and waters and the necessity of their preservation. In fact, Carl paid his first visit to the hearing room of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee as part of his mother’s work with the Ozark Society, which would ultimately lead to the Buffalo River’s designation as our first National River, way back in 1972.

With his own degrees in industrial engineering in hand, Carl brought these very sensibilities to Richland, WA, in 1980, when he joined PNNL. Carl began building not only his technical career, but also his reputation in the region as a collaborator and thought leader in charting the path forward for energy system reliability. Meanwhile, he took the opportunity as an avid outdoorsman to experience all the variety and adventures the Pacific Northwest’s public lands have to offer and shared them with his growing boys. Carl remains a student of the works of former Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, a Yakima native and confidant of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is renowned for his work in connection with the preservation of wilderness and wild and scenic rivers.

I have known Carl for the last two decades of his career at PNNL, much of which time he spent as the leader of the lab’s grid research and development portfolio. When I first took office in 2001, our region was experiencing the

challenges and economic dislocation associated with the Western energy crisis. As a new member of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I immediately set out to understand how technology—and in particular, the convergence of grid and emerging internet and communications technologies—could bolster system reliability and prevent such a series of events from happening again.

I learned that a group of researchers from PNNL had been working with the Bonneville Power Administration on concepts of wide-area situational awareness, given transmission system reliability events that had recently happened in the West. What is more, they were working on extending those concepts to provide more flexibility and control at the grid edge, integration of variable renewables and working to build cybersecurity into these approaches from the outset.

Over time, Carl and his team's work at PNNL would help inform technical programmatic trajectories included in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the Energy Security Act of 2020, and related provisions in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Approaches pioneered at PNNL in the cybersecurity arena, with the stewardship of DOE's Office of Electricity—and subsequently, the Office of Cyber Security, Energy Security, and Emergency Response—would underpin the designation of DOE as the energy sector-specific Agency for cybersecurity included in 2017's FAST Act.

Throughout these two decades of dynamic change in the electricity industry—and the added complexity of the environment in which it operates—Carl has shown the unique ability to synthesize the technical findings of PNNL and other laboratory and university researchers, take into account multiple perspectives from industry, and help chart a clear and actionable path forward for next steps in the grid modernization journey. He has built relationships on the basis of a clear-eyed, technically unassailable and unbiased approach, and with the confidence of his colleagues grounded in his integrity and his insistence on always putting the Nation's needs first, ahead of any parochial concerns. Carl has stressed the importance of research, government, and industry working together and built the relationships across industry, long-time DOE civil servants and spanning different administrations, necessary to deliver on the mission.

As a recognized expert and cochair of DOE's Grid Modernization Laboratory Consortium, Carl would find his way back to the very same Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing room he had first visited as part of his mother's conservation work back in Arkansas. He has testified on "... the high return on investment encountered by utilities and national labs across the country when combining

new electric infrastructure innovation with public-private validation and deployment." He has brought perspectives on growing interdependencies across multiple critical infrastructures, smart grid concepts, changes in generation mix, grid controls, and information technology "... collectively reshaping utility business models and enabling new innovations and market participants." And most recently, Carl brought forward DOE and laboratory perspectives on efforts to mitigate wildfire risk and increase grid resiliency—an emerging issue of great concern for utilities and communities across the West.

Our collective efforts to address the necessity of grid modernization as an energy, economic, and national security imperative are much better for the work of Carl Imhoff and the leadership he has shown across his four decade plus career at PNNL. As he heads off to spend more time with his wife Kristen and his growing grandchildren, I congratulate him on a well-deserved retirement. Still, I hope Carl will keep a phone handy to share occasional wise perspectives on the next phases of our grid modernization journey in the Pacific Northwest, even if he answers the call while hiking Badger Mountain.

So I am pleased to have this opportunity to publicly thank Carl, not only for the contributions he made while at PNNL, but for his approach to collaboration and innovation in the public interest, which will continue to help the Pacific Northwest and our entire Nation realize a more reliable, resilient, affordable, and cleaner energy future.

#### TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. PENNINGTON

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize CAPT William C. Pennington for his exemplary dedication to duty and service to the U.S. Navy and to the United States of America. I have personally gotten to know Captain Pennington, or "BP," over the past 3 years, while he served as the director of the Navy and Marine Corps Congressional Appropriations Matters Office.

Captain Pennington was born in Chicago, IL, and raised in Dallas, TX. He began his Navy service in 1992 as a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, where he was the captain of the men's varsity track and field team, and earned his bachelors of science degree in weapons and systems engineering. In 1996, he was commissioned as a naval officer from the U.S. Naval Academy and was assigned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington, DC, (PERS 43) until he began flight training in Pensacola, FL, in 1997.

A career maritime patrol aviator, BP has valiantly served all over the world on behalf of our Nation. Throughout his 28 years of service he has completed operational tours in Kaneohe Bay, HI, with Patrol Squadron FOUR (VP-4), in Whidbey Island, WA, with Patrol

Squadron FORTY (VP-40), and in Jacksonville, FL, where he commanded the "War Eagles" of Patrol Squadron SIXTEEN (VP-16). While in command, he led his crew on the Navy's first-ever P-8A Poseidon deployment. Additionally, at sea, he served as the Japan and China Pol-Mil/Exercise Office on the staff of Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet onboard USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC-19) operating out of Yokosuka, Japan.

In his most recent operational tour he served as Commander, Task Force 67 (CTF 67) responsible for maritime patrol, reconnaissance, and expeditionary naval aviation forces operating in support of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Captain Pennington's shore tours have included instructor duty at the Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Fleet Replacement Squadron (VP-30), deputy executive assistant to the Director, Air Warfare (N88/98), a joint tour on the Joint Staff in the J-8 Studies, Analysis, and Gaming Division, and as Multi-Mission Aircraft and Programs Branch Head and Maritime Patrol Reconnaissance Aircraft (MPRA) Requirements Officer at OPNAV N98. Following command of Task Force 67, he was assigned to OPNAV N9I as the deputy director of the Navy's Unmanned Campaign before assuming his current duties as Director, Navy and Marine Corps Congressional Appropriations Matters Office (FMBE) in March 2021.

The importance of FMBE to the Senate Defense Appropriations Committee cannot be overstated. Established by law, FMBE serves as the committee's direct link to Navy leadership, and the committee relies on FMBE for timely and accurate information regarding the Navy's budget. As Director, Captain Pennington justified three budget submissions for the Department of Navy through continuous communication with Members of Congress and their staff. BP's rapport with Senators and their staffs enhanced transparency and reinforced trust in our Nation's Navy and Marine Corps team.

#### NATIONAL RENDERING DAY

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I submit this statement in recognition of the second annual National Rendering Day. I am honored to represent many great rendering companies in Mississippi. The responsibility for feeding the world extends beyond the farm, and rendering helps ensure we can meet the growing global demand for food, feed, and fuel, while reducing food waste and loss.

Renderers positively impact local, State, national, and international economies. In particular, American renderers generate \$10 billion in annual economic benefit to the country. Much of this investment comes in the form of small businesses, which create numerous jobs and illustrate the American dream.

Rendering is the largest industry involved in preventing food loss and waste. Due to North American consumer preferences, only half of each