

The bottom line is food is getting in, but it's insufficient.

In April, he said that there had been progress, "but it is not enough. We still need to get more aid in and around Gaza."

And, in a formal report this month, the State Department said:

Israel did not fully cooperate with the United States Government's efforts and United States Government-supported international efforts to maximize humanitarian assistance flow to and distribution within Gaza.

I got a kick out of hearing Mr. Netanyahu this afternoon. He talked about airlifts. My God, they are supporting airdrops. They are supporting food coming in from the sea. Well, the reason that the United States is spending millions of dollars to get food in from the sea is precisely because Israel is blocking the ability to get trucks in. The reason that Jordan and other countries and the United States are doing airdrops is, once again, because trucks cannot get through. Netanyahu is taking credit. Yet the reason we are having to do those is precisely because of the policies of his government.

President Biden himself has said that "a major reason why distributing humanitarian aid in Gaza has been so difficult [is] because Israel has not done enough to protect aid workers trying to deliver desperately needed help to civilians. . . . Israel has also not done enough to protect civilians."

This was from President Joe Biden.

So it is fair to say that most of the world disagrees with Mr. Netanyahu.

Think about all that destruction. Think about the tens of thousands of civilians killed and of the schools and hospitals blown up. Take a look at the pictures of emaciated children who are starving to death while food just sits miles away.

One of the things that is interesting, to my mind, is we don't see enough of those pictures. Maybe that has something to do with the fact that Israel—the Israeli military—has killed dozens and dozens and dozens of journalists.

I just met with some journalists last week. One was a young man who happens to come from my own State of Vermont who had no doubt that he was targeted along with other press people. They had big press symbols on their coats, and they were attacked. He was slightly injured. One of his colleagues was killed. Another one was severely injured.

Now, if you add all of that stuff up, are these actions war crimes? Yes, I believe that they are. I believe that there is substantial evidence that the extreme rightwing Israeli Government, led by Netanyahu, has used starvation as a weapon of war and has clearly targeted civilians and civilian infrastructure.

As I think we all agree—I certainly do—Israel had the right to defend itself against the Hamas terrorist attack of October 7, but it did not—and this is where we get into the issue of war

crimes. Yes, you have the right to defend yourself. Yes, Israel has the right to go after Hamas—very few people doubt that—but Netanyahu and his government do not have the right to wage an all-out war against the children, against the women, against the innocent people of Gaza. And, for that, there must be consequences.

What the ICC has done is important not only for the global community in the sense that we cannot allow the human race to descend into barbarity. Somebody has got to say: Look, war is terrible. It is a little bit embarrassing as a human being that we have been at war for thousands of years and do not seem to make progress in eliminating war, but if there is war, let us learn from what happened in the past and do our best to protect the women, the children—the innocent people.

So Israel had a right to defend itself against a terrible enemy in Hamas, but it does not have the right to wage an all-out war against the people of Gaza.

Now, what the ICC is doing is important for the world. It is to tell leaders all over the world—dictators, people in democratic countries—that if you go to war, you just cannot wage all-out war against civilians. That is what the ICC is doing. That is important.

It is also important for those of us in the United States. Our Nation claims to be the leader of the free world—the free world. At our best, we try to mobilize countries to uphold international law and prevent crimes against humanity. That is what we do and have done.

But how can or how will the United States be able to criticize any country in the world—whether it is Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, or anyone, any other country in the world—if we pretend that what is happening in Gaza is acceptable, if we actually believe what Netanyahu is saying?

If we turn our backs and ignore the crimes against humanity that are being committed in Gaza right now, what credibility will we ever have in criticizing the actions of any country no matter how terrible those actions may be? Because people will say: Oh, really, you are attacking China or Turkey or anyone else, really, really, deeply concerning. But, apparently, for Netanyahu, we don't believe it.

I don't want to see this great country of ours be in that position. I want to see this country respected all over the world as a country that does believe in human rights, that does believe in international law.

The ICC, as I see it, is trying to uphold international law and minimum standards of decency. Our government should do no less.

I yield the floor.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

(At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I was absent due to a personal matter when

the Senate voted on vote No. 172 on confirmation of Seth Robert Aframe, of New Hampshire, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit. Last week, I voted to invoke cloture on Mr. Aframe. On vote No. 172, had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was absent due to a personal matter when the Senate voted on vote No. 173 on the motion to invoke cloture on Krissa M. Lanham to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona. On vote No. 173, had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was absent due to a personal matter when the Senate voted on vote No. 174 on confirmation of Krissa M. Lanham to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona. On vote No. 174, had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was absent due to a personal matter when the Senate voted on vote No. 175 on the motion to invoke cloture on Angela M. Martinez to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Arizona. On vote No. 175, had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was absent due to a personal matter when the Senate voted on vote No. 176 on passage of S.J. Res. 58, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Furnaces". On vote No. 176, had I been present, I would have voted yea.●

#### BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I submit to the Senate a budget scorekeeping report. The report, which covers fiscal year 2024, was prepared and submitted as a letter by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. This information assists the Senate Budget Committee in determining if budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation.

CBO's report shows the effect on spending and revenues of congressional action through April 15, 2024. Between CBO's last report on December 13, 2023, and April 15, 2024, Congress passed eight pieces of legislation with effects on direct spending or revenue. These include two appropriations bills passed in March, P.L. 118-42 and P.L. 118-47, that completed the fiscal year 2024 appropriations cycle in line with the bipartisan agreement enacted last summer.

CBO's report included three tables, tables 1, 2, and 3. Tables 1 and 2 show that current budgetary levels are within allowable amounts for budget authority and outlays. The allowable levels include an adjustment for the Senate-passed national security supplemental, P.L. 118-50, which had not yet

been enacted into law when the table was prepared. These tables also show that revenue is below the allowable amount, due to the rescissions of IRS mandatory funding in the last appropriation bill, P.L. 118-47, which reduces revenue and increases the deficit.

Table 3 shows the Senate's Pay-As-You-Go scorecard, which reflects \$36.4 billion of net deficit increase, entirely due to IRS funding rescissions.

The Democratic staff of the Budget Committee prepared three addendum tables to supplement CBO's report, tables A, B, and C.

Table A compares the mandatory spending of each authorizing committee against the enforceable allocations under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act. It shows that 11 of the 16 authorizing committees are compliant with their allocations, either because no legislation with significant budgetary costs was enacted, the legislation was deficit-neutral and qualified for an allocation adjustment that was subsequently filed, or the legislation reduced spending.

Table B updates CBO's table 1, the Senate current level report for spending and revenues, to reflect the enactment of P.L. 118-50, the national security supplemental, which was passed by the House and Senate and was signed into law by the President after CBO prepared its report.

Table C updates CBO's table 3, updating the Senate Pay-As-You-Go scorecard to reflect six bills that have passed by the House and Senate since the release of CBO's report, five of which have been signed into law by the President.

I ask unanimous consent that CBO's letter, accompanying tables, and the addendum be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, April 17, 2024.

Hon. SHELDON WHITEHOUSE,  
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 2024 budget and is current through April 15, 2024. 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 March 22, 2024, pursuant to section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, Public Law 118-5).

Since our last letter dated December 13, 2023, the Congress has cleared the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2024:

An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend the Administrative Fine Program for certain reporting violations (P.L. 118-26);

5G SALE Act (P.L. 118-27);

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (P.L. 118-31);

Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-35);

Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-38);

Extension of Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-40);

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-42); and

Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-47).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,  
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024, AS OF APRIL 15, 2024

(In billions of dollars)			
	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over (+) or Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority .....	5,036.2	4,944.6	– 91.6
Outlays .....	5,097.4	5,044.2	– 53.2
Revenues .....	3,651.8	3,650.6	– 1.3
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays ...	1,322.7	1,322.7	0.0
Social Security Revenues ..	1,195.5	1,195.5	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024, AS OF APRIL 15, 2024

(In millions of dollars)			
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted:			
Revenues .....	n.a.	n.a.	3,651,961
Permanents and Other Spending Legislation <sup>a</sup> .....	3,244,781	3,216,941	n.a.
Prior-Year Outlays .....		815,333	n.a.
Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5) .....	200	– 1,903	– 123
Offsetting Receipts .....	– 1,262,969	– 1,262,967	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted .....	1,982,012	2,767,404	3,651,838
Enacted Legislation: <sup>b</sup>			
Authorizing Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 118-15) .....	642	257	n.a.
Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-22) .....	1,589	954	n.a.
An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend the Administrative Fine Program for certain reporting violations (P.L. 118-26) .....	0	0	1
5G SALE Act (P.L. 118-27) .....	– 60	– 60	n.a.
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (P.L. 118-31) .....	2,629	178	n.a.
Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-35) .....	656	315	n.a.
Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-38) .....	1	1	n.a.
Extension of Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-40) .....	– 184	– 48	n.a.
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-42) .....	5,901	5,041	n.a.
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-47) .....	807	807	– 1,273
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation .....	11,981	7,445	– 1,272
Appropriation Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 118-15) .....	16,000	979	n.a.
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-42) .....	668,501	386,365	n.a.
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-47) .....	2,120,423	1,715,937	n.a.
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation .....	2,804,924	2,103,281	n.a.
Entitlements and Mandatories .....	145,677	166,024	n.a.
Total Current Level .....	4,944,594	5,044,154	3,650,566
Total Senate Resolution <sup>c</sup> .....	5,036,175	5,097,363	3,651,838
Current Level Over (+) or Under (–) Senate Resolution .....	– 91,581	– 53,209	– 1,272
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2024–2033:			
Senate Current Level .....	n.a.	n.a.	45,293,716
Senate Resolution .....	n.a.	n.a.	45,331,755
Current Level Over (+) or Under (–) Senate Resolution .....	n.a.	n.a.	– 38,039

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344) in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2024 published in the *Congressional Record* on June 21, 2023, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 121 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, P.L. 118-5) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current-level report do not include those items.

In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255), certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA P.L. 99-177), as amended. As a result, this report excludes \$457 million in budget authority and \$770 million in outlays. Similarly, in keeping with section 14003 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136, as modified by section 101 of division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260)), certain funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers is excluded from estimates for the purposes of both the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, this report excludes \$2,829 million in budget authority and \$2,829 million in outlays.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects a correction to account for the interest effects of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, P.L. 118-5), which were inadvertently excluded from the current-level report filed on December 13, 2023, because of a database error. As a result of that correction, previously enacted budget authority and outlays alike are \$1,347 million less than previously indicated.

<sup>b</sup> Current-level amounts and allocations include budgetary effects designated as an emergency requirement in keeping with section 251 of the Deficit Control Act. However, they exclude budgetary effects designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022. In consultation with the Senate Committee on the Budget and in keeping with section 103 of the FRA, current-level amounts and allocations also exclude amounts previously enacted and designated as an emergency requirement for 2024 for allocation enforcement under the Budget Act. Excluded amounts are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Authorizing Legislation:			
Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118–5) .....	0	–2,331	n.a.
Appropriation Legislation:			
Congressional non-BBEDCA Emergencies .....	70,983	2,798	n.a.
Changes to Congressional non-BBEDCA Emergencies .....	0	358	n.a.
Total, Emergency-Designated Budgetary Effects .....	70,983	825	n.a.
c Section 121 of the FRA requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2024; those aggregate levels were first published in the <i>Congressional Record</i> on June 21, 2023. The Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Budget Act and the FRA:			
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on June 21, 2023: .....	4,878,570	5,056,741	3,651,838
Revisions:			
Published in the <i>Congressional Record</i> on September 12, 2023 .....	61,854	23,541	n.a.
Published in the <i>Congressional Record</i> on October 24, 2023 .....	16,642	1,219	n.a.
Published in the <i>Congressional Record</i> on November 29, 2023 .....	1,589	954	n.a.
Published in the <i>Congressional Record</i> on March 8, 2024 .....	95,070	21,606	n.a.
Published in the <i>Congressional Record</i> on March 22, 2024 .....	–17,550	–6,698	n.a.
Revised Senate Resolution .....	5,036,175	5,097,363	3,651,838

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF APRIL 15, 2024  
[In millions of dollars]

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Beginning Balance <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation <sup>a b c</sup> , Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act of 2023 (S. 111, P.L. 118–9) .....	*	*	*
250th Anniversary of the United States Marine Corps Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 1096, P.L. 118–10) .....	0	0	0
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (H.R. 5860, P.L. 118–15) <sup>d</sup> ..	*	*	*
An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes (S. 2795, P.L. 118–19) ....	0	1	–1
Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (H.R. 6363, P.L. 118–22) <sup>e</sup> .....	*	*	*
National Guard and Reservists Debt Relief Extension Act of 2023 (H.R. 3315, P.L. 118–24) .....	*	*	*
Duck Stamp Modernization Act of 2023 (S. 788, P.L. 118–25) .....	*	*	*
An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend the Administrative Fine Program for certain reporting violations. (S. 2747, P.L. 118–26) .....	–1	–5	–10
5G SALE Act (S. 2787, P.L. 118–27) .....	–60	–85	–85
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (H.R. 2670, P.L. 118–31) .....	178	1,410	–1,487
Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2023, Part II (H.R. 6503, P.L. 118–34) .....	*	*	*
Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (H.R. 2872, P.L. 118–35) <sup>f</sup> .....	*	*	*
Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2023 (S. 3427, P.L. 118–38) .....	1	1	1
Extension of Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2024 (H.R. 7463, P.L. 118–40) <sup>g</sup> .....	*	*	*
Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2024 (H.R. 7454, P.L. 118–41) ....	*	*	*
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (H.R. 4366, P.L. 118–42) <sup>h</sup> ..	—	—	—
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (H.R. 2882, P.L. 118–47) <sup>i</sup> .....	1,273	17,586	37,971

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF APRIL 15, 2024—Continued  
[In millions of dollars]

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Labor Relations Board relating to “Standard for Determining Joint Employer Status”. (H.J. Res. 98) .....			
	*	*	*
Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in the Deficit .....	1,391	18,908	36,389
Total Change in Outlays .....	119	1,327	–1,572
Total Change in Revenues .....	–1,272	–17,581	–37,961
Source: Congressional Budget Office. P.L. = public law; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard; * = between \$500,000 and \$500,000. <sup>a</sup> On June 21, 2023 the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate’s Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years. <sup>b</sup> The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit. <sup>c</sup> Excludes off-budget amounts. <sup>d</sup> Section 2401(b) requires the budgetary effects of division B to be excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard; however, the revenue effects from the immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion in section 2401 of division B. <sup>e</sup> Section 701(b) requires the budgetary effects of division B to be excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard; however, the revenue effects from the immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion in section 701 of division B. <sup>f</sup> Section 401(b) requires the budgetary effects of division B to be excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard; however, the revenue effects from the immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion in section 401 of division B. <sup>g</sup> Section 102(b) requires the budgetary effects of division B to be excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard; however, the revenue effects from the immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion in section 102 of division B. <sup>h</sup> Section 401(b) of division G requires the budgetary effects of that division to be excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard. <sup>i</sup> Section 401(b) of division G requires the budgetary effects of that division to be excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard; however the revenue effects of rescinding amounts provided to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in P.L. 117–169 are shown here because divisions B and D do not fall within the exclusion in section 401(b) of division G.			
TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE SPENDING COMPARED TO ALLOCATIONS [In millions; positive numbers represent spending above enforceable limits]			
	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Armed Services:			
Budget Authority .....	2,629	3,321	721
Outlays .....	178	1,410	–1,487
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:			
Budget Authority .....	747	3,338	5,368
Outlays .....	748	795	–30
Energy and Natural Resources:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0

TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE SPENDING COMPARED TO ALLOCATIONS—Continued  
[In millions; positive numbers represent spending above enforceable limits]

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Outlays .....	3	3	3
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Finance:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Government Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Indian Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Intelligence:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Judiciary:			
Budget Authority .....	1	1	1
Outlays .....	1	1	1
Rules and Administration:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Small Business and Entrepreneurship:			
Budget Authority .....	0	0	0
Outlays .....	0	0	0
Veterans’ Affairs:			
Budget Authority .....	0	1	–1
Outlays .....	0	1	–1
Memo—all committees, total over allocation .....	3,377	6,661	6,089
Budget Authority .....	930	2,210	–1,514
Outlays .....			

TABLE B.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024, AS OF MAY 20, 2024  
[In billions]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over (+) or Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority .....	5,036.2	5,039.9	3.7
Outlays .....	5,090.4	5,057.4	–32.9
Revenues .....	3,651.8	3,650.6	–1.2
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays ...	1,322.7	1,322.7	0.0
Social Security Revenues ..	1,195.5	1,195.5	0.0

Memo: This table is an updated version of CBO’s Table 1 above, incorporating the budgetary effects of H.R. 815, the national security supplemental, which was signed into law on April 24, 2024 (P.L. 118–50).

TABLE C.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF MAY 20, 2024  
[In millions]

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Beginning Balance <sup>a</sup> .....	1,391	18,908	36,389

TABLE C.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF MAY 20, 2024—Continued  
[In millions]

	2024	2024–2028	2024–2033
Legislation That Has Cleared Congress Since April 15, 2024:			
Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (H.R. 815, P.O. 118–50) <sup>b</sup> ...	—	—	—
Revising Existing Procedures On Reporting via Technology (REPORT) Act (S. 474, P.L. 118–59) .....	*	*	*
Prohibiting Russian Uranium Imports Act (H.R. 1042, P.L. 118–62) <sup>c</sup> ..	—	—	—
Eliminate Useless Reports Act of 2023 (S. 2073)	*	*	*
Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2024, Part II (H.R. 8289, P.L. 118–60) .....	*	*	*
Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in America Aviation Act (H.R. 3935, P.L. 118–63) .....	0	54	63
Total Change in Outlays .....	0	54	63
Total Change in Revenues .....	0	0	0
Final Balance .....	1,391	18,962	36,452

P.L. = public law; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard; \* = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.  
<sup>a</sup> The beginning balance reflects CBO’s Table 3, above.  
<sup>b</sup> Section 1(b) of division T requires the budgetary effects of division D and each subsequent division to be excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard.  
<sup>c</sup> H.R. 1042 increases direct spending from budget authority originally designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to a budget resolution by the infrastructure investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58), and therefore is excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard.

ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month. Each year, this month gives us the opportunity to celebrate the diverse group of peoples who make up Asian America. And there is much to celebrate; today, we see Asian Americans in every part of American society, from books and movies, to the highest halls of government.

President Biden has appointed AANHPI leaders to key positions in the administration, including Ambassador Katherine Tai, Acting Secretary of Labor Julie Su, and White House Office of Science and Technology Policy Director Arati Prabhakar.

At the same time, we recognize the many barriers broken by those who came before, to pave the wide road which we now traverse today.

The AANHPI civil rights movement is inextricably tied with the Black civil rights movement that defined the mid-20th century, giving rise not only to well-known African-American activists like Martin Luther King, Jr, John Lewis, and Malcolm X, but also leaders like Grace Lee Boggs, Larry Itliong, and Patsy Mink.

For many of us, these latter three names are not as familiar; only now are we as a country beginning to truly recognize the importance of the Asian-American movement, and to teach its history to the next generation. Asian-

American activists played a key role in calling out U.S. involvement in colonialist conflicts like the Vietnam war, as well as racist housing and development projects at home.

As we have seen time and again, failing to understand our history as a nation puts us at risk of repeating its mistakes. Our context in the 21st century is undoubtedly distinct from the challenges faced by the earliest Asian Americans. Yet hate crimes against the AANHPI community increased 167 percent from 2020 to 2021, in large part because of racist rhetoric echoed by the highest levels of government during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Though incidences of anti-Asian hate have decreased overall from 2021 to 2022, racially motivated incidents against Sikh and Muslim Americans have continued to rise.

Janelle Wong, a contemporary Asian-American activist and researcher for the nonprofit AAPI Data, said that “Anti-Asian hate crimes . . . are often tied to national security or other kinds of U.S. foreign policy that heightened attention to Asian Americans in the U.S. We will expect them to go up again at some point, depending on what the national and international context is and the degree to which places in Asia are cast as a threat to the U.S.”

As the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I will be the first to tell you that the Chinese Communist Party poses a significant national security threat to the United States in many arenas. But we as a country must be able to distinguish between China as a geopolitical entity and Chinese Americans and Chinese people with their own unique beliefs, hopes, and dreams. Sinophobia, and all other forms of racism and discrimination, cannot be excused in the name of geopolitical circumstance.

As a nation of immigrants, we should know better than to label people as “un-American” because they or their families were born someplace else.

The Biden administration has taken significant, meaningful steps to address anti-Asian racism over the last 3 years, including signing the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act to make reporting hate crimes easier and hosting the first-ever White House summit against hate-fueled violence, alongside significant actions to address gun violence.

The administration also launched the first-ever National Strategy to Advance Equity, Justice, and Opportunity for AANHPI communities, addressing issues like anti-Asian hate and enhancing accessibility to government services in multiple languages.

Of particular note to me as a member of the Small Business Committee, Biden has provided over \$22 billion in loans to AANHPI entrepreneurs through the Small Business Administration, achieving the highest Asian-American employment and entrepreneurship rates in over a decade.

And finally, recognizing the importance of honoring and protecting tradi-

tional cultures, the President signed legislation to establish a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture.

I am proud to join 400,000 Asian American, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in calling the State of Maryland my home. I recognize that the last few years have been difficult for the AANHPI community, and as a Jewish American, I want to take a moment to grieve with you in the face of what at times can feel like an overwhelming rise in hate and discrimination.

But I would urge you to keep pushing toward a fairer, more just future—and I will be right there with you.

In this last week of AANHPI Heritage Month, I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating the triumphs of this community in the face of great adversity and to continue our work to lift up and address their unique needs to ensure that we all can thrive.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WYOMING WILD SHEEP FOUNDATION

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 40th anniversary of the Wyoming Wild Sheep Foundation.

On June 7, 2024, the Wyoming Wild Sheep Foundation will celebrate its 40th anniversary. The celebration will be held in conjunction with its summer convention at the Little America Hotel and Conference Center in Cheyenne, WY. The foundation is dedicated to preserving Wyoming’s bighorn sheep herds and their habitats, to conservation education, and to hunter’s rights.

The 1960s saw a drastic decline in bighorn sheep populations and their habitats throughout the country. This prompted the formation of the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep in 1974. It is now known as the Wild Sheep Foundation. The foundation aimed to restore and manage sheep herds and their ranges.

In 1983, Dave Steger, Ron Ball, Alex Wolfer, John Suda, and Terry Reach established the Wyoming Wild Sheep Foundation. The Wyoming foundation sought the same goals as the national group, but solely within the borders of the State.

Wyoming’s rugged mountains and western plains are home to 15 bighorn sheep herds. With over 5,900 wild sheep, Wyoming is a mecca for bighorn sheep.

The Wyoming Wild Sheep Foundation plays a critical role in maintaining the health and vitality of each herd and the habitat in which they thrive. Conservation efforts to preserve these herds includes bighorn sheep reintroduction, recreational trail closure, and prescribed burns.

The re-establishment of the Ferris-Seminole herd near Rawlins proves to be one of the most successful transplant efforts for bighorn sheep in Wyoming. The low population prompted the Wyoming Wild Sheep Foundation, in partnership with the Wyoming Game