

Then, to discourage overtesting, we restored to States and classroom teachers the responsibility for deciding how to use these Federal test scores to measure achievement.

The Senate bill ends the high-stakes, Washington-designed, test-based accountability system that has caused the explosion of tests in our local schools. The Senate bill reverses the trend toward a national school board.

I am glad to see President Obama's focus on overtesting, but let's not make the same mistake twice by decreeing from Washington exactly how much time to spend on tests or what the tests should be. States and 3 million teachers in 100,000 public schools are in the best position to know what to do about overtesting our children.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives have now passed similar bills to fix No Child Left Behind and to reduce the Federal mandates that are the real cause of overtesting. The best way to have fewer and better tests in America's classrooms is for Congress to finish its work and the President to sign our legislation before the end of the year.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JAPANESE POW FRIENDSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to call attention to a group of our Nation's veterans who participated in a reconciliation program with the Japanese Government.

From October 11 to October 19, nine veterans of the U.S. Army, U.S. Army Air Corps, and the U.S. Marines who fought bravely in the Pacific theater of World War II and were taken prisoner by Japanese forces traveled to Japan. They were guests of the Japanese Government on a trip of reconciliation and remembrance.

Established in 2010, this was the sixth Japanese POW Friendship Program delegation. This program is sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs for World War II POWs from the United States, with Japan running similar friendship programs with Australia and Britain.

More than 30,000 Allied troops were taken prisoner in Japan, many of them Americans who faced horrific ordeals. Today, 70 years following the end of World War II, this program reflects the journey of forgiveness and resolution between the United States and Japan, as our relationship has developed into one of the most critical in the region.

I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the veterans who were

members of this year's delegation: Joseph DeMott, a U.S. Army Air Corps veteran from Lititz, PA; Arthur Gruenberg, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran from Camano Island, WA; George Hirschkamp, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran from Sandpoint, ID; George Rodgers, a U.S. Army veteran from Lynchburg, VA; Jack Warner, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran from Elk City, OK; and Clifford Warren, a U.S. Army veteran from Shepherd, TX.

I would also like to recognize three members of the delegation who are my constituents: Leland Chandler, a U.S. Army veteran from Galesburg, IL; William Chittenden, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran from Wheaton, IL; and Carl Dyer, a U.S. Army veteran from Oglesby, IL.

I am so grateful to all of these participants for their years of service to our Nation.

The delegation was accompanied by Jan Thompson, another Illinois constituent and a documentary filmmaker and daughter of a World War II veteran who was himself a POW in Japan. Thompson also heads the nonprofit veterans organization American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor Memorial Society.

The Japanese POW Friendship Program and the American veterans who participate in it represent the transformation and strength of the U.S.-Japan relationship. I hope this program continues to bring together our two nations in remembrance and reconciliation.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 4380 of S. Con. Res. 11, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and levels in the budget resolution for legislation that increases sharing of cyber security threat information while protecting individual privacy and civil liberties interests. The authority to adjust is contingent on the legislation not increasing the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016–2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016–2025.

I find that S. 754, as amended, fulfills the conditions of deficit neutrality found in section 4380 of S. Con. Res. 11. Accordingly, I am revising the allocation to the Select Committee on Intelligence and the budgetary aggregates to account for the budget effects of the amendment. As the budgetary effects of S. 754, as amended, are insignificant under our accounting methods, budgetary figures remain numerically unchanged.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for October 2015. The report compares current law levels

of spending and revenues with the amounts provided in the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 11, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016. This information is necessary to determine whether budget points of order lie against pending legislation. It has been prepared by the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act.

This is the third report I have made since adoption of the fiscal year 2016 budget resolution on May 5, 2015. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 10, 2015. The information contained in this report is current through October 26, 2015.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee is below or exceeds its allocation under the budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, CBA. For fiscal year 2015, which ended on September 30, 2015, Senate authorizing committees have increased direct spending outlays by \$7.8 billion more than the agreed upon spending levels. Over the fiscal year 2016–2025 period, which is the entire period covered by S. Con. Res. 11, Senate authorizing committees have spent \$2.2 billion less than the budget resolution calls for.

Table 2 gives 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 section 312 and section 314 of the CBA. While no full-year appropriations bills have been enacted for fiscal year 2016, subcommittees are charged with permanent and advanced appropriations that first become available in that year.

Table 3 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds its allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism, OCO/GWOT, spending. This separate allocation for OCO/GWOT was established in section 3102 of S. Con. Res. 11 and is enforced using section 302 of the CBA. No bills providing funds with the OCO/GWOT designation on a full-year basis have been enacted thus far for fiscal year 2016.

The budget resolution established two new points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPS. Tables 4 and 5 show compliance with fiscal year 2016 limits for overall CHIMPS and the Crime Victims Fund CHIMP, respectively. This information is used for determining points of order under section 3103 and section 3104, respectively. No full-year bills have been enacted thus far for fiscal year 2016 that include CHIMPS.

In addition to the tables provided by the Senate Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting additional

tables from CBO that I will use for enforcement of budget levels agreed to by the Congress.

CBO provided a report for both fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016. This information is used to enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under section 311 of the CBA. CBO's estimates show that current law levels of spending for fiscal year 2015 exceed the amounts in the deemed budget resolution enacted in the BBA by \$8.0 billion in budget authority and \$1.0 billion in outlays. Revenues are \$79.8 billion below the revenue floor for fiscal year 2015 set by the deemed budget resolution. As well, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed for fiscal year 2015, while Social Security revenues are \$170 million above levels in the deemed budget. This will be CBO's final report to the Senate Budget Committee for fiscal year 2015, as the fiscal year is now closed.

For fiscal year 2016, CBO annualizes the effects of the Continuing Appropriations Act, P.L. 114-53, which provides funding through December 11, 2015. For the enforcement of budgetary aggregates, the Senate Budget Committee excludes this temporary funding. As such, the committee views current law levels as being \$885.9 billion and \$526.4 billion below budget resolution levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. Revenues are \$144 million above the level assumed in the budget resolution. Finally, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016, while Social Security revenues are \$18 million above assumed levels for the budget year.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule. The Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard currently shows deficit reduction of \$1.4 billion over the fiscal year 2015-2020 period and \$6.1 billion over the fiscal year 2015-2025 period. Over the initial 6-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would increase revenues by \$4.1 billion and increase outlays by \$2.7 billion. Over the 11-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would reduce revenues by \$1.3 billion and decrease outlays by \$7.4 billion. The Senate's pay-as-you-go rule is enforced by section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal year 2008 budget resolution.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

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

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (−) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2015	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	254	0	0	0

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (−) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	2015	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Outlays	229	0	0	0
Armed Services				
Budget Authority	−15	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs				
Budget Authority	121	0	0	0
Outlays	121	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation				
Budget Authority	0	130	650	1,300
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	−2	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	−3,160
Outlays	0	0	0	−3,160
Finance				
Budget Authority	7,322	5	13	28
Outlays	7,288	5	13	28
Foreign Relations				
Budget Authority	−20	0	0	0
Outlays	−20	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Judiciary				
Budget Authority	0	0	1	2
Outlays	0	0	1	2
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions				
Budget Authority	3	0	208	278
Outlays	1	0	208	278
Rules and Administration				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Intelligence				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	−2	−1	−1
Outlays	150	388	644	644
Indian Affairs				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Small Business				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Total				
Budget Authority	7,665	133	871	−1,553
Outlays	7,767	393	866	−2,208

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

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

	2016	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	523,091	493,491
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	9
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	41	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	41
Homeland Security	0	9
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	0
Legislative Branch	0	24,678
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	56,217
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	4,400
Current Level Total	41	85,354
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (−) Statutory Limits	−523,050	−408,137

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

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

TABLE 3.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2016	
	BA	OT
OCO/GWOT Allocation ¹	96,287	48,798
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	0	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0
Homeland Security	0	0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	0
Legislative Branch	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	0
Current Level Total	0	0
Total OCO/GWOT Spending vs. Budget Resolution	−96,287	−48,798

BA = Budget Authority; OT = Outlays

¹This allocation may be adjusted by the Chairman of the Budget Committee to account for new information, pursuant to section 3102 of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution of the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016.

TABLE 4.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)

	2016
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2016	19,100
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0
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	0
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	0
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution	−19,100

TABLE 5.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAM (CHIMP) TO THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)

	2016
Crime Victims Fund (CVF) CHIMP Limit for Fiscal Year 2016	10,800
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0
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	0
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	0
Total CVF CHIMP Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution	−10,800

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 27, 2015.

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 2015 budget and is current

through September 30, 2015. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on

May 5, 2014, pursuant to section 116 of the Bipartisan Budget Act (Public Law 113-67).

Since our last letter dated September 10, 2015, there has been no Congressional action affecting budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2015.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL, Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level ^a	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,026.4	3,034.4	8.0
Outlays	3,039.6	3,040.7	1.0
Revenues	2,533.4	2,453.6	–79.8
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^b	736.6	736.6	0.0
Social Security Revenues	771.7	771.9	0.2

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^aExcludes amounts designated as emergency requirements.

^bExcludes 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 2015, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted^a			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,533,388
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,877,558	1,802,360	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	508,261	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–735,195	–734,481	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,142,363	1,576,140	2,533,388
Enacted Legislation: ^b			
Lake Hill Administrative Site Affordable Housing Act (P.L. 113–141)	0	–2	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (P.L. 113–145)	0	75	0
Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–159)	0	–15	2,590
Emergency Afghan Allies Extension Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–160)	5	5	6
Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015 (P.L. 113–164) ^c	–4,705	–180	0
Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113–183)	0	10	0
IMPACT Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–185)	22	22	0
Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113–235)	1,884,271	1,426,085	–178
An act to amend certain provisions of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 113–243)	0	0	–28
Naval Vessel Transfer Act 2013 (P.L. 113–276)	–20	–20	0
Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113–291)	–15	0	0
An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions and make technical corrections, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the treatment of ABLE accounts established under State programs for the care of family members with disabilities, and for other purposes (P.L. 113–295)	160	160	–81,177
Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–1)	121	121	1
Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 114–4)	47,763	27,534	0
Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–10)	7,354	7,329	0
Construction Authorization and Choice Improvement Act (P.L. 114–19)	0	20	0
An act to extend the authorization to carry out the replacement of the existing medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Denver, Colorado, to authorize transfers of amounts to carry out the replacement of such medical center, and for other purposes (P.L. 114–25)	0	130	0
Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–27)	38	7	–1,051
Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–41) ^b	0	0	19
Total, Enacted Legislation	1,934,994	1,461,281	–79,818
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	–42,921	3,239	0
Total Current Level ^d	3,034,436	3,040,660	2,453,570
Total Senate Resolution ^e	3,026,439	3,039,624	2,533,388
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	7,997	1,036	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	79,818

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

^aIncludes the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues, and were cleared by the Congress during the 2nd session of the 113th Congress but before publication in the Congressional Record of the statement of the allocations and aggregates pursuant to section 116 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (P.L. 113–67): the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–79), the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–89), the Gabrielle Miller Kids First Research Act (P.L. 113–94), and the Cooperative and Small Employer Charity Pension Flexibility Act (P.L. 113–97).

^bPursuant to section 403(b) of S. Con. Res. 13, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2010, amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403 of S. Con. Res. 13, shall not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. The amounts so designated for 2015, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Veterans' Access to Care through Choice, Accountability, and Transparency Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–146)	–1,331	6,619	–42
Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–41) –	0	1,147	0

Total, amounts designated pursuant to Sec. 403 of S. Con. Res. 13

^cSections 136 and 137 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015 (P.L. 113–164) provide \$88 million to respond to the Ebola virus, which is available until September 30, 2015. Section 139 rescinds funds from the Children's Health Insurance Program. Section 147 extended the authorization for the Export-Import Bank of the United States through June 30, 2015.

^dFor purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the budget resolution does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level does not include these items.

^ePeriodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 5, 2014, pursuant to section 116 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67):

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Senate Resolution:	2,939,993	3,004,163	2,533,388
Revisions:			
Adjustment for Disaster Designated Spending	100	43	0
Adjustment for Overseas Contingency Operations and Disaster Designated Spending	74,995	31,360	0
Adjustment for Emergency Designated Spending	0	75	0
Adjustment for the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015	11,351	3,983	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,026,439	3,039,624	2,533,388

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 27, 2015.
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 2016 budget and is current through October 26, 2015. 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 technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016.

Since our last letter dated September 10, 2015, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for

fiscal year 2016: Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-53); Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-55); Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-58); and Protecting Affordable Coverage for Employees Act (Public Law 114-60).

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL, Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016, AS OF OCTOBER 26, 2015
[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution ^a	Current Level ^b	Current Level Over/Under (-) Resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	3,033.5	3,155.6	122.1
Outlays	3,092.0	3,167.9	76.0
Revenues	2,676.0	2,676.1	0.1
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays ^c	777.1	777.1	0.0
Social Security Revenues	794.0	794.0	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^aExcludes \$6,872 million in budget authority and \$344 million in outlays assumed in S. Con. Res. 11 for disaster-related spending that is not yet allocated to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

^bExcludes amounts designated as emergency requirements.

^cExcludes 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 2016, AS OF OCTOBER 26, 2015
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^a			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,676,733
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,968,496	1,902,345	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	500,825	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	−784,820	−784,879	
Total, Previously Enacted	1,183,676	1,618,291	2,676,733
Enacted Legislation:			
An act to extend the authorization to carry out the replacement of the existing medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Denver, Colorado, to authorize transfers of amounts to carry out the replacement of such medical center, and for other purposes (P.L. 114-25)	0	20	0
Defending Public Safety Employees' Retirement Act & Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-26)	0	0	5
Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-27)	445	175	−766
Steve Gleason Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-40)	5	5	0
Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-41) ^b	0	0	99
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-53)	700	775	0
Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-55)	130	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-58)	−2	368	0
Protecting Affordable Coverage for Employees Act (P.L. 114-60)	0	0	40
Total, Enacted Legislation	1,278	1,343	−622
Continuing Resolution:			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-53)	1,008,053−	602,405−	0
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	962,619	945,910	0
Total Current Level ^c	3,155,626	3,167,949	2,676,111
Total Senate Resolution ^d	3,033,488	3,091,973	2,675,967
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	122,138	75,976	144
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Memorandum: Revenues, 2016–2025:			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	32,237,119
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	32,233,099
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	4,020
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

^aIncludes the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues, and were cleared by the Congress during this session, but before the adoption of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016: the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2014 (P.L. 114-41); the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 114-4), and the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10).

^bPursuant to section 403(b) of S. Con. Res. 13, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2010, amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403 of S. Con. Res. 13, shall not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. The amounts so designated for 2016, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-41)			
Pursuant to section 4311 of S. Con. Res. 11	0	917	0
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.			
Periodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the budgetary levels in S. Con. Res. 11, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution. The Senate Resolution total below excludes \$6,872 million in budget authority and \$344 million in outlays assumed in S. Con. Res. 11 for disaster-related spending that is not yet allocated to the Senate Committee on Appropriations:			
Senate Resolution:	3,032,343	3,091,098	2,676,733
Revisions:			
Pursuant to section 4311 of S. Con. Res. 11	445	175	−766
Pursuant to section 311 of S. Con. Res. 11	700	700	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,033,488	3,091,973	2,675,967

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS—1ST SESSION, AS OF OCTOBER 26, 2015
(In millions of dollars)

	2015–2020	2015–2025
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0
Enacted Legislation: ^{b, c, d}		
Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–17) ^e	n.e.	n.e.
Construction Authorization and Choice Improvement Act (P.L. 114–19)	20	20
Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–22)	1	2
Uniting and Strengthening America by Fulfilling Rights and Ensuring Effective Discipline Over Monitoring Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–23)	*	*
An act to extend the authorization to carry out the replacement of the existing medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Denver, Colorado (P.L. 114–25)	150	150
Defending Public Safety Employees' Retirement Act & Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–26)	–1	5
Trade Preference Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–27)	–640	–52
Boys Town Centennial Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 114–30) ^f	0	0
Steve Gleason Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–40)	13	28
Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–41)	–1,552	–6,924
Agriculture Reauthorizations Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–54)	*	*
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–58)	624	624
Protecting Affordable Coverage for Employees Act (P.L. 114–60)	–32	–2
Gold Star Fathers Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–62)	*	*
Ensuring Access to Clinical Trials Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–63)	*	*
Adoptive Family Relief Act (P.L. 114–70)	*	*
Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Enforcement Act of 2015 (H.R. 774)	*	*
A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to clarify waiver authority regarding programs of all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE programs) (S. 1362)	*	*
Current Balance	–1,417	–6,149
Memorandum:		
Changes to Revenues	4,140	–1,284
Changes to Outlays	2,723	–7,433

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.e. = not able to estimate; P.L. = Public Law. * = between \$500,000 and \$500,000.

^aPursuant to S. Con. Res. 11, the Senate Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard was reset to zero.

^bThe amounts shown represent the estimated impact of the public laws on the deficit. Negative numbers indicate an increase in the deficit; positive numbers indicate a decrease in the deficit.

^cExcludes off-budget amounts.

^dExcludes amounts designated as emergency requirements.

^eP.L. 114–17 could affect direct spending and revenues, but such impacts would depend on future actions of the President that CBO cannot predict. (<http://www.cbo.gov/sites/del114/ctcfiles/attachments/s615.pdf>)

^fP.L. 114–30 will cause a decrease in spending of \$5 million in 2017 and an increase in spending of \$5 million in 2019 for a net impact of zero over the six-year and eleven-year periods.

EPA GOLD KING MINE SPILL

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, last month the Senate Indian Affairs Committee held an oversight hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency's Gold King Mine disaster. I am very grateful that Chairman JOHN BARRASSO and Vice Chairman JON TESTER quickly made this matter a priority for their committee following the August break. The hearing focused on the harmful impacts that spill is having on Indian Country, namely the Navajo Nation, the Southern Ute Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

On the Navajo Nation, an estimated 1,500 farms have been damaged by the EPA and its contractors when they released a deluge of tailings-pond wastewater from the abandoned Gold King Mine. On August 5, 2015, an acidic plume of mercury, arsenic, and other

metals worked its way down the Animas River in Colorado and into the San Juan River near Farmington, NM. Nobody yet knows for certain the total damage to crops, soil, livestock, wildlife, and water supplies that are critical sources of food for the Navajo people and also serve as economic and cultural centers. Those farmers who were able to shut down their irrigation systems watched in horror as their crops wilted.

The EPA now says water quality in the San Juan River has returned to "pre-event levels," but the Gold King Mine is still releasing water roughly at 600 gallons per minute. The concentrations of toxic metals may not be as high today as it was during the initial 3 million gallon flush, but the Navajo are still waiting for EPA to demonstrate it can prevent another large release. The nation is rightfully demanding assurances that heavy rainfall won't disturb toxic substances that may have settled in the sediment of the Animas River, the San Juan River, or even Lake Powell.

In August, I—along with Arizona Governor Doug Ducey—met with Navajo Nation president Russell Begaye and Navajo council speaker Lorenzo Bates in Window Rock, AZ, to discuss this matter. I can assure my colleagues that the Navajo are suffering deeply and dearly because of this spill. I have also received calls and letters from a number of concerned constituents, mayors, county supervisors, and businesses in northern Arizona who also have a stake in the health and safety of Lake Powell. They are just as alarmed as the Navajo people that the plume could endanger their livelihoods and their enjoyment of natural resources in their communities. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and the Arizona Geological Survey have been expending scarce resources to conduct water samples independent of EPA. And that has been helpful. But the Federal Government has to step up and take action that would allow all affected stakeholders, but especially tribal communities, find confidence in what the Federal Government is doing to fix the mess that it created.

At last month's hearing, we received testimony from EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy and others dealing with the spill, including the Navajo Nation president, Russell Begaye. We also received testimony from Doug Holtz-Eakin, a noted economist and former Director of the Congressional Budget Office. Mr. Holtz-Eakin estimated that the spill will cost the Navajo's agriculture sector roughly \$41,000 a day in lost economic activity.

While I am grateful that Administrator McCarthy agreed to appear before the committee, I am concerned that, under her watch, not a single Agency employee or contractor had been fired for the disaster. In her testimony, Administrator McCarthy portrayed the EPA's response to the tribes as timely, but her portrayal was di-

rectly contradicted by the testimony of the Navajo president, who noted that it took EPA 2 days to notify the tribe about the plume's threat to the tribe. It was also revealed that Administrator McCarthy did not directly contact President Begaye for about 5 days after the spill. The committee also received testimony that EPA had not quickly and routinely shared water monitor data with the tribes. All of this shatters any notion that EPA has honored its government-to-government responsibility to the nation.

The Gold King Mine spill was a series of failures by EPA that compounded, and the Navajo are paying the price. I will continue to push for increased congressional oversight into this matter.

HEAD START AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I speak on behalf of the Delaware delegation to honor Head Start's 50 years of service to our Nation's most vulnerable children and families in Delaware and nationwide. On May 18, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson launched Project Head Start as an 8-week summer demonstration project to teach low-income students needed skills before they started kindergarten. Over the past 50 years, Head Start has served 32 million children and families across the country with comprehensive services.

The Head Start Program has given children and families the tools to succeed by ensuring a high quality education and access to health care and social services. The Head Start Program represents a critical investment in the education of our nation's youngest children. In the State of Delaware, 2,714 children and pregnant women benefitted from Head Start, Early Head Start, and the Early Childhood Assistance Program in 2014. Head Start is instrumental in uplifting families in Delaware by providing resources to families who, like many of us, want to see their children reach their full potential.

The teachers, home visitors, and family service workers that make up the Head Start Program are the backbone of this mission. Without them on the front lines each and every day, these early education goals would not be met. I commend the teachers and staff who are deeply committed to seeing all children succeed. On behalf of Senator CHRIS COONS and Congressman JOHN CARNEY, I recognize Head Start Awareness Month and the 50th Anniversary of Head Start. It is our sincere hope that future generations of children and families can continue to greatly benefit from Head Start's programs and we can put children on the right path from the very beginning.

OBSERVING INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE GIRL

Mr. KIRK. Mr. President, October 11 marked the second annual International Day of the Girl. This day