

TABLE 2—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016, AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2015—

Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Protecting Affordable Coverage for Employees Act (P.L. 114–60)	0	0	40
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–74)	3,424	4,870	269
Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–88)	0	1	0
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (P.L. 114–92)	–66	–50	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	4,636	6,164	–353
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	3,158,984	3,172,770	2,676,380
Total Senate Resolution ^d	3,033,488	3,091,974	2,675,967
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	125,496	80,796	413
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2016–2025:			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	32,262,618
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	32,233,099
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	29,519
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

^a Includes 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. II, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016: the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2014 (P.L. 114–1); 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).

^b Pursuant 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)	0	917	0

^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 these items.

^d 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:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
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
Pursuant to section 311 of S. Con. Res. 11	0	1	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,033,488	3,091,974	2,675,967

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS—1ST SESSION, AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 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 Preferences 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)	6224	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)	*	*
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–73)	*	*
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–74)	–15,050	–71,315
Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Enforcement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–81)	*	*

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS—1ST SESSION, AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2015—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	2015–2020	2015–2025
Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–88)	2	2
Improving Regulatory Transparency for New Medical Therapies Act (P.L. 114–89)	*	*
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (P.L. 114–92)	–194	–10
Equity in Government Compensation Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–93)	*	*
Improving Access to Emergency Psychiatric Care Act (S. 599)	*	*
Current Balance	–16,659	–77,472
Memorandum:		
Changes to Revenues	12,032	24,215
Changes to Outlays	–4,627	–53,257

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

^a Pursuant to S. Con. Res. II, the Senate Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard was reset to zero.

^b The 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.

^c Excludes off-budget amounts.

^d Excludes amounts designated as emergency requirements.

^e P.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/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/s615.pdf>)

^f P.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.

COMMENDING SENATOR JONI ERNST

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, today I wish to honor a fellow veteran and colleague, Senator JONI ERNST, on her retirement from the Iowa National

Guard as a lieutenant colonel after 23 years of distinguished service to our Nation.

Senator ERNST joined the U.S. Army Reserves as a second lieutenant upon her graduation from Iowa State University. After 9 years in the Army Reserves, she transitioned to the Iowa National Guard to continue her dedicated service to this Nation. As a logistics specialist, Senator ERNST has held numerous positions of authority throughout her career, culminating in command of the 185th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, the largest in the Iowa National Guard.

On February 10, 2003, while serving as commander of the Iowa National Guard's 1168th Transportation Company, Senator ERNST was called to Active Duty and deployed to Kuwait and Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. For 14 months, Senator ERNST and her fellow Guard members delivered vital supplies to coalition forces in support of the war effort. Her combat service was a key element in enabling a highly mobile allied force to sustain combat operations.

While this chapter of her career has come to a close, Senator ERNST continues her dedication to service. As the first woman elected to Congress from Iowa and the first female combat veteran in the Senate, Senator ERNST has fought tenaciously for our military and veterans through her work on the Senate Armed Services Committee and on

legislation she has authored and sponsored over this past year. I have no doubt that she will continue to be a strong voice for servicemembers, veterans, and their families in the years ahead.

Today I honor Lieutenant Colonel ERNST for her 23 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Army Reserve and the Iowa National Guard. Her service in support of this Nation has been exemplary—and her mission continues. I look forward to working with Senator ERNST for years to come as we tackle the many challenges ahead.

SUPPORT FOR PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I wish to speak today in support of Planned Parenthood and express how heartbroken I am over last week's shooting in Colorado Springs. My thoughts are with the victims and their families. To experience such violence in a place dedicated to saving lives is unthinkable.

I would also like to thank the staff of the clinic in Colorado Springs—and all Planned Parenthood clinics across the country. The health care services you provide are invaluable. You help so many people, and you do it in the face of so many challenges. I am grateful for your bravery and your compassion.

Following last week's attack, the media reported that staff rushed to the clinic's safe room with their patients. Let me repeat: a health clinic with a safe room. That a clinic dedicated to helping women—many of whom have no other option for health care—needs a safe room is unbelievable.

I have been deeply troubled over the years by the toxic rhetoric targeted at Planned Parenthood—and this dangerous rhetoric has only increased in recent months. It sends a signal that using violence to intimidate health care professionals and shut down clinics is somehow acceptable.

Let me be clear: these actions are not acceptable. It is shameful and disgusting and should be universally condemned. I do believe there is a link between the poisonous rhetoric directed at these health care providers and the violence used against them.

And I hope all of my colleagues in Congress—and every public official around the country—thinks carefully about the effects their words can have.

An FBI intelligence assessment from September said, "It is likely criminal or suspicious incidents will continue to be directed against reproductive health care providers, their staff and facilities." These incidents aren't new.

Over the last 40 years, there have been more than 200 arsons and bombings at women's health care clinics. Doctors and health care staff have been murdered. Since July, four Planned Parenthood facilities have been set on fire, including one in my home State of California. This type of violence is simply abhorrent.

And I strongly believe these aren't just attacks on Planned Parenthood and women's health; they are attacks on our way of life. This isn't what our country stands for.

The individuals who carry out these crimes have one goal: to terrorize doctors, nurses, and clinic staff; to make them quit their jobs; to force these health care clinics to close. They want to make it harder and harder for women to access reproductive health care and make their own health care choices.

In the wake of the Colorado Springs shooting, a former Planned Parenthood worker from Kansas shared some of her experiences. In the 3 years she worked at Planned Parenthood, there were four attempts to burn her clinic to the ground. Two cherry bombs were left at the door after hours. They exploded and forced the clinic to close temporarily. Windows were shot out on three occasions. And butyric acid—essentially a stink bomb—was put in the clinic's ventilation system numerous times. These aren't acts of political protest. These are serious crimes, and the perpetrators must be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Before I close, I would like to reiterate just how important Planned Parenthood is for our country. Planned Parenthood serves some of the most vulnerable women in our society. It cares for 2.7 million patients in the United States. Ninety-seven percent of Planned Parenthood services carried out by its 700 clinics involve basic health care.

This includes breast exams, cervical cancer screenings, testing for sexually transmitted diseases, and contraception. One in five women will use Planned Parenthood as their primary health care provider at some point in their lives. Nationwide, 80 percent of Planned Parenthood patients make less than \$18,000 per year. And Planned Parenthood is often the only health care option for low-income women and women in rural communities.

Simply put, Planned Parenthood is vital for the women of this country. It is bad enough that some politicians want to limit women's health care options by defunding Planned Parenthood. It is even more inexcusable that violence is being used to achieve what my Republican colleagues have failed to do.

I stand with Planned Parenthood now more than ever. And I call for an end to the sickening campaign of violence against clinics nationwide. Thank you.

CHURCH PLAN CLARIFICATION ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I am very pleased that the Senate may soon consider bipartisan legislation which I recently introduced with Senators PORTMAN and KLOBUCHAR: the Church Plan Clarification Act of 2015, S. 2308. By introducing this bill and asking for a unanimous consent agreement re-

garding its passage, our goal is to ensure the retirement security of clergy, church lay workers, and their families across the country.

The Church Plan Clarification Act addresses several unintended consequences resulting from the application of general tax and pension regulations to the unique structures of church pension plans. Churches and synagogues established some of the first pension plans in the country, several dating back to the 18th century, and they are designed to ensure that our clergy and lay staff have adequate resources during their retirement years.

Church pensions are critically important compensation plans that help support over 1 million clergy members across the country in their retirement—particularly those who dedicated their careers to serving in economically disadvantaged congregations.

Church plans are often structured to reflect the ecclesiastical teachings of their denomination. The resulting diversity of plan structures, coupled with the complexity of the legal and regulatory framework that applies to church plans, has led to the need for this legislation. The bill would correct several technical issues that, while small, are critical to the functioning and operation of church plans and the retirement benefits they provide.

While the corrections contained in S. 2308 would be of tremendous help to church plans, I want to make clear that the bill does not affect the definition of "church plan" under the Internal Revenue Code or Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, ERISA. In particular, no inference is intended by this legislation regarding the statutory requirements a pension plan must meet to be considered or treated as a "church plan" under IRC section 414(e) of the Internal Revenue Code and section 3(33) of ERISA, and the bill has no bearing on the interpretation of those sections. Rather, the Church Plan Clarification Act is simply about fixing the rules that govern how church plans operate and serve their participants.

Again, the Church Plan Clarification Act is targeted, noncontroversial, and has broad bipartisan and bicameral support. I hope we can work quickly to provide clarity for these plans by enacting this legislation and thereby ensuring that those who dedicate their lives to religious service are not inappropriately and unfairly disadvantaged.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

PRIVATE CHRISTOPHER J. CASTANEDA

Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, today I wish to honor the life of Private Christopher J. Castaneda, of Fripp Island, SC, who died while serving his country on November 19, 2015, in Al Anbar Province, Iraq.

In January of 2015, Private Castaneda made the noble decision to answer the