

I commend the managers of the bill, the senior Senator from Tennessee, Mr. ALEXANDER, and the senior Senator from California, Mrs. FEINSTEIN. They make a good team. They have been persistent and they have worked diligently to ensure that all Senators' interests have been considered in drafting this legislation.

I look forward to continued progress on appropriations bills in the weeks ahead.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

REMEMBERING BARBARA BROWN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, southern Illinois lost a legend and one of its brightest lights. Last week, Barbara Brown passed away at the age of 61. Barbara was blessed with every God-given gift one could ask for: intelligence, strength, compassion, kindness—just to name a few. She had it all.

She was a remarkable woman who wore many hats during her political career: vice-chair of the Democratic Party of Illinois, precinct committee-woman, chairwoman of the Randolph County Democratic Central Committee, and treasurer for the Pierre Menard Democrat Club. She also helped found and lead the Southwestern Illinois Democratic Women and the Southern Illinois Democratic Women, two grassroots organizations working toward a more equitable representation of women in all levels of government. Barbara Brown was an exceptional leader.

Born in Red Bud, IL, Barbara spent her life working for the people of southern Illinois. In 1985, she earned her doctorate from Southern Illinois University, at Carbondale, and a love for teaching. Barbara taught political science at SIU for more than 30 years. And when she made a commitment to something, she saw it through. Barbara began playing the organ when she was 14 years old at St. Mary's Catholic Church of Ellis Grove. She became a lifelong parishioner and continued playing the organ for more than 40 years.

The highlights of her life were her family. She and her husband, Dick, had three sons: Jay, Matt, and Nate. The tribute Nate gave to his mother at her

funeral service was every mother's dream: a salute to a life of values, caring, support and love.

Even outside her home, Barbara was the quintessential teacher by the book and by her example. She gave up many summers to teach classes in American Government and democracy for international students through a program funded by the U.S. State Department. Her legendary energy made her an inspirational professor and at the same time a tireless public servant. She was a trailblazer. Barbara ran for office when many women held back. She was a two-time candidate for the Illinois State Senate and a nine-time delegate to the Democratic National Convention, including playing key roles in the Presidential campaigns for Bill Clinton and Barack Obama. And from 2000–2012, Barbara Brown was the clerk of courts for Randolph County, IL.

Outside of politics, Barbara was a co-founder and president of the Illinois Women's Institute for Leadership and helped establish the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life in Randolph County. She was a force of nature. Through her many leadership roles, Barbara became a prominent voice for the rights of women, the underprivileged, and the most vulnerable in the community. And that is what public service meant to Barbara Brown. She was driven by a willingness to offer a helping hand and a caring heart.

Barbara had an amazing career and was known for many accomplishments, but I knew her as a friend, a friend to the people of southern Illinois, and an inspiration to us all. Today there is an empty space in the world without Barbara Brown. She will be missed, but not forgotten. Through the love of her former students, colleagues, friends, family, and everyone who was fortunate enough to cross her path, Barbara's spirit will always shine on southern Illinois.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for May 2016. The report compares current law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts the Senate agreed to in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016, the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 11, and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, P.L. 114-74, BBA 15. This information is necessary for the Senate Budget Committee 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 fourth report that I have made this calendar year. It is the first report since I filed the statutorily required fiscal year 2017 enforceable budget limits on April 18, 2016, pursuant to section 102 of BBA 15, and the eighth report I have made since adoption of the fiscal year 2016 budget reso-

lution on May 5, 2015. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 6, 2016. The information contained in this report is current through May 9, 2016.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2016 budget resolution and the fiscal year 2017 enforceable budget levels filing. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, CBA. For fiscal year 2016, which is still enforced under the 2016 congressional budget resolution, Senate authorizing committees have increased direct spending outlays by \$2.7 billion. Over the fiscal year 2017–2026 period, which is the entire period covered by the fiscal year 2017 enforcement filing, Senate authorizing committees are unchanged from assumed levels. Prior to updating the budget window, however, this table would have shown that Senate authorizing committees violated their allowable outlay levels by \$147.9 billion over the fiscal year 2016–2025 period. This breach is largely attributable to the nonappropriations provisions, extensions of the tax expenditure policies originally found in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, included in last year's consolidated omnibus appropriations bill, most of which were charged to the Committee on Finance.

Table 2 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations exceeds or is below the statutory spending limits for fiscal year 2016. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in section 312 and section 314 of the CBA. On December 18, 2015, the President signed H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, P.L. 114-113, into law. This bill provided regular appropriations equal to the levels set in BBA 15, specifically \$548.1 billion in budget authority for defense accounts, revised security category, and \$518.5 billion in budget authority for nondefense accounts, revised nonsecurity category.

Table 3 tracks the same enforcement information as Table 2 for fiscal year 2017. While no appropriations bills have been enacted, subcommittees are charged with permanent and advance appropriations that first become available for fiscal year 2017. These include spending on veterans healthcare, special and K-12 education, housing assistance, job training, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The discretionary limits, which were increased by a combined \$30 billion in BBA 15, split evenly between defense and nondefense accounts, are \$551.1 billion for defense and \$518.5 billion for nondefense.

Table 4 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 for fiscal year 2016. This separate allocation for OCO/GWOT was established in section 3102 of the conference report for S. Con. Res. 11, and is enforced using section 302 of the CBA. The consolidated appropriations bill included \$73.7 billion in budget authority and \$32.1 billion in outlays for OCO/GWOT in fiscal year 2016. This level is equal to the revised OCO/GWOT levels that I filed in the RECORD on December 18, 2015. There is no equivalent enforcement of OCO/GWOT for fiscal year 2017. Instead, the handling of OCO/GWOT-designated spending will revert back to the traditional treatment with the chairman of the Budget Committee making dollar-for-dollar adjustments to levels for congressional enforcement and the Office of Management and Budget making statutory adjustments to the limits if the President agrees with the congressional designation of spending as OCO/GWOT.

The fiscal year 2016 budget resolution established two new points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPS. Tables 5 and 6 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. Enacted CHIMPS are under both the broader CHIMPS limit, \$1.3 billion less, and the Crime Victims Fund limit, \$1.8 billion less. While the Crime Victims Fund limit is enforced only for fiscal year 2016, the overall CHIMPS limit remains in effect for fiscal year 2017 and is displayed in Table 7.

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 totals agreed to by the Congress.

Because legislation can still be enacted that would have an effect on fiscal year 2016, CBO provided a report for both fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017. 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 2016 exceed the amounts in last year's budget resolution by \$138.9 billion in budget authority and \$103.6 billion in outlays. Revenues are \$155.2 billion below the revenue floor for fiscal year 2016 set by the budget resolution. As well, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed for fiscal year 2016, while Social Security revenues are \$23 million below levels in the budget.

The significant breach of aggregate spending levels in fiscal year 2016 is attributable to increased spending unaccompanied by action on any of the deficit reduction assumed in the budget resolution. The violation of revenue levels stems from the tax provisions from last year's final appropriations

and tax extenders bill. A point of order was raised against this violation, but Congress waived the budget discipline by a vote of 73 to 25, rollcall vote No. 338 of the 114th Congress, First Session. Of the 73 votes that waived budget discipline on this bill, 37 were from the majority, and 36 were from the minority. In voting no, I was joined by 15 other members of the majority and 9 members of the minority.

For fiscal year 2017, CBO estimates that current law levels are below the fiscal year 2017 enforcement filing's allowable budget authority and outlay aggregates by \$974.3 billion and \$592.4 billion, respectively. The allowable spending room will be reduced as appropriations bills for fiscal year 2017 are enacted. Revenues are at the level assumed for fiscal year 2017. Finally, Social Security outlays and revenues are at the levels assumed in the fiscal year 2017 enforcement filing.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule. As part of the fiscal year 2017 enforcement filing, the Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard was reset to zero. The scorecard will reflect the deficit effects of legislation over the fiscal year 2016–2021 and fiscal year 2016–2026 periods. Prior to updating the pay-as-you-go scorecard for the new budget window, the scorecard showed deficit reduction of \$20.4 billion and \$95.7 billion over the fiscal year 2015–2020 and fiscal year 2015–2025 periods, respectively. This balance was largely attributable to counting the offsets contained in BBA 15 but not the spending, which was discretionary and subject to future appropriations actions, and omitting legislation from the scorecard that increases the deficit, for instance section 1001(b) of title X of division O of P.L. 114–113, which kept most of revenue and direct spending provisions included in the bill from being counted. 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)				
	2016	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Budget Authority	–66	0	0	0
Outlays	–50	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:				
Budget Authority	130	0	0	0

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

(In millions of dollars)				
	2016	2017	2017–2021	2017–2026
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works:				
Budget Authority	2,880	0	0	0
Outlays	252	0	0	0
Finance:				
Budget Authority	365	0	0	0
Outlays	365	0	0	0
Foreign Relations:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Government Affairs:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Judiciary:				
Budget Authority	–3,358	0	0	0
Outlays	1,713	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
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	–2	0	0	0
Outlays	388	0	0	0
Indian Affairs:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0	0
Small Business:				
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
Outlays	1	0	0	0
Total:				
Budget Authority	–51	0	0	0
Outlays	2,669	0	0	0

TABLE 2.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS ¹

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)		
	2016	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	548,091	518,491
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	21,750
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,101	50,621
Defense	514,000	136
Energy and Water Development	18,860	18,325
Financial Services and General Government	44	23,191
Homeland Security	1,705	39,250
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	32,159
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	162,127
Legislative Branch	0	4,363
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	8,171	71,698
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	37,780
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	210	57,091
Current Level Total	548,091	518,491
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	0	0

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

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

TABLE 3.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS ¹

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)		
	2017	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	551,068	518,531
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	9
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	45	0

TABLE 3.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹—Continued

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)		
	2017	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0
Homeland Security	0	9
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	0	24,690
Legislative Branch	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	60,634
State Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	4,400
Current Level Total	45	89,742
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	–551,023	–428,789

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

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

TABLE 4.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS (In millions of dollars)

	2016	
	BA	OT
OCO/GWOT Allocation ¹	73,693	32,079
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittees		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	58,638	27,354
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0
Homeland Security	160	128
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	14,895	4,597
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	0
Current Level Total	73,693	32,079
Total OCO/GWOT Spending vs. Budget Resolution	0	0

BA = Budget Authority; OT = Outlays

¹ This 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 5.—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	600
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	9,458
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0
Financial Services and General Government	725
Homeland Security	176
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	28
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	6,799
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	17,786
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution	–1,314

TABLE 6.—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	9,000
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	9,000
Total CVF CHIMP Above (+) or Below (–) Budget Resolution	–1,800

TABLE 7.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)	
	2017
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2017	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

TABLE 7.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)—Continued

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)	
	2017
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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2016.

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 May 9, 2016. 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 technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016.

Since our last letter dated April 6, 2016, the Congress has not cleared any legislation for the President's signature that affects budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016, AS OF MAY 9, 2016

(In billions of dollars)			
	Budget Resolution	Current Level ^a	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget:			
Budget Authority	3,069.8	3,208.7	138.9
Outlays	3,091.2	3,194.9	103.6
Revenues	2,676.0	2,520.7	–155.2
Off-Budget:			
Social Security Outlays ^b	777.1	777.1	0.0
Social Security Revenues	794.0	794.0	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes emergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

^b Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016, AS OF MAY 9, 2016

(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	n.a.
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
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

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016, AS OF MAY 9, 2016—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (P.L. 114–94)	2,880	252	471
Federal Perkins Loan Program Extension Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–105)	269	269	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114–113) ^a	2,008,016	1,563,177	– 156,107
Patient Access and Medicare Protection Act (P.L. 114–115)	32	32	0
Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114–125)	20	20	– 7
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,015,853	1,569,914	– 155,996
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	9,170	6,674	0
Total Current Level ^c	3,208,699	3,194,879	2,520,737
Total Senate Resolution ^d	3,069,829	3,091,246	2,675,967
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	138,870	103,633	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	155,230

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. 114–1); 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).

^bEmergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. These amounts, 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
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114–113)	– 2	0	0
Total	– 2	917	0

^cFor 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.

^dPeriodically, the Senate Committee on the Budget revises the budgetary levels in S. Con. Res. 11, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution. The Initial 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. The Revised Senate Resolution total below includes amounts for disaster-related spending:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Initial Senate Resolution	3,032,343	3,091,098	2,676,733
Revisions:			
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 4311 of S. Con. Res. 11	445	175	– 766
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 11	700	700	0
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 11	0	1	0
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 4313 of S. Con. Res. 11	269	269	0
Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 3404 of S. Con. Res. 11	36,072	– 997	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,069,829	3,091,246	2,675,967

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2016.

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 2017 budget and is current through May 9, 2016. 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 April 18, 2016, pursuant to section 102 of the

Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74).

This is CBO's first current level report for fiscal year 2017.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017, AS OF MAY 9, 2016

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,212.4	2,238.0	– 974.3

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017, AS OF MAY 9, 2016—Continued

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
Outlays	3,219.2	2,626.8	– 592.4
Revenues	2,682.0	2,682.0	0.0
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	805.4	805.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues	826.1	826.1	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^aExcludes 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 2017, AS OF MAY 9, 2016
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,681,976
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,054,886	1,960,659	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	504,803	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	– 834,250	– 834,301	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,220,636	1,631,161	2,681,976
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	1,017,381	995,610	0
Total Current Level ^a	2,238,017	2,626,771	2,681,976
Total Senate Resolution	3,212,350	3,219,191	2,681,976
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	974,333	592,420	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2017–2026:			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	32,350,752
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	32,350,752
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

^aFor 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.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS, AS OF MAY 9, 2016

(In millions of dollars)

	2016–2021	2016–2026
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0
Enacted Legislation: total		
Breast Cancer Awareness Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 114–148) ^c	0	0
Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act (P.L. 114–151)	*	*
Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 (S. 1890)	*	*
Current Balance	0	0
	2016–2021	2016–2026
Memorandum:		
Changes to Revenues	0	0
Changes to Outlays	0	0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.e. = not able to estimate; P.L. = Public Law.

* = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.

^a Pursuant to the statement printed in the Congressional Record on April 18, 2016, 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. 114–148 will cause a decrease in spending of \$7 million in 2018 and an increase in spending of \$7 million in 2020 for a net impact of zero over the six-year and eleven-year periods.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, we wish to highlight an issue of importance to Colorado and its community of senior citizens. Earlier this month, Congress passed the Older Americans Act Reauthorization Act of 2016 and sent it to the President for his signature. This reauthorization ensures that a wide range of social and nutritional services directed to assist senior citizens is not disrupted. While the reauthorization improves the status quo for the State of Colorado, we continue to have concerns about the disproportionate level of funding going to our State in comparison to the rest of the country.

Mr. BENNET. I agree with my colleague from Colorado. In an attempt to protect certain States with guaranteed funding levels, in 2006 Congress changed the Older Americans Act funding formula to ensure States received a guaranteed funding level based on senior populations. Due to Colorado's growing senior population and this provision from 2006, Colorado saw massive cuts during sequestration, when other States did not.

Mr. GARDNER. Instead of allowing the funding to go to States with growing senior populations, the hold-harmless funding formula in the current reauthorization continues the disproportionate trend by preventing funding in States with lower senior populations from going to States with growing levels of senior citizens. While we are supportive of the services provided by the Older Americans Act, Congress's priority should be ensuring the stability of the programs that millions of seniors around the country depend upon.

Mr. BENNET. We believe that, moving forward, it is imperative that steps are taken in future reauthorizations to safeguard services for all seniors regardless of their State of residence. It is our hope that as Congress continues to address issues that are important to all senior citizens, we find a path forward to address the issue we have raised here today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL TAMHRA HUTCHINS-FRYE

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to congratulate Tamhra Hutchins-Frye on her recent promotion to brigadier general in the Arkansas Air National Guard.

Brigadier General Hutchins-Frye was born in Bakersfield, CA, and entered the Air National Guard in November 1984 as an airman first class. She received her commission in August 1989 through the Academy of Military Science in Knoxville, TN, and has held various assignments in the 188th Fighter Wing in Fort Smith, AR, the 189th Airlift Wing at the Little Rock Air Force Base, and Arkansas Air National Guard and Joint Force Headquarters at Camp Robinson in North Little Rock.

She was deployed to Kabul, Afghanistan, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom as the chief of staff of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Afghanistan Transformation Task Force and then the Headquarters International Security Assistance Force, where she helped lead the transformation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as it transitioned to self-rule.

Tamhra earned a bachelor of science in elementary education from Arkansas Tech University in 1983 and a master of arts in human resource management from Webster University in 2012. She has also completed numerous trainings and programs during her time in the Air National Guard.

As a dedicated member of the Air National Guard, Hutchins-Frye has been awarded the Legion of Merit and a Bronze Star. She is also an active member of her community and takes a proactive role in giving back and investing in the lives of others as displayed by her roles as cochairman of the Women's Foundation of Arkansas's Girls of Promise and as a member of the board of directors of Heart of Arkansas United Way, among other types of service.

It is also important to note that Brigadier General Hutchins-Frye is the first woman to obtain this rank in the

Arkansas Air National Guard. By virtue of this latest achievement in her impressive and distinguished career, she serves as role model for many, including the young women in our Armed Forces, of how hard work and professionalism can lead to historic and ground-breaking achievements.

I offer my sincere congratulations to BG Tamhra Hutchins-Frye on this momentous occasion, and I applaud her continued commitment and dedication to our Nation's readiness. I know she will continue to make Arkansas proud in this new chapter of her career.●

RECOGNIZING THE BENTONVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Bentonville Police Department, which was established on May 9, 1916, when community leaders adopted an ordinance to create the Office of Watch to protect its 2,000 citizens.

As the community grew, so did the need to increase police personnel. In 1951, community leaders approved expanding the department by adding a chief of police, two patrolmen, and the first patrol car. A lot has changed with the Bentonville Police Department in the last century. Today there are 99 men and women in the police department providing services that extend beyond the description of the 1916 department, and they are doing things only imagined at that time.

The talents and abilities of the men and women serving in today's department are put to good use to protect the 44,000 Bentonville residents. They work tirelessly to ensure the public is safe as members of investigative units, forensic analysis teams, K9 teams, a bomb squad, a bicycle team, a SWAT team, and a crisis negotiations team. Their commitment to the community is exemplified by the numerous programs and outreach efforts they offer to the people of Bentonville.

The wide range of calls members of the Bentonville Police Department respond to shows the need for preparation and training. These officers are