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 decreowing 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 Senate version is more focused 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 suspect the absence of a quorum.

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 Littiz, PA; Arthur Gruening, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran from Canaimo Island, WA; George Hirschkind, 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 Shepher, 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 Illinoisan consultant and a documentary filmmaker and daughter of a World War II veteran who was himself a POW in Japan. Thompson also leads 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 3390 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 3390 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 to the left or right of the spending levels that have 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 subcommittees and the 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 spent $2.2 billion less 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, subcommittee reports are considered 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 the 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 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

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
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 such, 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 analyzes the effects of the Continuing Appropriations Act, P.L. 114–53, which provides funding through December 11, 2015. For the enforcement of budgetary aggregations, 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 $1.1 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—Continued

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

### TABLE 2 — SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Level Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,153</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total OCO/GWOT Spending vs. Budget Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-96,287</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 4 — SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENCOUNTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-15,100</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total CVF CHIMP Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-10,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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 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 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

| Source: Congressional Budget Office. |
| 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. |
| Excludes amounts designated as emergency requirements. |
| 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. |

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

- Includes the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues, and were cleared by the Senate during this session, but before the adoption of S. Con. Res. 8, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2014 (P.L. 114–44); 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).
- Pursuant to section 403(a) 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 2010, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

| Source: Congressional Budget Office. |
| 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. |
| Excludes amounts designated as emergency requirements. |
| 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. |

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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

| Source: Congressional Budget Office. |
| 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. |
| Excludes amounts designated as emergency requirements. |
| 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. |

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

- 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. 8, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2014 (P.L. 114–44); 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).
- Pursuant to section 403(a) 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 2010, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:
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, 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 benefited from 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 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