

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 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)	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.
^a Pursuant to S. Con. Res. 11, 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/colfiles/attchments/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.

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 as 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 monitoring 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