

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2659 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2658

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 2659 to amendment No. 2658.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike “4 days” and insert “5 days”.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

BUDGET ACT ENFORCEMENT DETAILS

Ms. MURRAY. Mr. President, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which Congress passed last month, provides relief to families and the economy from the harmful effects of sequestration, more than offsetting the costs of providing that relief with savings elsewhere in the Federal budget. In addition to those changes, the Bipartisan Budget Act also establishes a congressional budget for 2014 and, if necessary, for 2015, authorizing the Chairmen of the Senate and House Budget Committees to file allocations, aggregates, and levels in the Senate and the House for budget year 2014.

Specifically, to provide for continued enforcement in the Senate, section 111 requires the chairman of the Budget Committee to file: No. 1, an allocation for fiscal year 2014 for the Committee on Appropriations; No. 2, allocations for fiscal years 2014, 2014 through 2018, and 2014 through 2023 for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations; No. 3, aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2014; No. 4, aggregate revenue levels for fiscal years 2014, 2014 through 2018, and 2014 through 2023; and No. 5, aggregate levels of outlays and revenue for fiscal years 2014, 2014

through 2018, and 2014 through 2023 for Social Security.

In the case of the Committee on Appropriations for 2014, the allocation shall be set consistent with the discretionary spending limits set forth in the Bipartisan Budget Act, which imposes limits on the amount of budget authority that can be provided under both the revised security category and the revised nonsecurity category.

Both the discretionary spending limits and the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations can be revised for certain adjustments specifically authorized under the Budget Control Act of 2011. H.R. 3547, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, which the Senate will soon consider, includes several such adjustments. Consistent with the funding levels included in H.R. 3547, I am incorporating into the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations adjustments for overseas contingency operations and the global war on terrorism, disaster funding, and the program integrity initiative in the area of continuing disability reviews. I am also adjusting for a change in outlays previously designated as an emergency requirement. These adjustments are authorized by section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as modified by section 101 of the Budget Control Act, and by section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

In the case of allocations for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations and for the revenue and Social Security aggregates, the levels shall be set consistent with the Congressional Budget Office's May 2013 baseline, adjusted to account for the budgetary effects of the Bipartisan Budget Act and other legislation enacted since the release of the May 2013 baseline. In other words, in these instances, the new allocations and levels are set equal to the updated May baseline.

In the case of the spending aggregates for 2014, the levels shall be set in accordance with the allocation for the Committee on Appropriations and the allocations for committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, as described previously.

Section 114 directs the chairman of the Budget Committee also to reset the

Senate pay-as-you-go scorecard to zero for all fiscal years. Pursuant to section 114, those revisions occurred immediately upon enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act. I am now notifying the Senate and including the revised scorecard as part of the submission on revised enforcement for budget year 2014.

Finally, section 112 of the Bipartisan Budget Act establishes a point of order in the Senate against appropriations bills that provide advance appropriations. That act includes limited exceptions to this prohibition including up to \$28.852 billion in advance appropriations for programs, projects, activities, or accounts included in a statement submitted by the chairman of the Budget Committee in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Pursuant to section 112, the list of allowable advance appropriations subject to the limit is as follows.

Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations. Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education: Employment and Training Administration; Job Corps; education for the disadvantaged; school improvement; special education; and career, technical, and adult education. Financial Services and General Government: payment to Postal Service. Transportation, Housing and Urban Development: tenant-based rental assistance and project-based rental assistance.

My counterpart, the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, Congressman RYAN, similarly is filing allocations, aggregates, and levels in the House. The two filings will allow the House and the Senate to extend budget enforcement measures for 2014, an important principle of the bipartisan deal that Chairman RYAN and I agreed to last month.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables detailing enforcement in the Senate for budget year 2014, including new committee allocations, budgetary and Social Security aggregates, as well as adjustments to those levels, and the pay-as-you-go scorecard, be printed in the RECORD.

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

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 111 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR 2014

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct Spending Legislation		Entitlements Funded In Annual Appropriations Acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations:				
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority*	605,882	n/a		
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority*	504,843	n/a		
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays*	n/a	1,201,186		
Memo: on-budget	1,105,600	1,196,030		
off-budget	5,125	5,156		
Mandatory	834,636	818,871		
Total	1,945,361	2,020,057		
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	12,852	11,862	122,905	107,615
Armed Services	150,201	149,986	110	107
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	22,231	1,767	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	15,648	10,850	1,460	1,478
Energy and Natural Resources	2,073	4,917	62	62
Environment and Public Works	43,717	3,310	0	0

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 111 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—BUDGET YEAR 2014—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct Spending Legislation		Entitlements Funded In Annual Appropriations Acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Finance	1,311,988	1,304,815	602,099	602,061
Foreign Relations	29,118	26,085	159	159
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	102,892	99,882	9,234	9,234
Judiciary	20,481	12,651	811	801
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	-1,812	10,196	15,679	15,540
Rules and Administration	40	6	24	24
Intelligence	0	0	514	514
Veterans' Affairs	928	1,144	81,475	81,172
Indian Affairs	907	1,408	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	-726,663	-716,686	104	104
Total	2,929,962	2,942,250	834,636	818,871

*Note: includes adjustments to the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 111 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, 5-YEAR: 2014–2018

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct Spending Legislation		Entitlements Funded In Annual Appropriations Acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	68,964	66,695	618,290	548,862
Armed Services	803,939	803,677	522	514
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	114,359	-3,763	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	84,098	60,727	8,338	8,106
Energy and Natural Resources	21,135	24,493	310	310
Environment and Public Works	219,493	20,409	0	0
Finance	7,664,235	7,646,654	3,494,218	3,494,377
Foreign Relations	130,444	125,264	795	795
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	547,584	534,512	45,791	45,791
Judiciary	64,652	66,854	4,349	4,329
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	55,361	76,283	85,937	85,569
Rules and Administration	189	71	130	130
Intelligence	0	0	2,570	2,570
Veterans' Affairs	4,062	5,177	437,999	436,484
Indian Affairs	3,626	5,527	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 111 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT, 10-YEAR: 2014–2023

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Direct Spending Legislation		Entitlements Funded In Annual Appropriations Acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	141,305	137,659	1,246,249	1,102,907
Armed Services	1,758,840	1,762,789	1,034	1,016
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	207,543	-60,746	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	174,722	124,675	19,036	18,418
Energy and Natural Resources	47,131	50,524	620	620
Environment and Public Works	433,619	41,574	0	0
Finance	19,084,627	19,067,886	8,354,833	8,354,805
Foreign Relations	241,385	235,012	1,590	1,590
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	1,190,302	1,161,411	87,036	87,036
Judiciary	118,621	121,407	9,519	9,484
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	179,501	200,042	201,258	200,530
Rules and Administration	371	206	292	292
Intelligence	0	0	5,140	5,140
Veterans' Affairs	6,426	8,658	948,052	945,022
Indian Affairs	7,829	9,756	0	0
Small Business	0	0	0	0

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to section 111 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2011 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions	2014	2014–18	2014–23
Spending:			
Budget Authority	2,924,837	n/a	n/a
Outlays	2,937,094	n/a	n/a
Revenue:	2,311,026	13,699,478	31,095,742

n/a = Not applicable. Appropriations for fiscal years 2015–2023 will be determined by future sessions of Congress and enforced through future Congressional budget resolutions.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEVELS

(Pursuant to section 111 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2011 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions	2014	2014–18	2014–23
Outlays	705,515	3,996,404	9,403,107
Revenue	730,850	4,071,103	9,247,283

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(Pursuant to sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

In millions of dollars	Initial Allocation/Limit	Adjustments	Adjusted Allocation/Limit
Fiscal Year 2014:			
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority	520,464	85,418	605,882
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	491,773	13,070	504,843
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,154,816	46,370	1,201,186
Memorandum: Total Discretionary Budget Authority	1,012,237	98,488	1,110,725

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2014 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

\$s in billions	Program in- tegrity	Disaster re- lief	Emergency	Overseas contingency operations	Total
Agriculture:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Commerce-Justice-Science:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Defense:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.191	85.191
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	43.140	43.140
Energy & Water:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Financial Services:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Homeland Security:					
Budget Authority	0.000	5.626	0.000	0.227	5.853
Outlays	0.000	0.281	0.000	0.182	0.463
Interior and Related Agencies:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Labor-HHS-ED:					
Budget Authority	0.924	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.924
Outlays	0.832	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.832
Legislative Branch:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
MilCon-VA:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
State-Foreign Operations:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.520	6.520
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.885	1.885
Transportation-HUD:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.050
Total:					
Budget Authority	0.924	5.626	0.000	91.938	98.488
Outlays	0.832	0.281	0.050	45.207	46.370
Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category:					
Revised Security Category Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.418	85.418
Revised Nonsecurity Category Budget Authority	0.924	5.626	0.000	6.520	13.070
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	0.832	0.281	0.050	45.207	46.370

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE		
(Pursuant to section 114(a)(1) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 *)		
\$s in millions	Balances	
Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018	0	
Fiscal Years 2014 through 2023	0	
* Note: pursuant to section 114, this change became effective upon enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.		

FIRST SURGEON GENERAL’S REPORT ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, on January 11, 1964, 50 years ago this week, Dr. Luther Terry released the landmark Surgeon General’s report—the first of its kind—on smoking and health. The report established conclusive links between smoking and lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, coronary heart disease, low fetal birthweight among women who smoked during pregnancy, and an overall 70 percent increase in the early mortality rate of smokers over nonsmokers. Today I would like to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of Dr. Luther in issuing that report. I want to applaud the historic, life-saving accomplishments that stemmed from it. And yes, I want to call attention to the work we have remaining in front of us to end the scourge of tobacco use once and for all.

Mr. President, this 50th anniversary gives us an opportunity to reflect on one of the monumental public health successes of our time. New research released just last week reports that, from 1964 to 2012, at least 8 million premature, smoking-related deaths were prevented. That’s eight million Americans who otherwise may not have lived

long enough to see their kids graduate from high school, to meet their grandchildren, or to enjoy retirement. In fact, among these 8 million people, they lived an extra 20 years, on average.

Successful tobacco prevention programs have led to dramatic reductions in smoking rates. In 1964, about 42 percent of all American adults smoked tobacco on a regular basis. By 2012, that number plummeted to 18 percent.

The Surgeon General’s report also served as an important catalyst for new research at Federal agencies on the effects of smoking—agencies including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the National Institutes of Health.

Thanks to this research, we now know that smoking can damage almost every organ in the body; is implicated in at least 18 different types of cancer; is a major contributor to heart disease; can cause complications with pregnancy and prenatal development; and contributes to and exacerbates a host of other medical conditions. We also better understand the addictive nature of tobacco, and how to support our friends and loved ones who want to quit—because we also know that 7 out of 10 current smokers want to quit.

Because the Surgeon General’s report brought into the American consciousness just how dangerous smoking really is, we have made great strides in elevating smoking prevention as a national priority. Thirty states, as well as Washington, DC, Puerto Rico and

the U.S. Virgin Islands, plus hundreds of cities and counties, have enacted strong smoke-free laws that include restaurants and bars. At times, the days of smoky airplanes and conference rooms seem a blessedly distant memory.

In 1998, I was proud to introduce the first comprehensive, bipartisan bill to give the FDA authority to regulate tobacco—the precursor to the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, which finally gave FDA that critical authority in 2009, along with banning candy and fruit-flavored cigarettes, and misleading health claims such as “light” and “low-tar.” Tobacco companies are now required to disclose the contents of tobacco products, and the FDA is empowered to require changes in tobacco products. There is perhaps nothing that will more significantly amplify our efforts to reduce tobacco use than FDA’s full implementation of this historic legislation.

The Affordable Care Act marked another turning point in the fight against tobacco, guaranteeing all Americans access to cost-free tobacco cessation services, and creating the Prevention and Public Health Fund—which has already supported more than \$200,000,000 in lifesaving tobacco prevention and control work. I am proud of the work I did to include those provisions in the health reform law, and I am confident that we will continue to see decreases in the rates of smoking for years to come as a result.

Yet even as we celebrate the success of these efforts, we cannot forget that our work is not done. In the last 50