

## 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 integrity	Disaster relief	Emergency	Overseas contingency operations	Total
Agriculture:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	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	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Defense:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.191	85.191	85.191
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	43.140	43.140	43.140
Energy & Water:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Financial Services:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Homeland Security:						
Budget Authority	0.000	5.626	0.000	0.227	5.853	5.853
Outlays	0.000	0.281	0.000	0.182	0.463	0.463
Interior and Related Agencies:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	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	0.924
Outlays	0.832	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.832	0.832
Legislative Branch:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
MilCon-VA:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	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	6.520
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.885	1.885	1.885
Transportation-HUD:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.050	0.050
<b>Total:</b>						
Budget Authority	0.924	5.626	0.000	91.938	98.488	98.488
Outlays	0.832	0.281	0.050	45.207	46.370	46.370
<b>Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category:</b>						
Revised Security Category Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.418	85.418	85.418
Revised Nonsecurity Category Budget Authority	0.924	5.626	0.000	6.520	13.070	13.070
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	0.832	0.281	0.050	45.207	46.370	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

years, at least 17.6 million deaths in this country were attributable to smoking, and 440,000 lives are claimed by smoking each year. In fact, smoking cigarettes kills more Americans than alcohol, car accidents, suicide, AIDS, homicide, and illegal drugs combined. Furthermore, more than 3,000 kids in the United States try their first cigarette every day, 700 of whom will become daily smokers into adulthood. In total, this results in more than 250,000 new underage daily smokers in the U.S. annually. The numbers are clear: the battle against the harm caused by tobacco use is far from over, and we need to do more to protect vulnerable youth from becoming addicted to tobacco.

With these remaining challenges in front of us, it's never been more important that we continue to make strides in tobacco prevention through innovative approaches, bold policies and programs, and a strengthened and sustained investment in public health. Today, in both the public and private sectors, we are continuing to make progress by expanding the number of smoke-free environments, supporting cutting-edge research on the effects of smoking, cracking down on unethical marketing practices, and using technology and social media to help people quit smoking. Tobacco prevention simply must remain a top public health priority.

As we reflect on these accomplishments on this 50th anniversary of the first Surgeon General's report on smoking and health, I urge my colleagues to continue this fight, so that 50 years hence, Americans will be able to look back on a full century of amazing progress in the fight against smoking and tobacco-related illnesses.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO LIZ RYAN

• Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor the exemplary service of Liz Ryan, a Delawarean and founder, president and CEO of the Campaign for Youth Justice. Liz's love of helping others was inspired at a young age by her family's participation in a host program called the Ulster Project. The Ulster Project is designed to bring young Catholic and protestant youth from Northern Ireland to Wilmington, DE, where they live with Delaware families. The program allows these young potential leaders to build bridges in a safe environment and then return, hopefully to develop and maintain those bridges in their native Northern Ireland. Hopefully, they learn skills and attitudes that are needed to unite people when differences divide them. This program inspired Liz to work with children at risk both overseas and here in the United States. Bridging differences has become the hallmark signature of Liz's work.

I came to know Liz when she joined my congressional staff as a legislative

aide in the late 1980s, and she eventually rose to the position of legislative director. After I was elected Governor of Delaware in 1992, Liz worked on my transition team and then took on the assignment of setting up Delaware's first staffed Washington, DC, office. In addition to her work for our State, she also worked closely with the National Governors Association, where she was a respected contributor to the development and growth of that organization.

After establishing the Delaware office, which has continued to make valuable contributions to the administrations of the governors who followed me, Liz returned to Delaware as my Deputy Chief of Staff, where she focused her attention on the Cabinet Family Services Council. She worked to develop programs for special needs and at-risk children.

Liz's commitment and energy needed a bigger stage. She left Washington to become a VISTA volunteer, but eventually returned to continue her work advocating for children at the Children's Defense Fund, Juvenile Court Centennial Initiative, and the Youth Law Center before founding the Campaign for Youth Justice in 2005. The campaign under Liz's dynamic leadership focused on changing both state and federal laws and policies impacting on youth caught up in the adult criminal justice system. As a result, today there are several thousand fewer kids in the adult system, giving them a better prospect for a successful transition to adulthood. Through many years of work, she has become one of the most influential people in the field of juvenile justice today.

It is clear that children in Delaware and across the country have benefitted from Liz's steadfast work on their behalf. Even though she will be missed as she steps down from the Campaign for Youth Justice, she leaves beyond a strong and vibrant organization that will continue her valuable work. I am proud of the work Liz accomplished during her time on my staff and for her work for our nation's youth. I know Liz is not done, and I can't wait to see what comes next. Today I say thank you, Liz, and good luck in all that lies ahead.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:31 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 801. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to make the shareholder threshold for registration of savings and loan holding companies the same as for bank holding companies.

H.R. 1233. An act to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 2274. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies.

H.R. 2860. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the Inspector General of the Office of Personnel Management may use amounts in the revolving fund of the Office to fund audits, investigations, and oversight activities, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY) reported that he had signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

S. 230. An act to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

At 2:55 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

H.R. 3527. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill and joint resolution were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

At 4:50 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3547.

The message further announced that the House concurs in the Senate amendment to the title of the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014, and agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, with amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 801. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to make the shareholder threshold for registration of savings and loan holding companies the same as for bank holding companies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1233. An act to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.