

SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 116 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT 10-YEAR: 2015–2024—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

| Committee  | Direct spending legislation |            | Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts |           |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|---|-----------|
|  | Budget authority            | Outlays    | Budget authority                                  | Outlays   |
| Energy and Natural Resources .....               | 49,697                      | 52,232     | 620   | 620       |
| Environment and Public Works .....               | 422,694                     | 33,513     | 0   | 0         |
| Finance .....                                    | 20,308,332                  | 20,297,926 | 8,772,526   | 8,769,114 |
| Foreign Relations .....                          | 235,490                     | 231,546    | 1,590   | 1,590     |
| Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs ..... | 1,292,529                   | 1,262,703  | 237,985   | 237,985   |
| Judiciary .....                                  | 122,841                     | 127,325    | 9,717   | 9,685     |
| Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .....     | 45,975                      | 64,666     | 48,100  | 47,402    |
| Rules and Administration .....                   | 361                         | 104        | 304   | 304       |
| Intelligence .....                               | 0                           | 0          | 5,140   | 5,140     |
| Veterans' Affairs .....                          | 6,700                       | 8,463      | 1,003,084   | 1,000,104 |
| Indian Affairs .....                             | 7,098                       | 8,957      | 0   | 0         |
| Small Business .....                             | 0                           | 0          | 0   | 0         |

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 114(a)(2) OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013

| \$s in millions                      | Balances |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Fiscal Years 2015 through 2019 ..... | 0        |
| Fiscal Years 2015 through 2024 ..... | 0        |

GUN VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, listening to your doctor is just common sense. That is why it is important for Congress to take note that this April, the American College of Physicians, ACP, our Nation's largest medical-specialty organization and second largest physician group, released an important diagnosis: that our Nation is trapped in an epidemic of gun violence. Fortunately, it also includes a treatment: a set of policy positions and recommendations to reduce gun violence in our country.

The ACP report begins with recognition that "firearm violence is not only a criminal justice issue but also a public health threat." The statistics are undeniable: Guns kill over 32,000 individuals in our Nation every year—about 88 lives stolen, every day. But those are only the fatal shootings; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have estimated that more than 73,000 nonfatal firearm injuries occur in the United States every year. And what is a "nonfatal" injury? Anything from a bullet grazing someone's shoulder, to a domestic abuser taking aim at a spouse's heart and striking the arm, to a child accidentally shooting him or herself in the stomach and barely surviving. "Nonfatal" gun injuries may evade the first sad statistic, but they can be devastating all the same. These statistics also belie the collateral damage the families, friends and communities shattered by a pull of the trigger.

The ACP report surveyed the highly trained and clinically minded internists whom we entrust with our health and well-being, along with that of our families, children and communities. Direct experience with the problem was widespread, with 63 percent of surveyed internists reporting having had patients who were injured or given fatal wounds by a gun. Other results showed overwhelming consensus: that 85 percent of surveyed internists believe firearm injuries are a public health issue;

95 percent support mandatory background checks on all firearm purchases; 86 percent support a ban on military-style assault weapons; 85 percent support a ban on high-capacity ammunition magazines; and 86 percent support the creation of requirements that all firearms include child-proof safety features. 76 percent of respondents agreed that gun safety legislation would "help to reduce the risk for gun related injuries or deaths."

Responding to this consensus, the ACP report includes several recommendations to reduce gun violence in our society. It argues that all gun sales should be "subject to satisfactory completion of a criminal background check," and supports enactment of "a universal background check system to keep guns out of the hands" of dangerous individuals. Fortunately, there is legislation pending in this Congress that would do just that.

It also supports the "enactment of legislation to ban the sale and manufacture for civilian use of firearms that have features designed to increase their rapid killing capacity (often called assault weapons.\*)" Legislation pending in this Congress would also accomplish that goal.

In addition, the report argues for "strong penalties and criminal prosecution for those who sell firearms illegally and those who legally purchase firearms for those who are banned from possession of them"—so called "straw" purchases. And yes, there is legislation pending in this Congress to do that too.

Mr. President, our Nation's medical community agrees with our law enforcement community, and the 90 percent of Americans who support sensible gun safety reforms. I urge my colleagues to listen to these important voices and to pass the commonsense pieces of legislation already pending before this body. The cost of inaction is just too high.

DATA ACT

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today to commend my colleagues in the Senate and House for coming together last month to pass the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014, which is known as the DATA Act. The measure enjoyed near unanimous support in both bodies, and I expect President Obama to sign the DATA Act into law shortly.

This legislation seeks to ensure that Federal agencies have a framework in place to standardize their financial data, and will better ensure that expenditure data for all of our agencies is accessible to taxpayers and Congress. This will represent an important step toward a more transparent and responsive government.

Passage of the DATA Act, though, is merely the first step towards improving transparency into how the Federal Government spends taxpayer dollars. Now comes the hard part—implementation. I know that Federal agencies and the Office of Management and Budget will face challenges in implementing the bill. To that effect, I have received a letter from Beth Cobert, the Deputy Director for Management at the Office of Management and Budget, expressing concern about implementing the bill without additional resources.

As with any legislation, our job does not end when the President signs the bill. I believe that those of us here in Congress have the responsibility to work with the administration to ensure that laws—such as the DATA Act—that we enact have the support they need to be implemented. That is why I will work with my colleagues on the Appropriations committees to help make sure Federal agencies have the resources they need to meet the requirements of the bill. I invite my colleagues who worked so hard to pass this legislation to join me in this continuing effort.

With that being said, I ask unanimous consent that Ms. Cobert's letter be printed in the RECORD in its entirety.

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,

Washington, DC., May 1, 2014.

Hon. THOMAS R. CARPER, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CARPER: The Administration recognizes and appreciates your commitment to Government transparency and accountability, and appreciates the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs' leadership on these issues.

The Administration supports the objectives of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) which would establish Government-wide data