

the virus that causes AIDS, can be cured. That's why when the case was presented at the 20th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections in Atlanta last Sunday, the story made headlines in newspapers throughout the world.

The story is: A baby was born to an HIV-positive mother at a rural hospital who was then transported to Jackson's UMC. At 30 hours old, the baby tested HIV positive and Dr. Gay, a pediatric HIV specialist at the hospital, put the baby on an intensive drug therapy that continued until the child was 18 months of age. Tests along the way showed a progressively lower viral presence in the infant's blood until it reached undetectable levels at 29 days of age. The child, a little girl, is now 2½ years old. She is healthy, with a normal immune system—meaning she is considered HIV free.

The child is only the second person in history according to health experts to have been cured of the HIV virus. It is also described as the first "functional cure" of an HIV-infected infant, which could lead to eliminating HIV in children throughout the world altogether.

And, it happened right here in Mississippi. It's not that we are surprised. UMC and its staff, comprising more than 9,000 full and part-time employees, have long been known for excellence. It is Mississippi's only academic health science center, which strives to educate tomorrow's health care professionals and eliminate differences in health status of Mississippians based on race, geography, income or social status.

The stories of success over the years are too many to list here. But it's important at this critical moment, as UMC and Dr. Gay stand at the center of the world health stage for work that could ultimately change the fortunes for so many around the world, that we celebrate this accomplishment.

We congratulate UMC, Dr. Gay and the thousands of others who work for and with Mississippi's outstanding health facility. If there was any doubt before, the world certainly knows now—we do great things in Mississippi.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, committee allocations and budgetary aggregates were previously filed pursuant to section 106 of the Budget Control Act of 2011. On December 18, 2012,

those levels were revised pursuant to the Budget Control Act. Today, I am further adjusting those levels, specifically the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2013 and the budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2013.

Section 101 of the Budget Control Act allows for various adjustments to the statutory limits on discretionary spending, while section 106(d) allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments. This adjustment accounts for changes resulting from the following bills:

One, the American Taxpayer Relief Act (ATRA, P.L. 112-240).

Two, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 112-77).

Three, the Senate substitute amendment to the Continuing Resolution (H.R. 933).

ATRA reduced the overall discretionary spending level by \$4 billion and redefined the firewalls. The supporting tables reflect totals that correspond to the revised security/nonsecurity definition included in ATRA. As such, I am reducing the security budget authority allocation by \$2 billion, the nonsecurity budget authority by \$2 billion, and the total outlays by \$2.315.

The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act and the Senate amendment to the Continuing Resolution are eligible for adjustments under the Budget Control Act.

The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act includes \$5.379 billion in budget authority that is designated as disaster relief and \$41.669 billion that is designated as an emergency. That funding is estimated to result in \$3.257 billion in outlays in 2013. The adjustment filed on December 18, 2012 included revisions related to the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act. Removing the adjustment for the Senate bill and including the enacted bill nets to a reduction of \$8.909 billion in budget authority designated as an emergency, a reduction

of \$6.309 billion in outlays designated as an emergency, and an increase of \$592 million in outlays designated as disaster relief. Furthermore, the Disaster Relief Act includes \$3.459 in budget authority and \$344 million in outlays as nonemergency and non-disaster funding, which is not eligible for an adjustment.

The Senate amendment to the Continuing Resolution includes \$98.683 billion in budget authority designated as Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), \$11.779 billion in budget authority for disaster relief, \$483 million in budget authority for program integrity, and \$41.669 billion for emergencies. This is estimated to result in \$55.766 billion in outlays in 2013.

Consequently, I am revising the budgetary aggregates for 2013 by a total of -\$9.883 billion in budget authority and -\$8.603 billion in outlays. I am also revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the appropriations committee by -\$3.504 billion in security budget authority, -\$6.381 billion in nonsecurity budget authority, and -\$8.605 billion in total outlays, pursuant to the new security/nonsecurity definition included in ATRA.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables detailing the changes to the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations and the budgetary aggregates be printed in the RECORD.

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

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to section 106(b)(2)(C) of the Budget Control Act of 2011 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	\$s in millions	2012	2013
Current Spending Aggregates:			
Budget Authority		3,075,731	2,986,115
Outlays		3,123,589	3,006,559
Adjustments:*			
Budget Authority		0	-9,883
Outlays		0	-8,603
Revised Spending Aggregates:			
Budget Authority		3,075,731	2,976,232
Outlays		3,123,589	2,997,956

* Excludes \$2 million in off-budget Social Security funds.

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

(Pursuant to section 106 of the Budget Control Act of 2011 and section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

	In millions of dollars	Previous Allocation/Limit Under Old Definition	Previous Allocation/Limit Under New Definition	Adjustment	Revised Allocation/Limit Under New Definition
Fiscal Year 2012:					
Security Discretionary Budget Authority		816,943	0	0	816,943
Nonsecurity Discretionary Budget Authority		363,536	0	0	363,536
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		1,320,414	0	0	1,320,414
Fiscal Year 2013:*					
Security Discretionary Budget Authority		639,663	805,008	-3,504	801,504
Nonsecurity Discretionary Budget Authority		565,836	400,491	-6,381	394,110
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		1,284,553	1,284,553	-8,605	1,275,948

* The American Taxpayer Relief Act redefined the discretionary firewalls for fiscal year 2013. Security now includes the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and Veterans Affairs, all of budget function 150 (international), the National Nuclear Security Administration, and the Intelligence Community Management Account. Nonsecurity includes all other funding.

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2013 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(Pursuant to Section 106 of the Budget Control Act of 2011)

	\$s in billions	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Overseas Contingency Operations	Other	Total
American Taxpayer Relief Act Cap Adjustment (P.L. 112-240):*							
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-4.000	-4.000
Outlays		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2.315	-2.315
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 112-77):*							
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	-8.909	0.000	0.000	-8.909
Outlays		0.000	0.595	-6.312	0.000	0.000	-5.717
Senate Amendment to the Continuing Resolution (H.R. 933):							
Budget Authority		-0.567	0.752	0.000	2.839	0.000	3.024

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2013 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

(Pursuant to Section 106 of the Budget Control Act of 2011)

	\$s in billions	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Overseas Contingency Operations	Other	Total
Outlays		-0.477	-0.083	0.000	-0.013	0.000	-0.573
Total		-0.477	-0.083	0.000	-0.013	0.000	-0.573
Budget Authority		-0.567	0.752	-8.909	2.839	-4.000	-9.885
Outlays		-0.477	0.512	-6.312	-0.013	-2.315	-8.605
Memorandum 1: Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Newly Revised Categories (Pursuant to ATRA):							
Security Budget Authority		0.000	0.919	-5.262	2.839	-2.000	-3.504
Nonsecurity Budget Authority		-0.567	-0.167	-3.647	0.000	-2.000	-6.381
General Purpose Outlays		-0.477	0.512	-6.312	-0.013	-2.315	-8.605
Memorandum 2: Cumulative Adjustments for FY 2013 (Includes Previously Filed Adjustments):							
Budget Authority		0.483	11.779	41.669	98.683	-4.000	148.614
Outlays		0.430	1.453	2.124	51.759	-2.315	53.451
Memorandum 3: Cumulative Adjustments for FY 2013 by Newly Revised Categories (Includes Previously Filed Adjustments):							
Security Budget Authority		0.000	11.612	7.042	98.683	-2.000	115.337
Nonsecurity Budget Authority		0.483	0.167	34.627	0.000	-2.000	33.277
General Purpose Outlays		0.430	1.453	2.124	51.759	-2.315	53.451

*The American Taxpayer Relief Act (ATRA), signed January 2, 2013, revised the discretionary firewalls from defense (budget function 050)/Nondefense (all other budget functions) to Security/Nonsecurity and reduced the overall discretionary funding level by \$4 billion. The Security category for 2013 includes the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and Veterans, all of budget function 150 (international), National Nuclear Security Administration and the Intelligence Community Management Account.

**These totals reflect the difference between the Senate-passed Supplemental (which was included in the previous adjustment) and the enacted supplemental. The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act includes \$3.459 billion in non-emergency and non-disaster spending for Corps of Engineers projects.

USS "THRESHER" 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, on April 10, 1963, the submarine USS *Thresher* sank off the New England coast. The loss of 129 officers, sailors, and civilian technicians was a tragedy for the Navy, our Nation, and especially for the families of that gallant crew.

The USS *Thresher* was built in Kittery, ME, at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Each year, the people of Kittery and neighboring communities in Maine and New Hampshire gather on the anniversary of the loss of the *Thresher* to pay their solemn respects to those who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our Nation.

This year is the 50th anniversary of that tragedy. On April 10, 2013, the USS *Thresher* Memorial will be dedicated. Located at Kittery Memorial Circle, this tribute features a flagpole rising from a black granite base. The height of the flagpole—129 feet—is a powerful reminder of those who perished.

The memorial is made possible by contributions from throughout the region—from schoolchildren and civic organizations to such U.S. Navy veterans as President George H.W. Bush. The depth of support for this inspiring project demonstrates the gratitude the American people have for all who serve.

The USS *Thresher* was the first of a new class of submarines for the Navy that was designed to be the world's most modern, quiet, deep-diving fast-attack submarines. It was during deep-diving trials some 200 miles east of Cape Cod when a crucial system failed.

The loss of life on the USS *Thresher* was the worst submarine disaster in American history. Among the 129 lost were a veteran submariner whose service began during World War II and extended into the Cold War, 2 brothers, and a young husband who had just learned he was to become a father. Each of the 129 men left behind a grieving family and a hometown in sorrow.

They did not die in vain. The *Thresher* disaster directly led to the SUBSAFE program that ensures every submarine in America's fleet undergoes

rigorous testing to safeguard our submariners. Every safe voyage and every crisis survived since that terrible time is the legacy of the USS *Thresher*.

The courage and sacrifice of those aboard the USS *Thresher* exemplify the devotion of all submariners, past and present, and their commitment to the mission. The "silent service" is a critical component of America's defenses, and those who step forward to serve willingly take on one of the most challenging assignments in our armed forces. The USS *Thresher* Memorial in Kittery, ME, ensures that we will never forget those who are on eternal patrol.

REMEMBERING LEO SANCHEZ

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, on Sunday, March 10, 2013, Wyoming lost a beloved veteran and citizen, Leo Sanchez. I would like to tell my colleagues about this patriot.

There is a Marine Corps saying, "Marines never die; they regroup at the pearly gates and wait for Saint Peter to issue them orders." Those who knew Leo are certain he is running through a list with Saint Peter regarding his ideas to improve heaven.

Leo served our great Nation first in the Army National Guard and then in the Marine Corps. He fought in Korea. Following his service, he came home to Wyoming and had a successful career as an educator. His desire to serve his community did not end in the classroom; Leo became an involved member of every veteran organization. His priority was helping fellow veterans from every branch and period, at every opportunity.

It is impossible to measure the loss of a man like Leo Sanchez. His absence will be felt by Wyoming for generations. Leo was one of my State's great treasures. He always gave more than he himself required. I could always count on seeing Leo in uniform beaming with pride and celebrating fellow veterans and our Nation's patriotic events.

Leo was not only a veteran but a beloved teacher. Leo's legacy is in the children of Wyoming, those whom he taught and inspired. Leo recognized a

secret that very few embrace: regardless of the conditions of the day, America will always remain great as long as her children understand patriotism and choose to live their lives to those patriotic standards. Leo wholeheartedly believed that there is always hope as long as the next generation values the cost and necessary sacrifice that accompany freedom.

Regardless of an individual's race, creed, or handicap, Leo found a way for every man, woman and child to participate in what it means to be an American. He appreciated that what makes the United States great isn't the flag on a flagpole but rather the hands that hold the flagpole. Leo instilled in everyone the importance of service, sacrifice, duty and love of country through his every action.

Semper Fidelis, Leo Sanchez, you will be missed.

RECOGNIZING RxIMPACT DAY

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, as the cochair of the Senate Community Pharmacy Caucus, I rise to recognize the fifth annual NACDS RxIMPACT Day on Capitol Hill. This is a special day where we recognize pharmacy's contribution to the American healthcare system. This year's event, organized by the National Association of Chain Drug Stores, takes place on March 13–14. Hundreds from the pharmacy community—including practicing pharmacists, pharmacy school faculty and students, State pharmacy leaders and pharmacy company executives—will visit Capitol Hill. They will share their views with Congress about the importance of supporting legislation that protects access to community and neighborhood pharmacies and that utilizes pharmacists to improve the quality and reduce the costs of providing health care.

Advocates from 37 States have travelled to Washington to talk about their contributions in over 50,000 community pharmacies nationwide. These important health care providers are here to urge Congress to recognize the value of pharmacists and protect access to these medication experts as a part of