The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FARENTHOLD).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, January 15, 2014.
I hereby appoint the Honorable BLAKE FARENTHOLD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

VOLUNTARY TAXES ARE SELDOM PAID
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the Internal Revenue Code allows individuals who feel they aren’t taxed enough to make voluntary contributions to the U.S. Treasury. Unsurprisingly, this provision is seldom used. My Democrat colleagues should have considered this fact when drafting ObamaCare.

The public is beginning to take note of what Republicans have been pointing out for years: young people who sign up for ObamaCare are taking on what amounts to a voluntary, stealth tax in order to subsidize older enrollees. As the initial numbers come in, it is clear that this voluntary tax on youth will fare no better than the optional taxes already in law.

Mr. Speaker, ObamaCare will crumble—and should crumble—not because of bad Web site design or because Republicans don’t like it, but because it is a flawed law built on a foundation of unsound policy presumptions.

EQUAL RIGHTS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, next week, we will commemorate the life and accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

A revolutionary civil rights leader, Dr. King’s movement combated the systematic discrimination against African Americans, but Dr. King fought hard not only for equal rights for African Americans. He fought equally hard for equality for all in this great Nation.

So it is altogether fitting and appropriate that we honor him and his extraordinary life, but it is equally appropriate to honor him by ending what is still legal discrimination in this country—discrimination against gay men and transgender community—because denying civil rights to someone based on a person’s orientation is equally inherent wrong.

We are all Americans, regardless of whom we love. Why does someone’s orientation affect his or her legal status in this country? Every day that we continue allowing discrimination against the LGBT community is another day that justice is delayed.

I am reminded that when Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg, he said that four score and 7 years ago we formed a Nation based on the notion that all were created equal, and they were in a war to determine whether a Nation so conceived could long endure. But I think what we can take from that is the realization that we have to ask ourselves every so often, did we really mean it back then when we said that all were created equal?

This is one of those times when we have to ask ourselves, is everyone in this country equal?

Mr. Speaker, we can end workplace discrimination against gay men and women today. The Employment Non-Discrimination Act has 200 bipartisan cosponsors, and identical legislation has passed already in the Senate. Yes, our colleagues in the other Chamber have already taken this small, but important, step.

When will this body step up and defend the rights of the LGBT community? When will the House majority join us in the fight against inequality? Dr. King said:

The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.

Yes, the journey may be long, but I believe we can accomplish true equality for all in this country. I ask my colleagues to find the courage to stand on the right side of history. Mr. Speaker, bring ENDA to the floor and allow a vote on equality for all Americans.

CONGRESS SHOULDN’T SEND ANOTHER OMNIBUS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because, like many of my 700,000 bosses back home, I am frustrated with a broken Washington.

Prior to joining this House just over 1 year ago, in my work in the private sector and in my personal life deadlines mattered. If a client needed to
start a contract by January 1, that contract had to be negotiated and signed by that date. Every April 15, my western Pennsylvania bosses and I have to make sure that all of our tax forms are filed on time. And on the first day of school, my neighbors and I make sure our kids are ready to start the year. And every year on May 27, I better remember that that is the anniversary that the best girl in the world and I exchanged wedding rings.

Getting things done on time is important. It is a value we teach our children.

Mr. Speaker, there is an annual deadline that the House and Senate have failed to meet with embarrassing frequency. The United States of America operates on fiscal years that begin on October 1 and end on September 30. Congress and the President are responsible for enacting the annual appropriations bills before each new fiscal year starts. That is how it is supposed to work. Unfortunately, Congress, led by both parties, has only finished its work on all regular appropriations bills before this deadline four times since 1977. That is simply unacceptable.

Twenty-six years ago, the President of the United States delivered a letter to the Congress that authorized the spending of hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars. Congress, by then, had four continuing resolutions in place. Members of this House will only vote on amendments to those bills, and the Senate passed none. This must stop. Congress must get its work done on time.

Today, I am introducing the Congressional Pay for Performance Act of 2014. This simple bill would hold Congress accountable and force us to comply with deadlines, just like people in the real world do outside of Washington, D.C.

This is how it would work: each House of Congress must pass a budget resolution by April 15 or have its pay withheld. Then, each House of Congress must pass all 12 appropriations bills by July 31 or have its pay withheld. It would then have 2 months to reconcile the differences in the two House bills. If Congress is not performing its core constitutional duties in a timely manner, it should not get paid until its work is done. Let this year’s omnibus be the last one, for Congress shouldn’t send another one of these to the President.

THE COSTLY PROBLEM OF HUNGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McGovern. Mr. Speaker, we live in the richest country in the history of the world, yet hunger is a problem in the United States of America—a very costly problem. A recent report published in the journal “Health Affairs” shows that poor people are getting sicker because they are running out of food at the end of the month. Hunger increases the likelihood that people will get other ailments. Specifically, this analysis shows that poverty and exhausted food budgets may be a reason for increased health risk due to dangerously low blood sugar. We know that poor families prioritize which bills they pay and that food—grocery bills—often fall behind other responsibilities like rent and utilities.

I will include for the RECORD an article from The New York Times entitled “Study Ties Diabetic Crises to Dip in Food Budgets.”

Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the war on poverty. One of the programs that is key in this war on poverty—in our attempts to reduce and eliminate income inequality—is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Act, or SNAP—formerly known as food stamps. SNAP is a life-line for 47 million Americans; 47 million of our fellow citizens rely on this program to help put food on the table for their families. But SNAP has become a major target in this Congress by those who believe it is simply a government handout. SNAP is many things, but it is not a poorly run government handout. To the contrary, it is a program that is among the most efficient and effective, if not the most efficient and effective, of Federal programs. Despite this fact and despite the fact that millions of Americans turn to SNAP precisely because they saw their incomes drop or disappear because of the recession, SNAP was cut by $11 billion on November 1, 2013. And on top of that, we are told that the farm bill that is still in negotiation would cut another $8.5 billion to $9 billion above that November 1 cut.

These cuts have real impacts. Some families who already saw a cut of $30 a month because SNAP was their host to questionable and wasteful SNAP benefits. Mr. Speaker, the President has said, and I believe him, that SNAP is a program that the best girl in the world and I exchanged wedding rings.

Some may argue that the process is antithetical because it is itself the process. Mr. Speaker, process is important because it is inside the process. Under this arrangement, important and necessary spending is held hostage to questionable and wasteful spending.

Last year, the House only passed four spending bills on time, and the Senate passed none. This must stop. Congress must get its work done on time.

Today, I am introducing the Congressional Pay for Performance Act of 2014. This simple bill would hold Congress accountable and force us to comply with deadlines, just like people in the real world do outside of Washington, D.C.

This is how it would work: each House of Congress must pass a budget resolution by April 15 or have its pay withheld. Then, each House of Congress must pass all 12 appropriations bills by July 31 or have its pay withheld. It would then have 2 months to reconcile the differences in the two House bills. If Congress is not performing its core constitutional duties in a timely manner, it should not get paid until its work is done. Let this year’s omnibus be the last one, for Congress shouldn’t send another one of these to the President.
increase hunger in America. Go to any food bank in America; they are at capacity right now. Leading economists have told us that further cuts to SNAP will undermine the economy. SNAP is actually a stimulus. People who get SNAP spend their food stamps, and it helps our economy grow. Doctors and medical researchers have documented time and time again with a gazillion studies that further cuts to SNAP will cause avoidable health care costs to millions of our fellow citizens.

Some people in this Chamber so indifferent to this problem that affects close to 50 million of our fellow citizens?

I plead with my colleagues to say “no” to any further SNAP cuts, and I appeal to this administration to work with us to develop a plan so that nobody in this country goes hungry.

The silence on this issue in this Congress and in this administration is sad, and it is a missed opportunity to do something meaningful and positive for millions of our fellow citizens. We can do more. We can do better. We can end hunger now, but not by coldly, callously, and arbitrarily cutting SNAP.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 6, 2014]

STUDY TIES DIABETIC CRISIS TO DIP IN FOOD BUDGETS

(Poverty) Poor people with diabetes are significantly more likely to go to the hospital for dangerously low blood sugar at the end of the month when food budgets are tight than at the beginning of the month, a new study has found.

Researchers found no increase in such hospitalizations among higher-income people for the way to make a difference, why are we having the number of people with diabetes, suggesting that poverty and exhausted food budgets may be a reason for the increased health risk.

Hypoglycemia occurs when people with diabetes do not have enough to eat, but continue taking medications for the disease. To control diabetes, patients need to keep their blood sugar levels as close to normal as possible, and levels that are too low or too high (known as hyperglycemia) can be dangerous.

Researchers found a clear pattern among low-income people: Hospital admissions for hypoglycemia were 27 percent higher at the end of the month than at the beginning. Researchers said they could not prove that the patients’ economic circumstances were the reason for the admission, but the two things were highly correlated.

The study, published online Monday in the journal Annals of Internal Medicine, comes as Congress continues to debate legislation that includes the food stamp program for poor Americans.

House Republicans are advocating $60 billion in cuts to the program, a step that Democrats oppose.

About 25 million Americans, or 8 percent of the population, have diabetes, according to the American Diabetes Association. The poor are disproportionately affected. The United States spends more than $100 billion a year treating people with the disease.

Researchers from the University of California, San Francisco, matched hospital discharge records from 2000 to 2008 on more than two million people in California with those patients’ ZIP codes. People living in the poorest ZIP codes, where average annual household incomes below $31,000, were counted as low income.

The researchers then examined cases of patients admitted for hypoglycemia. The symptoms include dizziness, sweating or nausea. In rare cases, hypoglycemia can cause death.

For each 100,000 admissions of poor people, about 270 of them were given a primary diagnosis of hypoglycemia, more than the 200 per 100,000 among people of higher incomes.

Dr. Aaron Bass, a professor of medicine at U.C.S.F., and the study’s lead author, said the difference was statistically significant.

Dr. Seligman said that she and her colleagues, aware of the debate about food stamps, sought to document whether running out of food stamps or money to buy food at the end of the month damaged people’s health. Previous research had already established that people often give a higher priority to paying monthly bills for rent or utilities, for example, than to buying food, which is managed from day to day.

“People who work minimum wage jobs or live on benefits have this typical cycle pattern,” Dr. Seligman said. “We wanted to examine whether there were adverse health consequences to running out of money at the end of the month.

Sara Rosenbaum, a professor of health law and policy at George Washington University, who was not involved in the study, said the findings were persuasive.

“The patterns here are significant,” she said. “The researchers obviously can’t say if food deprivation was the definitive triggering event, but the findings show a strong association between lack of food and adverse health consequences.”

BENGHAZI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, over the past months since September 11, 2012, we have learned a great deal about what happened in Benghazi that fateful night when Chris Stevens, Steven Smith, Glen Doherty, and Tyrone Woods were murdered in our facility.

Their work to make the world safer and to build peaceful relationships was met with aggression and brutality.

While we have some answers, I grow weary of asking questions over and over again in hearings, letters, and on this floor to get some very basic answers for the families and the American people who ran some of those questions past us again.

It was known within the State Department at the highest levels that neither facility in Libya, the one in Tripoli or the one in Benghazi, met the minimum physical security standards set after our Embassy was attacked in Kenya in 1998. Who made the decision to put so many American diplomats in facilities that did not meet that standard? That same question was asked yesterday by a Senate committee inquiring about the Benghazi ques-

tion. Who made the decision to put people in facilities we knew did not meet the minimum security standards?

The Embassy had access to additional military personnel for security and training. They had been there for a long time. The regional security officer and the Ambassador requested to keep the additional security on the ground. That request was denied in August 2012, and in September 2012 there was an attack on our facility, and we did not have the manpower to repel them. What was the reason for the decision to remove the existing security force from Libya and leave only a small security team there?

In fact, the security force was so small that when the Ambassador traveled, he did not take the diplomatic security team just to travel with him. So for long stretches during the day, the other American diplomats were completely exposed; so exposed, the diplomats asked the security forces to train them how to use a gun so they could protect themselves.

Multiple intelligence reports from the CIA, the Ambassador, and the regional security officer all noted increasing violence in Benghazi and terror training camps nearby. There were more than 20 security incidents in that area in the previous month. Every other international facility in Benghazi closed in the previous year because of security risks. Their facility or personnel was attacked, and they made the determination, one of two things, either increase security or pull out. They chose to pull out. We had the same option; but instead, we chose to stay and decrease our security. Who made that decision, and what information did they use to make that decision?

We have a joint operation called the Foreign Emergency Support Team to assist during and after State Department crises. They never mobilized that night because no one ever sent them. Apparently, they were too far away. They were stationed in the United States. Can someone tell me why we have a Foreign Emergency Support Team if they are not for events like this? What level of attack is required to mobilize that team? If they are too far away, why are they stationed in America? We are not worried about our embassies in America being attacked. We spend millions of dollars training and equipping this team to apparently stand down during an emergency.

On September 11, our American Embassy in Egypt was stormed about 6 local time. The mob climbed the walls and put up the al Qaeda flag. I would assume it is an event that would warrant some sort of status change in our military preparedness, but no one from the State Department requested a status change or increased preparedness.
So when the country next-door was attacked 4 hours later, the military still was not prepared.

There are millions of questions about what happened that night. Were we overwhelmed by a highly organized military force? Was it a street protest that was violent like the administration first claimed? The administration claims the attack was so overwhelming that additional American security forces would not have made a difference.

I know how we can resolve this issue: release the video of that attack that night. For some reason, the administration cannot identify the killers that night because none of them have been brought to justice a year and a half later. I have an idea: if the administration cannot identify them, show the world the video of the attack and let the world help identify who that is.

If there is a bank robbery, the next day the video footage is on television so that everyone can figure out who that person is and they can be brought to justice. That is standard practice for the FBI here. Why is the video of the attack in Benghazi being withheld? If you cannot figure out who attacked the compound, the administration claims the compound, but the administration cannot seem to find them. Many Americans have not even heard there is high quality, multiple angle video footage of that night, both on the ground and from the air in drones.

There is only one reason why the administration will not release the video: they do not want the American people to see what really happened that night and to see that two additional security personnel would have made a huge difference. We need to release the video, allow the American people to see what really happened. Let’s get these questions answered.

BREAKING THE IMPASSE IN BANGLADESH

The SPEAKER pro tempore The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, the political standoff between the two main political parties in Bangladesh has rocked that country and threatened its democracy, national stability, and its economic progress.

Throughout 2013 and in the run-up to elections last week, a series of general strikes paralyzed Bangladesh, and hundreds were killed in clashes between rival political factions. Opposition leaders and human rights activists were arrested, and Bangladeshi courts were used to target opposition figures and their sympathizers.

The feud in Bangladesh pits Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the leader of the ruling Awami League party, against Khaleda Zia, a former Prime Minister who is the leader of the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party, or BNP. The leaders, known to their countrymen as the “two ladies,” have dominated Bangladeshi politics since democracy was restored in the mid-1990s, when Hasina’s Awami positioned itself as secular and social democratic in ideology and Zia’s BNP as more centrist and religious.

Tense relations between the two women and their supporters were further inflamed last year when a third party allied with BNP was barred from participating in the elections and the government reassessed itself in favor of a caretaker government that would exist only to supervise the elections. This had been the custom in Bangladesh in prior elections.

Prime Minister Hasina’s actions convinced Ms. Zia that BNP would be better served by boycotting the polling, which the BNP did in the hopes that the government would be pressured into resigning before the vote. When the government did not accede to the BNP’s demands, the opposition took to the street. But the government held firm and, amid diminished voter turnout and widespread violence, Awami swept last week’s vote, deepening the crisis.

BNP Born from a brutal civil war in 1971, Bangladesh has faced enormous challenges in its 43-year history—endemic poverty, one of densest populations in the world, and unpredictable weather that both sustain and destroys the country’s year-round agricultural production.

Governance, too, has been a challenge, with the country consistently ranked among the world’s most corrupt and the nation’s institutions highly politicized. And nothing has come to symbolize the failure of governance like the garment industry and its horrific record on worker safety, a record that threatens the cornerstone of Bangladesh’s economy.

In spite of these and a host of other challenges, Bangladesh has made remarkable strides. According to a report issued by the World Bank last June, from 2000 until 2010, Bangladesh experienced steady and strong GDP growth of nearly 6 percent per year on average. Even so, about a third of Bangladeshis live in poverty, and economic hardship is especially prevalent in the rural parts of the country.

Given the country’s history, its recent progress remains remarkable. In 2010, the question of governance is central and makes the political standoff that has gripped the country even more tragic and counterproductive. Bangladesh’s middle-income aspirations are contingent on a significant rise in GDP growth and a broad reform agenda, neither of which is possible under current conditions.

Fortunately, there is a precedent that could allow for an exit from the impasse through new elections. In February 1996, elections were boycotted by Awami and other opposition parties, and the BNP took nearly all of the seats, touching off a crisis of legitimacy similar to that now gripping Dhaka. Four months later, new elections were held under the auspices of a caretaker government, and the outcome favored Awami.

Now, as then, the time has come for cooler heads to prevail and for a new election to be called that will give all parties the time and space needed to organize and campaign. The recent release of Ms. Zia’s house arrest should be followed by the release of others detained for political reasons. There should be a mutual pledge of nonviolence, guarantees of noninterference in political campaigning by police and security forces, and a pledge to respect the people’s mandate.

The people of Bangladesh, who have suffered mightily and who have also been frustrated during elections over the course of more than four decades, deserve an election that reflects the will of the people between two stubborn matriarchs. New elections should be scheduled and Bangladeshi voters given a fair and free chance in determining their country’s future.

THE WRONG DIRECTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the House is scheduled to take up the omnibus appropriations bill for 2014, and I rise this morning to outline my objections to this measure.

This is not the “regular order” promised to the American people in which each of the 12 appropriations bills is painstakingly vetted. It is all 12 bills rolled into one, with no opportunity for meaningful debate or amendment. True, it adheres to the budget that was passed in December, but that budget is nothing to brag about. That budget de-emphasized the only meaningful constraint on Federal spending that we have.

One Member said he is surprised by opposition because “this bill, for the 4th year in a row, cuts discretionary spending.” Well, it only cuts it by Washington math. Last year, the discretionary spending of the United States Government was $986 billion. The measure appropriates $1,012 billion. That is an increase. And it is $45 billion more than the sequester would have allowed. After all, they didn’t blow the lid off the sequester because they wanted to cut spending, now did they?

So what is this money going for? Well, it increases money for Head Starts by $600 million to make the fact that every credible study has concluded that this program provides no lasting benefit for children.

It continues wasteful TIGER grants, which, while the guise of transportation puts money into projects like a 6-mile pedestrian mall in Fresno and streets that actually discourage automobile traffic;
It continues funding for the scandalous essential air service that pays to fly empty and near-empty planes across the country; it continues to throw money at all manner of expensive and failed green energy programs and other forms of corporate welfare. We are told to be grateful that it doesn’t fund other wasteful programs, like high-speed rail. But when we vote for these appropriations, we are responsible for the money that we waste, not the money that we don’t waste. The regular order would at least give the House a chance to examine and debate these questionable programs before we cast our vote. But not this process.

But do not believe for a moment they won’t be debated after we have cast our votes. This measure will face the full light of public scrutiny in the days ahead, and that may prove to be very harsh, indeed.

True, the measure makes some cuts, but in many cases it makes the wrong cuts.

For example, although this bill reverses the cuts made to disabled military veterans’ pensions, it maintains the pension reductions for all other military retirees. According to published reports, over a 20-year period a retired enlisted servicemember will lose an average of $72,000 of promised pension payments and commissioned officers will lose $124,000.

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes, or PILT, is not funded at all. That is the program that makes up a small portion of the revenues that the Federal Government has cost our rural communities as it has appropriated vast tracts of their land.

To add insult to injury, this bill adds rough edges to the law to pay for more Federal land grabs, which will cost local communities still more of their local revenues and economic activity.

We are promised that PILT funding will be restored in the farm bill, which is little consolation. That is the bill that continues to provide massive subsidies to agribusiness at the expense of taxpayers and consumers.

I am not unmindful of the challenges that faced the Appropriations Committee—not the least of which is that the measure must ultimately have the consent of the Senate and the President, which are responsible for the most fiscally irresponsible period of our Nation’s history. I understand that.

Under our Constitution, a dollar cannot be spent by this government unless the House says it gets spent. The buck literally starts here. As long as we continue to increase spending on frivolous programs at the expense of working families, and at a time when our accumulative national debt threatens to sink what is left of our economy, we are clearly moving this Nation in the wrong direction.

I appreciate the fact this is a bipartisan agreement, but a bipartisan agreement that moves our country in the wrong direction is still wrong. With all due respect, I must dissent.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. EARLEAN LINDSEY. A TRUE COMMUNITY HERO, PRIDE OF THE WEST SIDE OF CHICAGO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a dear friend and colleague who passed away a few days ago.

Trying to describe Earlean Lindsey for me is not very easy. She was not quite old enough to have been my mother, although she was “mother like.” She was like a big sister. She and Nola Brown would look after me at conferences and conventions, make sure that I ate lunch, had some milk, and did not drink too much alcohol.

I got to know her family, her children, and grandchildren. I want to thank them for permitting me to participate in her funeral services. They know that Earlean and I were confidants; we were like family.

She was my boss for about 15 years during a period when I worked formally as executive director of the Westside Health Planning Organization. She was the board chairman. She was my running buddy and traveling companion. We went all over the United States of America helping to organize and implement program concepts and initiatives of the war on poverty, which grew out of the civil rights movement—the marches, the demonstrations, the Johnson era.

She was with Ernie and Gloria Jenkins, Ma Fletcher, Reverend Carter, Bertiza Mims, Helen Reed, Hattie Adams, John Harris, Joseph Rosen, Warren Saunders, and others when we organized the Westside Association for Community Action.

Earlean was steeped in her church, her family. She believed in God and in education. Earlean was the education leader for what in the mid-seventies and eighties we called District 8 and District 9 in Chicago. In a way, she was responsible for a Black West Side resident being brought to the Chicago Board of Education.

Earlean was one of several Black women on the West Side that we called our leaders, women like Illinois Daggett; Rachael Ridley; Beatrice Ward; Ida Mae “Ma” Fletcher; Mary Alice “Ma” Henry; Nancy Jefferson, who headed the Midwest Community Council; Julia Fairfax; Brennetta Howell Barrett; Gloria Pugh; Beverly Whaley; Rose Marie Love; Rosie Lee Betts; Lucy Jean Lewis; Vivian Stewart; Ty Sharp; Reverend Helen Cooper; Martha Marshall; Commissioner Earlean Collins; Congresswoman Cardiss Collins; Aldermen

women Deborah Graham and Emma Mitts; Representative Camille Lilly; Viola Thomas; Senator Patricia Van Pelt; Commissioner Barbara McGowan; Commissioner Iola McGowan; Mrs. Lillian Drummond; Mrs. Juanita Rutues; Mrs. Lucinda Ware; Mrs. Irene Norwood; Representative Collins; Mrs. Vera Davis; Mrs. Mamie Bone; Mrs. Devera Beverly; Mrs. Artensia Randolph; Senator Kimberly Lightford; Recorder of Deeds Karen Yarborough; Mayor Edwina Perkins of Maywood, Illinois; don’t want to name; Mrs. Gus Cunningham; and countless other women who have provided leadership and have been actively involved in the struggle for self-direction, community improvement, and self-determination.

Earlean went to city hall, the State House, and the White House. Through her interactions she walked with kings and queens but never lost the common touch.

Earlean’s two main issues were health care and education. She was a founding member of the Mile Square Health Center and the National Association of Community Health Centers.

I remember a meeting we were having at the University of Illinois School of Public Health, and as people introduced themselves or were introduced, they would always be introduced as “doctor” or they would say John Smith, MSW, or Joy Jones, FACHA.

It came Earlean’s time, she said that I am Mrs. Earlean Lindsey, CSTA. There were a group of medical students present. One of them raised their hand and said, could I ask Mrs. Lindsey a question? Earlean said, gladly. She said, can you tell me what your degree stands for, CSTA? I have never heard of that one. Earlean said, common sense, talent, and ambition.

That is who Earlean was and that is what Earlean has always been—strong, talented, compassionate, outspoken, deeply sensitive, caring, tireless, fearless. Long live the life and long live the legacy of Earlean Lindsey. If she was here right now, I am sure she would join with Representative Jim McGovern and say, don’t cut SNAP. Earlean, may you rest in peace.

RALEIGH HOUSING AUTHORITY/HUD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the national debt is over $17 trillion and growing by the second, the government continues to borrow and spend money that we simply do not have. Each day that we do not address this problem, the American people continue to lose faith in Washington’s ability to spend their tax dollars wisely.

Mr. Speaker, one of our jobs as Members of Congress is to provide aggressive oversight as to how our tax dollars
Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, government transparency at RHA is not just important within the Raleigh Housing Authority; to send a letter to HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan requesting HUD to do an audit of the RHA to make certain that they are adhering to the law. I also joined with Senator Chuck Grassley, who is a longtime advocate for oversight of public housing authorities, to send a letter to HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan requesting documentation regarding the questionable salary and compensation practices at the Raleigh Housing Authority.

The RHA needs to justify their compensation and salary practices. The audit should publicize how Federal dollars are being spent appropriately by the RHA and housing authorities across the country. HUD funds are intended for affordable housing for those in need, not for excessive compensation packages.

The RHA needs to justify their compensation and salary practices. The audit should publicize how the RHA has spent Federal money, how much is wasted, and what and how it can do to eliminate further wasteful spending while continuing to fulfill its mission.

Mr. Speaker, government transparency at RHA is not just important to my home State of North Carolina but to all of our government agencies. We are already spending Federal money at an unsustainable rate, and we need to eliminate areas where taxpayer dollars are being abused. If we do not ensure government transparency and cut wasteful spending, we will not only lose the faith of the American people, but our economy will continue to spiral downward.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The next myth: an extension must be long-term. North Carolina showed if you end unemployment insurance, the unemployment rate goes down because people go to work.

That is a myth. The unemployment rate in North Carolina went down primarily because people stopped looking for work. They gave up. This isn’t America. It should not be North Carolina.

Myth five: ninety-nine weeks is far too many. Actually, the program hasn’t had this emergency program 99 weeks for over 2 years. Last year, the longest was 73 weeks and only 3 States had that level. The average nationwide is 54 weeks. Now just one of four unemployed receive unemployment benefits at all, the lowest on record.

Myth six: you need to reduce the program as the unemployment rate goes down.

That is already done. We have four tiers, and already the amount of available benefits goes down in a State as the unemployment rate goes down.

The next myth: an extension must be offset.

This is an emergency program. None of the five UI extensions signed into law by President Bush—none of the five—was offset.

People don’t need it, is the next myth. In 2012—this is the Census Bureau information—this program lifted 2.5 million people out of poverty.
the world and loses the little bit of security they have, well, the best we can do is say good-bye, good luck; here is a little check to tide you over; hope it gets better. No, Mr. Speaker, the deeper problem is a social problem, the fragmentation of our culture.

Mr. Speaker, I must also realize that in many places in America there are not the same economic conditions as where I live in Nebraska. We have abundant natural resources, a long tradition of stewardship of the land, and a strong agricultural and manufacturing economy. My State has also been very fiscally prudent, and that is the same way businesses are run and the same way families run their households.

This has contributed to vibrant economic conditions. In Lincoln, for instance, one company has more than 150 job openings. In Columbus, the manufacturing capital of Nebraska, the community has gone so far as to go to Michigan to try to find families with technical skills so they can move to our State.

Mr. Speaker, part of our policy deliberations here should be to try to understand this disconnect between persons who are trying, and have a real need for work, and the opportunities that are out there—yes, to demand accountability and responsibility, but also to forthrightly attack this problem of isolation in our culture. If we don’t, we can just plod along and perhaps slowly get better in a country in the aggregate sense of the word, but much damage will be done to unrealized dreams and the potential of persons to find meaning with the creative gifts that they have been given.

Mr. Speaker, I will just end with this. In all fairness, I think we must do better. We must do better here. We must do better as a country than just emotionally, political rhetoric, and find constructive solutions that are fair for all.

WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, when President Lyndon Johnson declared a war on poverty in his 1964 State of the Union address, the poverty rate in this, the richest country on Earth, was 19 percent. We have not cut this 19 percent by one digit in the aggregate sense of the word, but much damage will be done to unrealized dreams and the potential of persons to find meaning with the creative gifts that they have been given.

Mr. Speaker, I will just end with this. In all fairness, I think we must do better. We must do better here. We must do better as a country than just emotionally, political rhetoric, and find constructive solutions that are fair for all.

The record is pretty clear that, in recent years, the number one cause of bankruptcies to American families has been health care expenses. That is why I often call the Affordable Care Act, the civil rights act of the 21st century.

This groundbreaking new law is already having a positive difference. It is giving all American families the security of quality, affordable health care. We still have much work to do. Permanently to solve this problem will continue to be a serious challenge, and we in the Congressional Black Caucus are serious about meeting that challenge. Our 10–20–30 initiative targets communities of need for effective economic development through infrastructure investments that create jobs and lay foundations for long-term economic growth. The 10–20–30 approach, which this body authorized in the rural development section of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, proved highly successful.

This effective poverty-fighter should be expanded to other sections of the budget as we continue the long, and often tortuous, search of a more perfect Union.

NO FUNDING FOR UNESCO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, each year the United States taxpayers have footed the bill for billions in contributions to the United Nations. While some of this money is given by the United States on a voluntary basis and goes toward funding some helpful agencies at the U.N., a portion of these funds are compulsory payments over which we have no oversight. Without the ability to perform oversight and mandate transparency and accountability, we have seen entities within the United Nations drift far away from the ideals and objectives it was designed to achieve.

One need look no further than one of its main bodies, the Human Rights Council, where just this past November, the U.N. General Assembly selected China, Russia, and my native homeland of Cuba—where my family and I were forced to flee Castro’s Communist regime—where terrible human rights violations have been occurring for over half a century.

This is the same organization where a rogue regime like Iran, that had no less than six U.N. Security Council resolutions against it for its illicit nuclear program, was actually selected to chair a disarmament conference. Only in the U.N. would this happen.

It is the same organization that spends a great deal of time and effort adopting resolutions against our friend and ally, the democratic Jewish State of Israel, ignoring the brutality of the Assad regime and the crimes that it commits against the Syrian people.

Perhaps nowhere is this any more prevalent at the U.N. than at UNESCO, where in 2011 that entity allowed a non-existent state of Palestine into its anti-American and anti-Israeli organization atagination.

This move triggered decades-old law in the United States that prohibits us from funding any agency at the U.N. that admits Palestine or any other nonrecognized organization into its membership. By recognizing Palestine at UNESCO, that entity is attempting to grant the Palestinian Authority a de facto recognition as a state before it works out a peace settlement with Israel, and it actually undermines the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

The powers that be at UNESCO knew what they were doing when they did this, and they knew that there would be repercussions; yet they chose to test our mettle and our willingness to do the right thing, to stand by our ally and to stick to our principles and to stick to our U.S. laws.

For a time it appeared as though the more we retreat from right. The administration has made no secret of its desire to seek a waiver to this prohibition in order to turn the money spigot...
back on for UNESCO. Not only does it wish to pay nearly $80 million in dues this year. No, but because it chose to remain in UNESCO rather than doing the prudent thing and withdrawing our membership, we have piled up hundreds of millions of dollars in arrears, late fees.

There has also been an appetite by some here in Congress to partially fund UNESCO and, in effect, turn a blind eye to this troublesome agenda, all for a designation that studies have shown has a bias, if not all, economic benefit to the local site.

Luckily, Mr. Speaker, we have managed to stave off such a calamitous decision. Reversal of U.S. law on this issue would have set a dangerous example, and it would have shown the world that the U.S. lacks the courage of its convictions and will only do the easy thing when it comes to helping our ally, Israel.

But I know this won’t be the last time that we will have to fight this battle, and I would urge my colleagues to not allow any partial funding or any waiver that would undermine our U.S. laws.

I would like to thank my House colleagues who did the right thing and prevented this grave mistake from occurring. We must fully enforce these laws and we must seek ways to leverage our relationship to the United Nations to force the reforms it needs or we have to seek ways to change the way in which we fund the United Nations.

Enough is enough, Mr. Speaker.

WAR ON POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, last week, we marked the 50th anniversary of President Lyndon Johnson’s war on poverty, which began to pave the way for many of the programs that provided basic human dignities that every American deserves.

Fifty years ago, this Congress began to work together on a war against poverty. Unfortunately, today, some of my Republican colleagues have led a different kind of war. Instead of a war to eliminate poverty, it has grown into a shameful war against those living in poverty. These attacks are numerous, from slashing nutrition assistance to cutting unemployment insurance to attacking Social Security, Medicare, and attempting to dismantle health care.

Fighting the war on poverty should not be a Democratic or a Republican idea. Not only are we all in this together, but poverty does not discriminate between political parties. According to the Brookings Institution, there are more than 40 million people living in poverty who live in Republican congressional districts. Equally, there are over 21 million people living in poverty in Democratic congressional districts. So the burden is on both parties, equally, to recommit ourselves to creating solutions.

The gap between the rich and poor is wide, and it is growing at an alarming rate. Nowhere is this more true than in my home State of New Jersey. In my district alone, the number of households at the top 1 percent have doubled, while the poverty rate has grown to 28 percent.

This is no way for the world’s greatest country to lead. We can do better. And we must do better. We must return to the values that have, and always will, make this country great.

We must make investments in education and job training, because how can a man find work if he does not have the skills to enter the workforce? We must make investments in nutrition assistance, because how can a child learn if he or she is too hungry to focus?

We must make investments in healthcare, because how can a mother provide for her children if she can’t afford to pay her medical bills?

And most importantly, we must make investments in our fellow Americans, to provide them with the opportunities to fulfill their own potential.

My colleagues focus a discouraging amount of energy on cutting the very safety net programs that have lifted millions out of poverty, both in our urban centers and our rural areas. But these programs work. Without our safety net programs, poverty numbers would be double.

So although there is still much more to do, we have come a long way. Turning our backs on the millions of Americans living in poverty is simply not an option. Nothing is more important to the people I represent in New Jersey than having a decent job that pays a decent wage.

My Republican colleagues are kidding themselves if they think these people are lazy or content. Believe me, no one wants to be poor. No one. These people want to work. They want economic security. And more than anything, they want to create a better life, not only for themselves, but for their children, so that they can forever be free from the clutches of generational poverty.

So, Mr. Speaker, we must remember that the war on poverty declared 50 years ago is an unconditional one. As President Lyndon Baines Johnson said:

Our aim is not only to relieve the symptom of poverty, but to cure it and, above all, to prevent it.

Congress must renew this commitment by extending unemployment insurance, strengthening Social Security and Medicare, raising the minimum wage, investing in education, and, above all, creating jobs.

Let’s work together so that one day we can say that we have won the ultimate war of our time—the war on poverty.

SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE SUNDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on this coming Sunday, January 19, communities and churches across America will be celebrating the Sanctity of Human Life Sunday.

Sanctity of Human Life Sunday is a call to defend the sanctity of human life. Since 1983, Americans have observed Sanctity of Human Life Sunday as a day to celebrate the intrinsic value of all human life. This important day also provides an opportunity for pregnancy centers to share about the work they do to bring life-affirming resources to their communities and to empower women and men to choose life for their unborn children.

Sanctity of Human Life Sunday is held on the Sunday in January that falls closest to the day on which the Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton decisions were handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court on January 22, 1973.

I look forward to celebrating this Sanctity of Human Life Sunday worshiping with the DuBois First Baptist Church, which is located in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, an area I proudly serve and represent.

That same week, on Wednesday, January 22, the March for Life will be held here in Washington, D.C. What began as a small demonstration has rapidly grown to be one of the largest pro-life events in the world. The peaceful demonstration will be attended by hundreds of thousands of Americans, including many from Pennsylvania’s Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, our Founders who penned our Declaration of Independence recognized this first principle, as they stated:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Speaker, today, we continue to live out this principle. For all of us, protecting the unborn is a value system. It is a cause. It is a distinct understanding that every child, every human life, has a purpose in this world; and that life is sacred, and it must be protected.

The only way to offer a voice for those who have no voice is to band together. By educating our children and effectively communicating with our communities on the importance of life, this is how we will successfully lead this fight. Both Sanctity of Human Life Sunday and March for Life are spent doing that—celebrating life and spreading our message.

Mr. Speaker, as the right for life, Americans, born and yet to be born, deserve as much.
EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is un-American that House Republicans are refusing to hold a vote on extending unemployment benefits for those Americans who have worked and are now unemployed. It is particularly astounding, with a Speaker from Ohio, where unemployment has just ticked up, that the Republican Party refuses to bring up a vote on extended unemployment benefits.

Since 1948, this is the first time that Congress has allowed extended unemployment benefits to expire with unemployment rates as high as they are. Long-term rates, especially among older workers—people who have worked their entire lives—are at the highest levels and doggedly resistant to amelioration.

More than 1.3 million Americans, including Ohioans, have lost benefits because of House Republicans. If House Republicans get their way, by the end of this year, 5 million Americans and their families will have been denied unemployment benefits—people who have worked their entire lives are at the highest levels and doggedly resistant to amelioration.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American hero, Specialist Terry K.D. “Dantez” Gordon, who was among six U.S. soldiers who passed away due to wounds suffered when their Black Hawk UH-60 helicopter went down in Afghanistan’s Zabul region on December 17, 2013.

Specialist Gordon was born in Shubuta, Mississippi, on September 21, 1981. After graduating from Quitman High School, Gordon enlisted in the Army in the summer of 2011, fulfilling his basic training requirements at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. He then went on to complete advanced training at Fort Lee, Virginia, where he became a generator mechanic.

Dantez was assigned to Echo Troop, 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas. He was later trained as a door gunner and attached to Bravo Company, 3rd Assault Helicopter Battalion, 1st Aviation Regiment. There, Specialist Gordon was tasked with firing and maintaining manually directed armament during missions, protecting the helicopters’ crew members and passengers throughout the deployment to Afghanistan.

Dantez Gordon loved helicopters. He knew very early on that he was meant for the Army because that is where he could fly in a Black Hawk.

His family said they were surprised at first that he wasn’t going into the Marine Corps like his father, but it became quite apparent that his interests were centered in going up in a helicopter. His family members were nervous, yet they realized that he loved what he was doing and he was not afraid.

Dantez loved his family, his friends and his country. He was fortunate in that he loved what he was assigned to do, and he would talk about it any chance he got when he came home on leave with anyone who would listen.

Specialist Gordon is remembered by those closest to him as always being humble, smart, and respectable young man who lost his life too soon. He lost his life fighting for our families and for our country, and for this, our country, and particularly, the State of Mississippi, will be eternally grateful.

“Like ripples in the water,” his aunt said, “Dantez Gordon affected people he may have never even met,” adding that the world is a better place because he was there.

In an article that described the moment when Specialist Gordon’s flag-draped coffin was taken off the plane at Key Field in Meridian, Mississippi, on his final journey home, a family member observed: “As they unloaded him off the plane, the sun peeked through the cloudy gray sky, and as they put him into the hearse, the clouds closed back up.” It was as if the sky opened up to pay its final respects to its beloved native Mississippi son.

Specialist Gordon’s awards and decorations include the Army Achievement Medal, the Army Good Conduct Medal, the National Defense Service Ribbon, the Afghan Campaign Medal with Campaign Star, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, the Combat Action Badge and the Aviation Badge.

Specialist Gordon was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star by executive order for meritorious service from August 13, 2013, until December 17, 2013, upon which no greater honor can be demonstrated than by this ultimate sacrifice. He will always be remembered for these actions.

Dantez Gordon is survived by his parents, Terry W. Gordon of Pachuta, Mississippi, and Sabina R. Edwards of Shubuta, Mississippi; as well as his sister, Terruna Gordon; stepfather, David Edwards; and two half brothers, David Edwards and William Edwards.

I was so moved at his funeral service to hear a eulogy that was really a celebration of his life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to leave you with a quote from Dantz’s father: “Dantez was my hero long before joining the military, but now he’s America’s hero.”

How true that statement is. Dantz’s love for his country and his dedication to protecting our freedoms took him from Shubuta, Mississippi, to Afghanistan. Christ said in John 15:13: “Greater love hath no man than he that give his life for another.”

For his courage and final sacrifice, he will never be forgotten. Thank you for this opportunity to place focus on a true American hero.

RENEW UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to...
lend a voice to the 1.5 million workers who have lost their Federal unemployment benefits.

Imagine a choice before you where you had to either put food on the table or have a roof over your head. This is the decision that millions of workers, including 53,000 people in L.A. County alone, will face, all because my colleagues on the other side of the aisle refused to extend unemployment insurance benefits.

Last week, I had an opportunity to talk personally with constituents who are affected by the loss of these benefits. Their message for me to send to my colleagues was clear:

We are not lazy or unmotivated. We want to work. But as we continue to navigate a tough labor market, we need these benefits in order to provide for our families and to pay for the gas and phone bills that help us talk to potential employers and get ourselves to interviews.

Mr. Speaker, unemployment benefits are not handouts. These are benefits workers have earned. They paid into the system to help them precisely during times like this.

It is time to stop disrespecting these people, attempting to try to find work by mischaracterizing them as lazy or somehow fat and happy living on unemployment benefits.

One of my constituents, in particular, Anthony, wanted me to make crystal clear the fact that he resents those who say that he is not trying hard enough to find a job. He has a bachelor’s degree in finance from Cal State Long Beach and has worked as an accountant in the private sector.

In his 47 years on Earth, he has never once been unemployed until now, and he has been trying everything he can to find work, but hasn’t found anything yet.

He told me that every morning he gets up and goes to a work center to search the online listings, and that the 20 computers at this particular work center are always full, and every single person at one of those computers is actively looking for work.

Mr. Speaker, unemployment insurance benefits are a lifeline to families who are struggling. Please don’t cut off this critical lifeline. Give unemployment insurance the vote that it deserves.

TURKS IN RUSSIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise awareness of an ongoing humanitarian crisis in southern Russia, and call on the State Department to respond to that crisis.

In 2003, the United States State Department, responding to a humanitarian crisis against Ahiska Turks in south-designated Ahiska Turks as a special humanitarian concern for P-2 processing. As a result, between 2004 and 2007, roughly 12,000 Ahiska Turks arrived in the United States as refugees and settled in over 25 States, including a sizable community in my home State of Ohio.

Ahiska Turks, discriminated against, belittled and persecuted in Russia, are model citizens in the United States. In fact, they have been able to fully integrate into American society. They have learned English, adapted to their new environment, educated their children and helped revitalize our neighborhoods.

They represent the American Dream and strengthen American society by investing in their people and our cities. It is proven that this group is an asset to our community, as seen by the fact that over 50 percent of them are entrepreneurs and create jobs for others, including many Americans.

Ahiska Turks have shown that refugees can thrive and live the American Dream and help us grow our communities and our country. It is puzzling to me why the State Department abruptly ended this successful program.

There are roughly 80,000 Ahiska Turks who remain in southern Russia in difficult circumstances. The latest report by the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance cites the adverse environment for human rights organizations to even monitor the discrimination being suffered against Ahiska Turks in southern Russia, and acknowledges that the situation is "very bad."

I call on the State Department today to restart the P-2 program and respond to this ongoing humanitarian crisis.

I urge my colleagues to contact the U.S. State Department to restart the P-2 program for Ahiska Turks in Russia. This is a bipartisan issue where Congress can stand up for human rights and stand up for a persecuted group.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to speak about legislation that will create jobs, grow our economy, and reduce our deficit. This legislation has already passed the Senate, and the American people are still waiting for the House to do its part. I am speaking about comprehensive immigration reform.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office predicts that over the next 10 years, fixing our broken immigration system will produce 7 million new jobs and wage increases, cut the deficit by nearly $158 billion, and increase America’s GDP by over $800 billion. This bill will be an economic benefit, and it is also the right thing to do for the 11 million immigrant families living in the United States.

Think about what this legislation means for those families who are facing many challenges, not unlike the difficulties earlier Irish, Italian, Portuguese and French immigrants faced when they arrived in this great country.

Diversity is a great strength of this country. We are a nation of immigrants, and our laws should reflect our values that, if you work hard and contribute to society, you can provide a life for yourself and your family.

It is time to enact comprehensive immigration reform so we can create jobs, grow our economy, secure our borders, and ensure that the American Dream remains a real opportunity for all future generations.

The American people deserve a vote on this critical legislation, and I urge my colleagues and I urge the Speaker to bring this bill to the floor so we can fix our broken immigration system and enact comprehensive reform that will make a real difference, not only in our economy, but in the lives of millions and millions of people.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. John A. Boehner,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 13, 2014 at 9:47 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3527.

That the Senate passed S. 1434.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Karen L. Haas.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o’clock and 26 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend Gary Grogan, Stone Creek Church, Urbana, Illinois, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we thank You for the stewards of our government that are gathered here today, those who are willing to serve under grueling public
scrutiny. I pray that You would grant them wisdom, grace, and the fortitude to execute their responsibilities.

Lord, You know, as a Nation, we are facing some of the biggest challenges in our young history. We ask for Your guiding hand. We seek Your guiding hand as we cannot do. We ask knowledge Your ability to move us past our failures, our sins, and our humanity.

I pray that this session be a time of healing, humility, and laying down our differences to unite us, even as Your son, Jesus Christ, laid down his life for us, a greater purpose. Help our government officials to lay down their own agendas for the greater good: providing for the underserved, caring for the disenfranchised, and fighting for those who cannot fight for themselves.

Bless and protect these men and women and their families from those who would be unreasonable and those who would try to harm them. We pray, Lord, that You would bless the United States of America. In Your name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MULLIN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING REVEREND GARY GROGAN

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pastor Gary Grogan. Pastor Grogan has served as lead pastor of Stone Creek Church in Urbana, Illinois, for over 25 years, and today he is our pastor.

Thank you for leading the prayer.

Pastor Grogan and his lovely wife, Bonnie, have two children and five grandchildren. Both of his children also serve in local church ministry.

Under Pastor Grogan’s leadership, Stone Creek has grown into a thriving, multiethnic congregation, leading many community outreach programs focused on justice and compassion.

Some of the many projects Pastor Grogan has led include fundraising to build educational community facilities; assisting those trapped in sex trafficking; support for returning war veterans from Afghanistan, and providing medical supplies and other necessities to victims of natural disasters.

The Bible says, in Proverbs 11:25: “Those who refresh others will themselves be refreshed.” Pastor Grogan has spent a lifetime refreshing and encouraging those around him.

I want to offer my heartfelt thanks to Pastor Grogan and his entire congregation in Urbana, Illinois, for allowing him the opportunity to be here today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT, NOT UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, today in our country, too many families and small businesses are struggling. Unemployment remains high; wages are stagnant; prices for everything from gas to groceries are rising faster than paychecks. The middle class is getting squeezed, and the policies from this administration have not worked.

Five years after the President took office, many Americans are still asking the question, Where are the jobs? Unfortunately, instead of helping to create jobs, the President is focused on making it easier to live without one. The House is focused on making it easier to find a job, to break the status quo, not to sustain it. We have passed dozens of bills that are sitting over in the Senate. Our focus is on ending this stagnation.

The President says he wants to make this a year of action. Sounds good to me. He can start by calling on the leaders over in the Senate to pass our jobs bills. He can start by approving the Keystone pipeline and the tens of thousands of jobs it will create. He can start by leading on trade promotion authority that will help employers and provide more employment in our country. And he can start by working with us on education and skills training to give people more opportunities.

Let’s make this a year of bipartisan action. I am sure the American people would welcome it.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. SWALWELL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize January as National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month.

As unbelievable as it may sound, it is estimated that 20.9 million people were victims of some form of forced labor, including trafficking, in 2012. Most of these victims, sadly, were women and children. While we may believe or hope that this is happening across oceans, it is actually occurring randomly across the East Bay. I saw this firsthand when I worked for 7 years as a prosecutor in the Alameda County District Attorney’s Office, mostly with victims who were, too often, young teenage girls.

We cannot sit by as millions of people are exploited in this way—denigrated, demeaned, and disparaged. It is in this month that we recommit ourselves to ending these horrors of slavery and human trafficking once and for all.

My home county of Alameda, under the direction of District Attorney Nancy O’Malley, is doing its part. They run a coordinated effort called H.E.A.T. Watch to fight trafficking. In fact, District Attorney O’Malley recently announced a massive public relations campaign to draw attention to this issue and help victims. I have one of the posters, and I hope people will call (510) 645-5888 if they suspect trafficking is happening. With their hard work and that of people around the world, we can bring trafficking to an end.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. MULLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Dream. Our country is the land of entrepreneurs. We get up every morning, put our boots on, and go to work. Americans should have the opportunity to have a good job and a good life rather than develop a life of dependency on unemployment.

As a business owner, I don’t want my company to simply maintain the status
However, Morgan’s physical limitations have in no way hindered his goal of becoming a police officer. When the Covington Georgia Police Department heard of Morgan’s dreams, they sprang into action, swearing him in as a police officer. And on December 17, 2012, the town of Covington celebrated Officer Morgan Day, and Morgan Steward was cheered on as he fought crime and captured the “bad guys” during Covington’s annual Christmas parade. Morgan even teamed up with basketball star Shaquille O’Neal to rescue a cat from a tree.

On behalf of the United States Congress, I commend Officer Morgan for his service as a police officer, and thank him for the strong example that he sets for all those who face medical and physical hardships.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mrs. BEATTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge our Republican leadership to immediately renew the emergency unemployment insurance that expired December 28. It affects 1.3 million families. Failing to extend the emergency unemployment insurance will cost the economy some 240,000 jobs this month.

You see, I believe you can extend the emergency unemployment insurance and grow the economy at the same time. These families depend on it to put a roof over their head, to feed and take care of their families. In my district in Ohio, there are 26,000 individuals unemployed. I say let’s work together as Democrats and Republicans and make a difference for the families who count on us.

DEMOCRATS ARE THREATENING THE AMERICAN DREAM

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, in a recent Washington Times op-ed, David Keene writes:

Lengthy unemployment benefits that actually encourage people to drop out of the workforce and minimum-wage laws that make it difficult for the young and poor to reach for the first step on the ladder of success are, like the rhetoric of progressive populists, attacks on the American Dream.

The most recent jobs report provides no certainty that our economy is on its way to a full, healthy recovery. The unemployment rate continues to drop simply because people are discouraged and have given up the search for a job. The American people are resilient, hardworking, and need limited government. The President and Washington Democrats must support Big Government, which destroys jobs and undermines the ability of small businesses to grow.

MARCH FOR LIFE

(Mr. POMPEO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POMPEO. Madam Speaker, I serve on the House Intelligence Committee, where I spend time trying to figure out how to keep America safe, and on the Energy and Commerce Committee, where I think about how to keep America free.

Today, I want to talk about how American law and our Constitution treats the least amongst us—the unborn.

PROTECTING WORKING AMERICAN FAMILIES

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of tens of thousands of my fellow Texans, the working poor and the unemployed, whom our economic recovery is leaving behind.

Blessed with ample resources, many of our Nation’s leading companies and universities, and a “can do” attitude, Texas has been America’s leader in job creation and economic growth for the past decade.

Unfortunately, this economic success has not reached all Texans. Last year, the Labor Department announced that over 450,000 Texans earn at or below the Federal minimum wage, more than any other State in the country.

Nationally, 3.6 million Americans earn at or below minimum wage at $7.25 an hour. This is just over $15,000 for someone working 40 hours a week for a full year, or more than $4,400 below the poverty line for a family of three.

These aren’t just kids in high school or college earning minimum wage. Less than a quarter of the minimum wage workers are teenagers and nearly 40 percent are over the age of 30. This is simply not right. Nobody, no matter the city or State, can survive, let alone raise a family, on $15,000.

Madam Speaker, it is time for the economic recovery to benefit all Americans, not just the fortunate. Too many of our friends and neighbors are being left behind, and I call on this Chamber to bring up legislation that would increase the minimum wage and renew critical emergency unemployment benefits.
Ultimately, our Nation will be judged not by how we treat the most powerful, but by the most powerless. The 41st anniversary of ROE v. WADE will be marked next week. There will be a big march here in Washington, D.C. Since 1973, ROE v. WADE came down, 57 million children have lost their lives since then. This genocide of unborn Americans must stop. Congress should respect and defend innocent human life.

An increasing majority of Americans do not believe abortion should be legal for any reason. Abortion during pregnancy. Yet, the U.S. stands with the governments of North Korea and China in refusing to restrict abortion, even up to the moment of birth.

This House, on a bipartisan vote last year, voted to acknowledge the overwhelming scientific evidence that an unborn child, being aborted after 20 weeks in the womb, experiences pain. It is past time for our colleagues in the Senate to join us in standing up for the innocent by passing the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.

NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Madam Speaker, it has been over 40 years since the Supreme Court decided ROE v. WADE, affirming a woman’s constitutional right to make her own health care decisions.

In 2012, campaigns across the country, including mine and that of the Presidency, were fought and won on this issue. Yet, here we are again. H.R. 7, a bill being considered by the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee, is a shameful attempt to deny a woman a right given to her under our Constitution in pursuit of an ideology that has been repeatedly rejected by the American people.

Madam Speaker, that this House would even consider a bill that would require a woman to prove to the IRS that she was raped or the victim of incest in order to have access to affordable health care is beneath the dignity of this body. It is beyond my comprehension, it is reprehensible.

RECLAIM THE AMERICAN DREAM

(Mr. STEWART asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STEWART. Madam Speaker, here we are, entering the sixth year of the Obama Administration, and we have reached a new milestone. It is a shameful and discouraging milestone that directly affects the lives of every working American family.

After 7 straight years of decline, this great Nation has fallen out of the top 10 most economically free nations.

The United States of America, the Nation that invented and created the world’s greatest middle class, the Nation that taught the world the meaning of free enterprise, the Nation that figured out how to grow a greater economic freedom leads to greater individual growth, economic growth, social stability, personal opportunity, has now fallen behind such economic powerhouse as Denmark and Chile and Estonia in economic freedom.

We all pay the price. Every American family.

Why are we doing this to our children?

I hope and I pray that we can reclaim the American Dream before it is too late.

EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, extending Federal unemployment insurance will create between 200,000 and 250,000 jobs this year alone and boost GDP by 0.2 percentage points, according to a new report just issued by the Joint Economic Committee Democrats.

For every dollar we invest in unemployment insurance, we get back almost 2 in economic activity. That is a great return everyone from Main Street to Wall Street should be able to agree on.

The JEC Democrats report also found that unemployment insurance is one of the most effective tools that we have to keep families out of poverty. Last year alone, the program kept nearly 2.5 million people, including 600,000 children, out of poverty.

Allowing Federal unemployment insurance to expire is not only wrong on a moral level because it pulls the rug out from under some of our neediest people, it is also an absolutely terrible investment decision for our country’s economy.

I urge my fellow Democrats and Republicans to extend unemployment insurance.

OBAMACARE DATA

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, the administration reported this week that they have fallen far short of their goal for signing young, healthy Americans up for new ObamCare plans.

Ever since the failure of healthcare.gov to launch properly, the administration has downplayed the importance of enrolling their goal of 7 million Americans in exchange plans. All the recent talk has been about how much more important it is to have a mix of older, sicker Americans than younger, healthier Americans.

Now we come to find out that this younger cohort only makes up 24 percent of enrollees. That is 15 percentage points below their goal.

The definition of success keeps changing. That is exactly why we need Representative Terry’s bill to require HHS to give Congress and the American people solid data. We cannot trust
officials who keep moving the goalpost and keep assuring us that everything is fine when in reality it keeps failing.

It is time we remove the rose-colored glasses and get to the facts.

WOMEN AND THE SHRIVER REPORT

(Ms. KUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, one of the most common stories I hear from my constituents is the struggle to survive from paycheck to paycheck and to support their families.

Maria Shriver’s new report detailing the economic challenges for women in America is in the news this week, and its findings are shocking.

We face the alarming reality that one in three women either live in poverty or are right on the brink. Two-thirds of the primary or co-breadwinners in American families are women, yet women earn just 77 cents for every dollar earned by men performing the same jobs.

Ensuring that men and women receive equal pay for equal work isn’t just a matter of fairness; it is a matter of economic necessity. Especially in these tough economic times, smaller paychecks and lack of paid family leave for women make it harder for mothers to support their families, purchase health care, send their kids to college, and save for retirement.

Congress must take the next step and institute new policies that support women and their families.

As a Nation, we can and must do better.

POLARIS PROJECT, CINDY MCCAIN, AND CLEAR CHANNEL—SUPER TEAM TO FIGHT TRAFFICKING

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, modern day slavery of children will not end without public awareness.

So in conjunction with the Polaris Project and Cindy McCain, Clear Channel is donating billboard space around Phoenix to inform the people of Arizona of the despicable crime of human trafficking.

Human trafficking increases around major sporting events such as the Super Bowl. New Jersey is getting ready for this year’s Super Bowl by doing all they can to fight human trafficking.

Arizona is working to bring awareness a year before their Super Bowl.

Human sex slavery happens right here in America. Until we acknowledge the fact that young girls are being sold on our streets, this despicable crime will continue.

I commend Clear Channel and activists and organizations, like Cindy McCain and the Polaris Project, in their fight against human trafficking.

We need to rescue the victims and put the slave traders and their cohorts in crime, the child abusing consumers, behind bars.

And that’s just the way it is.

PREVENTING NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN IRAN

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, the recent developments in our diplomatic efforts to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons have been among the most promising in history.

In the interim, Iran has agreed to stop enriching uranium above the necessary level for energy production, dilute its existing stockpile, and allow unprecedented access to its nuclear facilities.

During the next 6 months, the administration and the international community will continue working toward a more comprehensive, verifiable agreement that enforces prevention and advances peace in the region. Already there are devastating consequences for Iran if it does not comply with the agreement.

The progress achieved thus far demonstrates that diplomacy is working. Congressional action now could jeopardize that progress, undermine the diplomatic process, and weaken our Nation’s position in future negotiations.

As an American first, but also as a Jewish American, I strongly support Israel’s security and our Nation’s commitment to preventing Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons.

I also fully support advancing peace and stability in the Middle East through diplomacy whenever possible.

Madam Speaker, we are in the midst of a historic opportunity to prevent nuclear proliferation in Iran, but it is fragile. Congressional interference at such a sensitive time is a high-risk, no-reward proposition.
JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VEASEY. Madam Speaker, as we continue on our economic recovery and debate about raising the minimum wage for hardworking Americans, I want to talk today about raising the standard of living for women in America.

According to the latest BLS report, the monthly job gains were filled entirely by women in our country. This may seem like great news, but please understand that women’s recent gains have been concentrated in low-wage sectors, like retail or hospitality. Women still tend to be driven away from the manufacturing sector, which, on average, pays 17 percent higher than non-manufacturing jobs. As a result, the pay gap between women and men in our country continues to be an issue.

Before Republicans deny an extension of unemployment benefits to job-seeking women everywhere, we need to take a multi-faceted, bipartisan approach to solving the pay and job discrepancies. This includes increasing access to STEM education for women and getting them more interested in manufacturing careers. We have a manufacturing gap in this country that needs to be filled, and women can help do it.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI’S DONNA SHALALA

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to recognize Donna Shalala, the former Secretary of Health and Human Services and the president of my alma mater, the University of Miami.

President Shalala is the recipient of the Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award. This award has gone to a community college professor. Dr. Green’s vitae is too extensive to list here. But, for those of you who have not attended a community college, Dr. Green is proud to have him as a friend, a colleague, and a constituent in District One.

CONGRATULATIONS, DR. MICHAEL S. GREEN

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today with pride and pleasure to congratulate Dr. Michael S. Green, professor of history at the College of Southern Nevada in Las Vegas, on his recent selection as the recipient of the American Historical Association’s 2013 Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award.

The AHA, which is the leading professional organization in the country dedicated to the study and testing of history, awards this prize only once a year to recognize outstanding teaching and advocacy for history. This is the first time ever that this prestigious award has gone to a community college professor. Dr. Green’s vitae is too extensive and impressive to be described in 1 minute, so I will include additional information in my extended remarks for the RECORD.

Meantime, let me just say that I can imagine no one more deserving of this award. I commend Dr. Green for this distinction, and I am proud to have him as a friend, a colleague, and a constituent in District One.

CONGRESS MUST EXTEND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Ms. EDWARDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor of H.R. 3824, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act.

It is unencumbered; it is unconditional; and we could put that on the floor today to extend unemployment benefits for all of those Americans—1.3 million of them—who lost their unemployment benefits as of December 28. In the couple of weeks since then, another 216,700 Americans have also lost their unemployment benefits. We are talking about a modest benefit here. Madam Speaker, H.R. 3824 on the floor today. Americans must be saying, Come on, Congress, get your act together, and pass an extended unemployment bill.

FLEET AND CLIMATE

(Mr. HUFFMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, improving the fuel efficiency of our cars and trucks is one of the most important things that we can do to fight climate change.

Thanks to an executive order signed by President Obama, the Federal vehicle fleet is becoming more efficient. By 2020, it will reduce petroleum use by 30 percent, saving money and cleaning the air.

But the United States Postal Service, which owns and operates the world’s largest civilian fleet, is exempt from this critical effort; and it is headed in the wrong direction on fossil fuel consumption as 141,000 of their vehicles, nearly three-quarters of their delivery fleet, are aging Grumman LLVs, the old mail truck that we see in our neighborhoods every day. Most get less than 10 miles to the gallon, and they are reaching the end of their operational life span. To save money and cut emissions, the postal service desperately needs a modern, efficient fleet.

That is why I am introducing the FLEET Act, the Federal Leadership in Energy Efficient Transportation, in order to close the fuel efficiency gap between the postal service and other modern, fuel-efficient fleets. A quarter of our Nation’s greenhouse gas emissions are emitted from the transportation sector. It is time to take our worst fleet and make it into our best fleet.

BIOFUELS SHOULD BE A NATIONAL PRIORITY

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the Environmental Protection Agency’s recent proposal to lower the number of biofuels in our gasoline. Every year, the EPA is required to provide guidelines to oil refineries on the number of biofuels to blend into the fuel we pump into our vehicles. While the EPA has the authority to reduce the number of biofuels, it never has before.

Lowering the number of biofuels simply defies common sense. This isn’t just a proposal that will hurt Illinois’ rural farmers or our communities in the rural areas, but the economy at large in my home State. It also builds a brick wall in the middle of our Nation’s path toward energy independence. It threatens to drive up prices at the gasoline pump, and it risks jobs in an industry that really offers real promise.

The administration’s proposal doesn’t even maintain the status quo—it moves us backward—and I see that as unacceptable. I am proud to lead a
bipartisan effort with Congresswoman Kristi Noem in urging the EPA to revise its proposal because if energy independence is a national priority, then so, too, should be biofuels.

Providing for Consideration of Senate Amendments to H.R. 3547, Space Launch Liability Indemnification Act; Providing for Procedings during the Period from January 17, 2014, Through January 24, 2014; and for Other Purposes

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 458 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 458

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order from the Speaker to table the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014, with the Senate amendments thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a single motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee that the House (1) concur in the Senate amendment to the title and (2) concur in the Senate amendment to the text with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 113-32 in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate. The Senate amendments and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

Sec. 2. Upon adoption of the motion specified in the first section of this resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 74 shall be considered as adopted.

Sec. 3. The chair of the Committee on Appropriations may request airmail delivery of the Congresional Record not later than January 16, 2014, such material as he may deem explanatory of the Senate amendments and the motion specified in this section.

Sec. 4. On any legislative day during the period from January 17, 2014, through January 24, 2014:

(a) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and

(b) the Chair may, at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

Sec. 5. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Worcester, Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern), my colleague and friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule for the consideration of H.R. 3547. The rule authorizes the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to offer a motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment with the House amendment consisting of the text of the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations bill.

The rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations. Additionally, the rule conforms the title to the content of the bill by providing for the passage of an enrollment correction after the adoption of Chairman Rogers’ motion.

Lastly, Madam Speaker, the rule provides floor management tools to be used during next week’s recess.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend my good friends Chairman Rogers and Ranking Member Lowey for bringing to this House a bipartisan bill that brings to a close the fiscal year 2014 appropriations process while maintaining the Republican commitment to fiscal responsibility.

Since Republicans took control of the House, we have cut discretionary spending 4 years in a row—the first time since the Korean War. At the same time, this bill provides no new funding for the Affordable Care Act and also includes a pension fix for medically retired military personnel and survivors benefit plan annuitants. While there is still work to be done to ensure that we honor the service of our veterans and military retirees, this is a good, bipartisan first step.

Madam Speaker, I know many of my friends here voted against the Ryan-Murray compromise budget, and they voted against the fiscal cliff deal of 2011. However, look at where these pieces of legislation have brought us. We have cut discretionary spending 4 years in a row, to a level $164 billion below the fiscal year 2008 level, the last year of the Bush Presidency. That is a feat to be commended. We have dealt with tax expenditures, in part, as a portion of the fiscal cliff deal. Yet, despite all that, we still have not been able to close over $600 billion of our annual budget deficit.

Madam Speaker, discretionary spending has paid more than its fair share in dealing with our budget deficit. Entitlements such as Medicare and Medicaid spending and other mandatory programs must be reformed in order to put us on a path to a balanced budget. With the passage of this omnibus, which releases us from the threat of a government shutdown, we are showing the American people that we actually are capable of working in a bipartisan manner. I hope in the future we can work to capitalize on our bipartisan success and bring America’s bloated debt and deficit under control.

Madam Speaker, passing this rule and this omnibus spending bill is the responsible thing to do. It is the thoughtful thing to do. As opposed to lurching from crisis to crisis, this omnibus is carefully crafted over a period of many months. And it sets priorities, controls spending, and reasserts congressional authority over the appropriations process far more effectively than yet another continuing resolution ever could.

Many of our colleagues have not seen regular order in the appropriations process. And, sadly, until the Senate is able to pass bills and conference together, I think we will be forced into relying on omnibuses in the future. But this is not a continuing resolution. The Ryan-Murray agreement gives us a reasonable foundation for our work in fiscal year 2015.

With that, I urge support of the rule and the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGovern. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Cole), for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. McGovern asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. McGovern. Madam Speaker, what we have before us can be described—very charitably—as a mixed bag. This is a 1,500-page bill that nobody has actually read. This is, by the way, two-sided. It came before the Rules Committee less than 24 hours after it was filed. Because of this rule the process used to create the bill, no Member, Republican or Democrat, will have the opportunity to amend it or change it in any way.

To top it all off, the legislative vehicle that the Republican leadership is using to rocket this bill over to the Senate is H.R. 3547, the Space Launch Liability Indemnification Act. No wonder the American people think Congress is living on another planet.

When people talk about regular order, this ain’t it.

But we are where we are. And I do want to thank Chairman Rogers, Ranking Member Lowey, and the House and Senate appropriators for their hard work in putting the underlying omnibus appropriations bill together.

I will support this bill, very reluctantly, because the alternative is far worse—yet another Republican shutdown of the government, yet another mindless and economically devastating and politically motivated mess, yet another attempt by congressional Republicans to damage an economy still
struggling to recover from the worst recession in our lifetimes. So, yes, I will vote for the bill, but we need to curb our enthusiasm. The numbers in this bill are awful. They may be slightly less awful than the Republican sequester numbers, but they are still alarming.

Fewer kids will be cut from Head Start, but we are nowhere near meeting our educational needs. More funds will be provided for critical medical research but not enough. There will be more funding for LIHEAP for our cities and towns and for antihunger programs. While it begins to undo the sequester, it does so for only 2 years. We need to get rid of it forever—permanently.

With this bill, we are waist-deep instead of neck-deep in manure. Hooray, I guess.

But more importantly, Madam Speaker, what is missing from this bill or the Republican leadership's agenda is any acknowledgment of the immediate problem of millions of people who are losing their long-term unemployment benefits.

On December 28, 1.3 million unemployed Americans saw their long-term unemployment insurance expire, including more than 58,000 in Massachusetts. Since then, unemployment insurance has expired for an additional 72,000 more Americans each week. Yet the Republicans continue to do nothing.

Let me remind my colleagues how we got here.

After a difficult economic period in the early nineties and prolonged budget fights, President Clinton left us with a budget surplus, a surplus that was then squandered through unpaid-for wars and reckless tax cuts championed by President Bush and the Republican Congress. The Clinton surplus turned into a then-record deficit that was exacerbated by the global recession that started at the end of the Bush administration.

Six years after President Bush left office, we still have an unacceptable level of unemployment and an economy that is getting better for some while, at the same time, leaving many behind. And that is where unemployment insurance comes in.

This program is a lifeline for millions of people who lost their jobs—for most, because of the recession and not because of any issues regarding job performance. Unemployment insurance helps millions of families pay their bills and put food on their tables, things they could do if they had jobs, but they can’t because they are unemployed.

Yet Republicans in the Senate continue to filibuster a bill to extend unemployment insurance, and the House Republican leadership refuses even to consider any bill. We can’t even get a bill on this floor so that Members of both sides of the aisle can have a chance to express their views. It is shameful, it is unconscionable, and it hurts those who are struggling.

Madam Speaker, this isn’t about some abstract piece of Federal policy. This is about the lives of our own citizens. It is about our neighbors who are simply trying to get by. It is about people who are trying to work but need help until they find a new job. They deserve a hell of a lot better than they are getting from this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule that will allow the House to hold a vote on a clean, 3-month unemployment insurance extension. This has been introduced by my colleague from Massachusetts. Congress doesn’t act, over 18 million Americans will be denied the vital relief that they so greatly depend upon.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the previous question along with an extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? There was no objection.

Mr. McGovern. Madam Speaker, I will again, before this debate is over, remind my colleagues to vote “no” and defeat the previous question.

Let me just close, again, by saying we need to move this process forward. I expect that that is what this omnibus will do. But we are about to leave for a break, starting tomorrow, one of the many breaks that the Republican leadership constantly gives us. So we are about to leave town, and meanwhile all these millions of Americans who are depending on us to help them get through this difficult time are just going to be left alone. We are going to turn our backs on them. That is, to me, unconscionable.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand with us and defeat the previous question so we can deal with this issue of unemployment insurance.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Cole. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds just to respond to my friend.

I want to thank my friend for his support of what is a bipartisan bill, a bill for which the President of the United States also issued a statement of support. We appreciate that. I would suggest that we are actually doing what my friend quite often suggested we do in a bipartisan manner and arrive at a common solution.

I would add one thing to my friend’s description of the 1990s. We ought to give a little bit of credit to the Republican majority who actually voted for those agreements—when most Democrats did not—that balanced the budget, and particularly Speaker Gingrich, because, with all due respect to President Clinton, he never once submitted a balanced budget.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. Bishop), my good friend, a colleague from the Rules Committee and a classmate. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I rise to engage in a colloquy with Agriculture Committee chairman Lucas of Oklahoma and Interior Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Calvert of California regarding the issue of Federal land ownership and Payments in Lieu of Taxes, commonly known as PILT.

PILT is a program for counties all across America that have federally owned lands within their boundaries. Counties in every state, except Rhode Island, benefit from this program first established in 1979. PILT helps to offset the loss of property tax revenues caused by the presence of Federal land. The Federal Government is the largest property owner in the country and PILT fulfills the Federal Government’s obligation to local communities where their ownership presence is the greatest.

One out of every 3 acres in our country is federally owned. As you can see from the map, most of this land is concentrated in the West. Counties with Federal land in their jurisdictions are denied property tax revenues typical of communities with privately owned land. The diminished tax base hinders rural communities from fulfilling some of their most basic functions, such as education and public safety.

PILT’s previous funding has expired, and now we are in a situation where we have been forced into finding a new source. We were pleased yesterday when the Speaker and majority leader pledged their support to the Western Caucus that qualified counties would receive 2014 funding.

Subcommittee Chairman Calvert, as we continue to work on 2014 funding matters, it seems apparent that funding for PILT will be included in another important legislative vehicle in the future. Is that your understanding? I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. Calvert. The gentleman is correct. PILT has been a mandatory program under the jurisdiction of authorizing committees since fiscal year 2008. Fiscal year 2007 was the last year that PILT was funded with discretionary funds. In fact, funding for PILT last year was provided within the MAP–21 transportation bill.

Had PILT funding been provided in the Interior division of the omnibus, we would have been able to adequately address other critical issues important to the western Members.
PILT is very important to my own State of California, which is the largest recipient of PILT payments, with over $41 million received in fiscal year 2013. Like my good friend, I am absolutely committed to securing PILT funding for rural communities across America. It is my understanding that Chairman Lucas has agreed to carry PILT funding in the farm bill in the conference report. Chairman Lucas, do you concur? The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. COLE. I yield my friend an additional 2 minutes. Mr. LUCAS. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma. Mr. LUCAS. Yes, Mr. CAlVERT, I do. I have already had a conversation with Chairwoman Stabenow, who is a strong supporter of PILT funding, as well as Chairman Hastings of the House Natural Resources Committee, whose committee oversees the program. I also have the backing of House Republican leadership. I could tell both that it is my intention to provide funding for PILT in the final conference committee agreement on the farm bill. I am very much aware of the importance of this program for rural communities across America in providing funding for necessary functions like police, education, and infrastructure. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss this important issue, and I look forward to working with you on this in the very near future. Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Thank you. Mr. McGovern. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Levin), the ranking member on the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. LEVIN. Thank you. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks. Mr. LEVIN. Thank you to the gentleman for yielding. More than 1.5 million long-term unemployed have now been cut off unemployment insurance with the expiration of the Federal program, thrown out of work through no fault of their own, and desperately, desperately looking for a job. They are powerless and, to many in Washington, they are nameless, only a number. So those who use this extended this lifeline of unemployment insurance can talk about their compassion, but rather than meeting and talking with Americans searching for work, they are throwing them to the wolves, whether of hunger, helplessness or even homelessness. We, I promise everybody, will strive to help change that. When I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Waters), I yield my friend to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Waters), who is the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee, while this agreement is an improvement over the harmful sequester, it fails to adequately fund Wall Street's cops, shortchanges many housing programs, and ignores the global economy. Finally, Republican isolationists have excluded the International Monetary Fund reform package. Democrats and businesses agree a well-equipped IMF that leverages billions of global dollars is in our national interest. Despite these concerns, we must pass this bill. Reluctantly, I support this bill. We have to stop the sequester and prevent another government shutdown. Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time. Mr. McGovern. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. Swalwell) for a unanimous consent request. Mr. Swalwell of California. Madam Speaker, I yield unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855, and counting, workers in my home State of California. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is advised that all time has been yielded for purposes of debate only. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request? Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained. Mr. McGovern. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KilDee) for a unanimous consent request. Mr. KilDee of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans' refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 49,965 workers in Michigan. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request? Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained. Mr. McGovern. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Tonko) for a unanimous consent request.
Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republican majority’s refusal to extend unemployment benefits that would protect 137,315 workers in my home State of New York, and that number is growing as we speak.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republican leadership’s refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 137,315 workers in my home State of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 19,285 workers in Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. Titus) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. TARR) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. TARR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to extend unemployment benefits that protect 19,285 workers in Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGLE) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. ENGLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 137,315 workers in my home State of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 19,285 workers in Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. COLE) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTELLE) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. SHEA-PORTELLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republican leadership’s refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect unemployed workers in my State of New Hampshire.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HORSFORD) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect 238,855 workers in California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment insurance benefits that protect 238,855 workers in the great State of Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republican’s refusal to extend unemployment insurance that protects 238,855 workers in California who lost their job through no fault of their own, and who actively seek work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?
Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS) for a unanimous consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. First, the Chair would advise Members that even though a unanimous consent request to consider a measure is not entertained, embelishments accompanying such request constitute debate and will become an imposition on the member who yielded for that purpose.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring to this floor H.R. 3824 to extend unemployment benefits that protect families in the San Fernando Valley of which I represent. These individuals deserve the right to eat and should not be tossed out on the street and become homeless.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Time will be charged to the gentleman from Massachusetts for the last request.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that would protect more than 80,000 Floridian job seekers in my home State of Florida.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MALONEY) for a unanimous consent request.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the majority’s refusal to extend unemployment benefits to some of our Nation’s neediest families, including 137,315 workers in the great State of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlemn from California (Ms. BROWNLEY) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect nearly 239,000 workers in the great State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. My good friend from the other side of the aisle clearly hasn’t dealt with a lot of Native Americans, where the answer is normally pretty much the same. So, Madam Speaker, I do not yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring forward H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans’ unreasonable refusal to extend the unemployment insurance which, in my State, would benefit some 62,900 workers in search of work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield for purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mr. COLE. No, Madam Speaker, I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend for giving me the opportunity to renew so many acquaintances with my good friends on the other side and make some new ones. So I appreciate that.

I want to reiterate my earlier announcement that all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only, and we are not yielding for any other purpose.

I would like to make the point that this legislation is genuinely bipartisan. The legislation that my friends have asked for consideration was not within the scope of consideration of this legislation. I have no doubt we are going to deal with in the Senate right now, but it is simply not appropriate, in my opinion, to bring it into this debate, particularly since we are under time constraints. Were we to fail to pass this rule and the underlying legislation in a timely fashion, we would risk a government shutdown, which I know my friends on the other side of the aisle want to avoid as much as we do.

So, with that, I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me just say to my colleague from Oklahoma, we are not asking to amend this bill. We are asking for the right to be able to bring up a bill that would extend unemployment insurance.

Let’s be clear so everybody understands this. The majority, if they agreed, could allow us to bring this up at any time. We could have this debate right after we pass the omnibus. So there is absolutely no reason at all times, Madam Speaker, that we shouldn’t have the right to be able to debate the issue of extending unemployment insurance to millions of our fellow citizens who are looking to us for help.

It is very challenging during these economically difficult times to be able to find employment, and we have many of our citizens who have tried but have been unsuccessful in finding employment. They ought to be able to support their families through this difficult time. All we are asking for is the right to be able to bring up and vote on it. We are not talking about delaying passing the omnibus bill. We are talking about unemployment insurance.
are talking about doing our job and not skipping town and going home for a week while people who are unemployed and have lost their benefits have nothing.

With that, Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNY), whose legislation we could bring up, if we were to defeat the previous question, to extend unemployment insurance for the millions of Americans that have been impacted.

Mr. TIERNY. Madam Speaker, some 1.3 million workers have lost their jobless benefits as of December 28. That number grows by an estimated 72,000 more a week. In my home State of Massachusetts, alone, some 62,915 families have been adversely impacted, and that includes 20,000 veterans.

We can hear the urgency of families who have exhausted every avenue, have exhausted the savings, the generosity of family and friends, even as they look for work. We know that millions have been cut out of work for 27 weeks or longer. They have about a 12 percent chance of finding a new job in any given month. There are still not enough jobs to go around, almost three unemployment benefits per every opening. That is worse than the ratio at any point during the 2001 recession.

If the fate of individuals doesn’t move the Members of this Chamber, perhaps a look at the economy would. For every 100,000 unemployment insurance, the economic impact is a positive $1.52. That is money with which to buy essentials and services and products of our local and small businesses, who greatly need that demand.

Seventeen times over the last decade or so we have extended benefits in a bipartisan manner. Fourteen of those times were bipartisan in nature, and five of those were under the administration of George W. Bush.

The recession is now the need is critical. I have introduced, Madam Speaker, the responsible legislation, entitled the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act, H.R. 3824. It has over 140 cosponsors already, even though it has been filed only a matter of days. Speaker BOEHNER should bring this bill to the floor immediately for a vote. Let us act now and extend it for 3 months, and help our neighbors help themselves as we help our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to remind my good friend that this legislation is comparable, and this is actually under consideration in the United States Senate right now. Frankly, my friends on the other side of the aisle control the majority there. I would also like to remind them that when the President first raised this issue about a week before the end of the year, the Speaker said, if you will help us find a way to pay for it, we will consider it. So far I don’t recall that that offer has been taken up in any serious way by anybody.

The cost of this is extraordinary: $25 billion over a year; a temporary 3-month extension would cost between 7 and 8. We are trying to deal with what have been, really, deficits that have been extraordinary. This program has been extended for 5 years.

Again, we would love to continue our dialogue on this matter. We hope something productive happens in the United States Senate. For now I am going to keep the focus where it belongs. That is on this omnibus spending bill, which is a bipartisan accomplishment, which the President has urged us to pass, which I know many of my friends on the other side also favor.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, before I yield to the next speaker on our side, I think it is important to point out that, yeah, the Democrats do control the majority in the Senate, but a majority of Republicans right now are filibustering consideration of extending unemployment insurance, led by MITCH MCCONNELL, the Republican minority leader.

Maybe rather than waiting for them we can show some leadership here and demonstrate to these millions of Americans that we care. That is that somebody cares; that we are not just going to let them just dangle and be without any kind of compensation during these difficult times; that we are going to step up to the plate and do our job. That we understand that the economy is still going through hard times and that there is a need to extend this benefit.

I don’t know how we can just turn our backs on these people who are struggling. I mean, our job here is to help people, not to ignore their problems, not to turn a cold shoulder when they fall on difficult times. We all know we are emerging from one of the worst economic crises in our lifetime. These aren’t normal times. So we ought to be there to provide some help. Let us show them a little compassion. I don’t think that that is unreasonable. I don’t care what your ideology is. We ought to not turn our backs on those who are unemployed in this country.

With that, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada, (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the rule that passes an omnibus bill that will prevent a government shutdown and will provide a firm foundation for our economy that both sides and the President of the United States have agreed is the right thing to do for the country.

You usually make progress one step at a time. It seems to me that is an important step and a step we ought to make today by passing the rule and the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Oklahoma’s comments, and I appreciate his expressing the frustration of the minority in the Senate not being able to express themselves, to be heard. I feel that same frustration here because we have now just completed a year in which I think that there have been their rent, to pay their food and other critical bills.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The unemployment rate then was 6 percent. It is much higher now. That Congress voted 416-4 to extend unemployment benefits, and under George W. Bush they did it five times. They didn’t ask for one pay-for because it was important for the American public.

It is time for us to do the right thing on behalf of 1.4 million Americans.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I want to remind my friends—and I have no doubt about my friend’s compassion, I genuinely do not. We have the opportunity to serve together on the Rules Committee. I would argue the compassionate thing to do here would be actually to start creating jobs.

This recession ended in 2009. It has been a lot of years. We have 140 pieces of legislation stacked up in the United States Senate waiting for the Senate to act on that we think would generate jobs, everything from Keystone pipeline enhanced transmission. There is a disagreement, but I think if the Senate would act proactively we would actually do what I know we both want to do and create jobs.

The other thing I would suggest, I have some sympathy with my friends on the other side of the rotunda in my party. They have not been allowed to present any of their ideas or any of their amendments on the floor. I think they would probably be better off if they had the opportunity to serve together on the Rules Committee. I would argue the compassionate thing to do here would be actually to start creating jobs.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HORSFORD. They need our assistance in these difficult times, and we cannot let them down.”

On December 14, 2002, in his weekly radio address, then-President George W. Bush scolded Congress for failing to extend unemployment insurance benefits. He said: “These Americans rely on their unemployment benefits to pay for their rent, to pay their food and other critical bills.”
At this point, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, the low level of funding in the omnibus bill for the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is a far cry from meeting the needs of our country. Nevertheless, I will support the bill because this compromised measure does make important improvements in health promotion, medical research, Head Start, and Job Corps.

I commend Ranking Members LOWEY, DeLAURO, and their staff, who passionately fought to protect the programs decimated by sequestration. I am particularly grateful the bill fully funds STOP Act programs so we can continue the progress we have made against the public health crisis of underage drinking. I am pleased it funds newborn screening programs that save the lives of babies with genetic disorders.

Madam Speaker, spending bills are a statement of values and our priorities as Americans. Unfortunately, this bill falls short of truly reflecting those values in critically underfunded programs like Healthy Start and Hispanic-serving institutions.

My hope is that our 2015 appropriations bill will, in fact, reflect our commitment to investing in a better future for all Americans, including the most vulnerable among us.

Far be it from me to debate too much about what goes on in the United States Senate, but I do think it is worth adding for the record that, since July of this year, Republicans in the Senate have been allowed to submit exactly four amendments. So I think we know who holds the world's record in terms of keeping the minority off the floor.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), my distinguished friend, colleague and former chairman on the Interior Committee and the new chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. NUNES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for all your hard work in putting this bill together.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill includes funding for three environmental programs that have shown very little accountability since they were enacted, specifically, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act Restoration Fund, the CALFED Program, and the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund. I remain concerned about the expenditures in these programs and whether they are going to the intended purpose. I urge the committee to conduct an oversight hearing into these programs, and would urge you, Mr. Chairman, perhaps you could contact the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study of these programs run by the Bureau of Reclamation's Mid-Pacific region.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for your work, and I appreciate your willingness and the opportunity to bring accountability, as many of you know, to the challenge that we have in California and the devastation of the drought, but what is wreaking havoc throughout the Valley—which is the breadbasket—we find many times much of this money is not being held accountable and the lack of water that is not being supplied throughout California. We appreciate your work on this.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank both my friends from California for their attention to these issues. We have been discussing these issues with both of you and you continue to take time now, and I look forward to exploring the issues further during a hearing and to working with the Government Accountability Office to provide further oversight on these programs.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am proud to yield to our distinguished minority whip, Mr. HOYER, for a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MALONEY) for yielding.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I commend Ranking Members LOWEY and Ranking Member MALONEY for their tremendous leadership in putting together this compromise budget.

The bill is a step forward. It increases funding for many important priorities like housing authority operations and section 8. We have got an affordable-housing crisis in New York City, and these additional resources will help.

The bill also makes important infrastructure investments. It fully funds the President's request of $14.6 million for the Second Avenue Subway in the district I represent.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. MALONEY).
Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect over 72,000 workers in Texas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Oklahoma has not yielded for that purpose. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield 1¼ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, in the last 18 days, nearly 1.5 million Americans have been cut off from their emergency unemployment benefits and tens of thousands more Americans will lose their benefits every week without congressional action.

Yesterday, The Wall Street Journal reported that 2.3 million children live with a long-term unemployed parent, triple the number since the recession started in 2007; and losing unemployment benefits will be devastating to so many of these families. This is unconscionable. And what have my Republican colleagues in the House done to address this issue? Nothing.

Speaker BOEING’s refusal to have a vote to extend emergency unemployment benefits is shortsighted, bad for our economy, and devastating for the 1.5 million Americans who have been cut off from this vital lifeline.

Congress is set to adjourn in 24 hours; and instead of offering a solution to extend emergency unemployment benefits, the speaker is not allowing us to preserve this important assistance and ignore the serious needs of our constituents. It is outrageous that the House of Representatives would leave town again without taking action to renew this critical program to help struggling American families.

I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can bring this important legislative fix to the floor without delay to resolve this problem for our constituents.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that supposedly we are in the 5th year of a recovery that we have extended these extraordinary benefits for 5 years at the cost of hundreds of billions of dollars.

Now, the Speaker has indicated that if our friends, either the administration, our friends on the other side of the aisle, or our friends in the Senate have paid for this extension, he would give it due consideration. So far, it doesn’t appear that such an idea has been forthcoming.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me just remind my colleagues that Republican President George Bush extended unemployment benefits on a multiple occasions, never paid for it; and I don’t recall my friends on the other side of the aisle raising a big to-do over that.

But the bottom line is to simply say that, well, we have extended it multiple times, never paid for it; and that purpose. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, in the last 18 days, nearly 1.5 million Americans have been cut off from their emergency unemployment benefits and tens of thousands more Americans will lose their benefits every week without congressional action.

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Speaker BOEING’s refusal to have a vote to extend emergency unemployment benefits is shortsighted, bad for our economy, and devastating for the 1.5 million Americans who have been cut off from this vital lifeline.

Congress is set to adjourn in 24 hours; and instead of offering a solution to extend emergency unemployment benefits, the speaker is not allowing us to preserve this important assistance and ignore the serious needs of our constituents. It is outrageous that the House of Representatives would leave town again without taking action to renew this critical program to help struggling American families.

I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can bring this important legislative fix to the floor without delay to resolve this problem for our constituents.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that supposedly we are in the 5th year of a recovery that we have extended these extraordinary benefits for 5 years at the cost of hundreds of billions of dollars.

Now, the Speaker has indicated that if our friends, either the administration, our friends on the other side of the aisle, or our friends in the Senate have paid for this extension, he would give it due consideration. So far, it doesn’t appear that such an idea has been forthcoming.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, let me just remind my colleagues that Republican President George Bush extended unemployment benefits on a multiple occasions, never paid for it; and I don’t recall my friends on the other side of the aisle raising a big to-do over that.

But the bottom line is to simply say that, well, we have extended it multiple times, never paid for it; and that purpose. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield 1¼ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentlelady from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect over 26,000 workers in my state.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

Mr. FATTAH. I thank the gentleman. I want to thank the chair and the ranking member on the House Appropriations Committee.

Madam Speaker, I want to speak in support of the underlying matter, the appropriations bill. There is a lot that I would like to say. I agree that we have made on a number of issues; but I want to, at this moment, talk in particular about the investments we are making in science and innovation.

The World Economic Forum says that the American economy is an innovation-driven economy; and throughout this appropriations bill at NASA, at NIH, in terms of our Federal laboratories and across our whole spectrum of activities including DARPA and others, we are making significant investments.

I want to say that working with Chairman WOLF over the last three bills that we have moved through this floor and through the process, we have launched a high priority research effort on neuroscience or brain research, and we have added to that each year. This bill is no exception. We have worked now in this legislation to internationalize this collaboration in important ways because the U.S. and others have launched similar initiatives in terms of understanding the complexities related to human brain diseases and disorders therein. So I thank the chair and the ranking member.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, could I inquire from my friend if he has any additional speakers.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I do.

Mr. COLE. In that case, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlelady from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for a unanimous consent request.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to bring up H.R. 3824 to end the Republicans’ refusal to extend unemployment benefits that protect over 26,000 workers in my State of Connecticut.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Oklahoma has not yielded for that purpose. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I will be the last speaker on our side.

Mr. COLE. I thank my friend.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, in a few moments, I will offer an amendment to the rule. The amendment is necessary due to a late request submitted by the administration to ensure that the fix for disabled military retirees works as intended. The amendment was fully vetted by the relevant House and Senate committees, majority and minority, and the administration.
Madam Speaker, just to kind of summarize here, my colleagues are being asked to vote on this, over 1,500 pages that nobody has read. And again, coming from the party that talked about reading the bill, I am a little surprised that they wanted to present it this way. But I am urging my colleagues to vote “no” on the rule simply because, under the process that we have before us, nobody has an opportunity to amend anything in this bill or change anything. I am willing to bet that in a week or so we are going to read an article about something that was in here that nobody even knew about, and if they did, they would have wanted it out of the bill. I think they want to say to my Republican friends who have utilized this House of Representatives really is very disappointing—the number of closed rules, the way they have shut down debate, and even the way we have passed the bills. So I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the rule.

At the end of the day, people are going to have to vote for this bill anyway because the alternative is shutting down the government and going back to the sequestration levels which my Republican friends embraced, which were unacceptable—so unacceptable they couldn’t pass a Transportation appropriations bill on this House floor. They couldn’t bring an HHS bill to this floor because the numbers were so unacceptably low that even their own Members couldn’t deal with voting for a bill like that. As far as the underlying bill goes, I think the best that can be said about it is it begins to chip away at sequestration, but the alternative is hurting the economy of this country. We are hurting our local economies. We are hurting the economy of this country. We need to get our priorities straight here. Our job is to stand up for those who are in need. On too many occasions, this Republican-led House has turned its back on those who are most vulnerable.

So I urge my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, to vote “no” on the previous question. This is our only opportunity to get home on a recess to be able to deal with the issue of extending unemployment insurance. Vote “no” on the previous question so we can bring up the extension of unemployment compensation so we can help millions of families in this country who are desperately in need of help. I yield back the balance of my time.

By not extending unemployment benefits, we are not only hurting these families, we are hurting our local economies. They are hurting our local economies. We need to get our priorities straight here. Our job is to stand up for those who are in need. On too many occasions, this Republican-led House has turned its back on those who are most vulnerable.

There is no good to say about the December employment report, which showed that only 74,000 jobs were added last month. But dismal as it was, the report came at an opportune political moment. The numbers rebuff the Republican arguments that jobless benefits need not be renewed, and that the current minimum wage is adequate. At the same time, they underscore the need, only recently raised to the top of the political agenda, to combat poverty and inequality.

The report showed that average monthly job growth in 2013 was 182,000, basically unchanged from the same period last year. The jobless rate last month, from 7 percent in November to 6.7 percent, was a sign of weakness: It mainly reflects a shrinking labor force not new hiring as the share of workers employed or looking for work fell to the lowest level since 1978. That’s a tragic waste of human capital. It would be important to describe the dwindling labor force mainly to retirements or other longterm changes, but most of the decline is due to weak job opportunity. The result is weak labor demand since the Great Recession.

One result is the fact that there are less unemployed who have been unemployed for six or longer has been stubbornly high. In December, it was nearly 38 percent, still higher by far than at any time before the Great Recession, in records going back to 1948.

And yet, nearly 1.3 million of those longterm unemployed had their federal jobless benefits abruptly cut off at the end of last year, after Republicans refused to renew the federal unemployment program in the latest budget deal. Each week the program is not reinstalled, another 72,000 jobless people who otherwise would have qualified for benefits will find there is no longer a federal program to turn to. Worse, in the Senate this week, after a show of willingness to discuss renewing unemployment benefits, Republicans coopted a bill to do just that. They had demanded that a renewal be paid for, but they didn’t like how Democrats proposed to pay for it—cuts to spending at the end of the budget window in 2024 in exchange for relief today.

There was no need to pay for the benefits, which would have such a counterproductive effect—on families, the economy and poverty—that it would be sound to renew them even if the government borrowed to do so. But Republicans would rather criticize President Obama’s handling of the economy than help those left behind.

A similar dynamic is developing around the minimum wage, for a higher one in 2013. In the December jobs report, the average hourly wage for most workers was $20.35. That means that the minimum wage, at $7.25 an hour, is only one-third of the average, rather than one-half, as was the case historically. Raising the wage to $10.10 an hour, as Democrats have proposed, would help to restore the historical relationship. But even that would fall far short of the roughly $17 an hour that workers at the bottom of the wage scale would be earning if increased labor productivity were reflected in workers earning more than one-half, as was the case historically. To add insult to injury, the number of jobs was not renewed, and that it would be sound to renew them even if the government borrowed to do so. But Republicans would rather criticize President Obama’s handling of the economy than help those left behind.

Instead, in the past week, they have introduced ostensibly “antipoverty” ideas, most prominently Senator Ted Cruz’s plan to transform federal safety net programs into state block grants, another of the showpony Republican ideas that also include providing federal funding for corporate domestic spending. Block grants have allowed states to disregard the needs of the least fortunate. The proposal would set back the decade on wages, poverty and inequality.

The December jobs report is telling Congress what it needs to do. Unfortunately, that will not lead to action anytime soon. NEW ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: $400 MILLION DRAINED FROM STATE ECONOMIES IN UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS THIS WEEK ALONE—January 3, 2014
seekers nationwide and state economies, according to a new analysis by Ways and Means Committee Democrats. Unemployment insurance is viewed as a very effective fiscal stimulus because jobless Americans tend to spend their unemployment insurance right away. The analysis spells out how much federal funding each state is going to have in the first run since the emergency Federal Unemployment Compensation program expired. In Illinois, nearly 82,000 people lost an average 312 weekly benefits for a total statewide economic impact of 26 billion. In Ohio, more than 39,000 people lost an average weekly benefit of 312 for a total statewide economic impact of 12 billion.

At 11 a.m. this morning, Ways and Means Ranking Member Sander Levin (D–MI) and Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer (D–MD) will join former Labor, Secretaries Robert Reich and Harvard economist Lawrence Katz in holding a press call to highlight the harmful economic impact that will result if Republicans in Congress don't agree to extend the program.

"In state after state, Americans who have lost their federal unemployment insurance in one fell swoop last week are struggling to get by," said Ways and Means Ranking Member Levin. "Every week that Republicans fail to act tens of thousands of additional long-term unemployed Americans lose this vital lifeline as they look to get back on their feet after the worst recession in generations, and the economy in each state is taking a hit." Mr. Levin and his Democratic colleagues urge the House to extend the program.

Estimates exclude North Carolina, which ended its EUCO-08 program in July 2010. 113th Dep. Office of Unemployment Insurance

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the application of paragraph (4) of such section,' after 'under any other provision of law'; and
(3) in subparagraph (A), by striking 'which is applicable to the House,' and inserting with adjustment under paragraph (2) of section 1401(a) of this title to which the member would have been entitled (but without the application of paragraph (4) of such section), whichever is applicable to the member.'

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 458 OFFERED BY THE HON. JAMES P. MCOVERN, REPRESENTATIVES MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

Sec. 6. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3284) to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order on any question in the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided among and controlled by the chair and each member of the Committee on Ways and Means. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order on any question in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except a motion to recommit without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

Sec. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3284 as specified in Section 6 of this resolution.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule (a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules) opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon re-election of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority’s agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas had appeared to have it.

Mr. MCOVERN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

YEA—195

[Roll No. 19]

ANDREWS (MD) 333
ANDRES (CA) 42
ANDREWS (IN) 125
ANDREWS (MI) 146
ANDREWS (NJ) 379
ANDREWS (NY) 120
ANDREWS (OH) 113
ANDREWS (WI) 13

YNO—1

[Mr. Amash asked why there were no nay votes cast by Republicans on the previous question; Mr. Amash was informed that the nay vote was cast by Mr. Amash.]
The SPEAKER pro tempore. This amendment of the House of Representatives to H.R. 3547 makes further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Murray, one of the clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a joint resolution of the House of Representatives entitled:

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

SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL EXPLANATORY OF THE AMENDMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE TO H.R. 3547

Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 458, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations submitted explanatory material relating to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 3547. The contents of this submission will be published in Book II of this Record.

SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Pursuant to House Resolution 458, I call up the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through
2014, with the Senate amendments thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LeHTINEN). The Clerk will designate the Senate amendments.

Senate amendments: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. LAUNCH LIABILITY EXTENSION.**

Section 501(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2016”.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to provide an extension of liability for commercial space launches.”

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Rogers of Kentucky moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to the title of H.R. 3547 and concur in the Senate amendment to the text of H.R. 3547 with an amendment striking the text of Rules Committee Print 113-32, as modified by section 6 of House Resolution 458, in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendments to the text is as follows:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014”.

**SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. SHORT TITLE.
- Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
- Sec. 3. References.
- Sec. 4. Explanatory Statement.
- Sec. 5. Statement of Appropriations.
- Sec. 6. Text of Motion.
- Sec. 7. Technical Allowance for Estimating Differences.

**APPENDIX A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

**Title I—Agricultural Programs**

Title II—Conservation Programs

Title III—Rural Development Programs

Title IV—Domestic Food Programs

Title V—Foreign Assistance and Related Programs

Title VI—Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration

Title VII—General Provisions

**DIVISION B—COMMERC, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Department of Commerce

Title II—Department of Justice

Title III—Science

Title IV—Related Agencies

**DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Military Personnel

Title II—National Defense

Title III—Science

Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Title V—Defense-wide Management Funds

Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs

Title VII—Related Agencies

**DIVISION D—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Corps of Engineers—Civil

Title II—Department of the Interior

Title III—Department of Energy

Title IV—Independent Agencies

Title V—General Provisions

**DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOME-LAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Department of Homeland Security

**DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Department of the Interior

Title II—Department of Energy

Title III—Related Agencies

Title IV—General Provisions

**DIVISION H—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Department of Labor

Title II—Department of Health and Human Services

Title III—Department of Education

Title IV—Related Agencies

Title V—General Provisions

**DIVISION I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Legislative Branch

Title II—General Provisions

**DIVISION J—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Department of Defense

Title II—Veterans Affairs

Title III—Related Agencies

**DIVISION K—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Department of State

Title II—Agency for International Development

Title III—U.S. Trade Representative

Title IV—General Provisions

**DIVISION L—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

Title I—Department of Transportation

Title II—Department of Housing and Urban Development

Title III—Related Agencies

Title IV—General Provisions

**REFERENCES**

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

**EXPLANATORY STATEMENT**

The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House of Representatives section of the Congressional Record on or before January 15, 2014, by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

**STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS**

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014.

**AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS**

In no event shall designations made in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 be funded (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Appropriations Committees of the House.

**TECHNICAL ALLOWANCE FOR ESTIMATING DIFFERENCES**

If, for fiscal year 2014, new budget authority provided in appropriation Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limit for any category set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 due to estimating differences with the Congressional Budget Office, an adjustment to the discretionary spending limit in such category for fiscal year 2014 shall be made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, but only if the appropriate committee of conference recommends such adjustment.

**LAUNCH LIABILITY EXTENSION**

Section 501(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2016”.

**DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

**TITLE I**

**AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS**

**PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, $537,000,000, of which not to exceed $5,051,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Secretary; not to exceed $998,000 shall be available for the Office of Tribal Relations; not to exceed $2,199,000 shall be available for the Office of Advocacy and Outreach; not to exceed $23,590,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, of which not to exceed $22,766,000 shall be available for the Departmental Management Fund to provide for necessary expenses for management support services to offices of the Department and for general administration, security, maintenance and alterations of property, equipment, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical
and efficient work of the Department; not to exceed $3,869,000 shall be available for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to carry out the programs funded by the APP acts. (b) Programs involving intergovernmental affairs and liaison within the executive branch; and not to exceed $8,065,000 shall be available for the Office of Communications: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Office of the Secretary: Provided further, That no appropriation for any office shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 percent: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for the Office of the Secretary shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed $11,000 of the amount made available under this paragraph for the immediate Office of the Secretary shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and for any other function or activity provided for, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading for Departmental Administration shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations in this Act for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551-558: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to carry out the programs funded by the Department of Agriculture funded by this Act to maintain personnel at the agency level: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations may be obligated after 30 days from the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary has notified the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress on the allocation of these funds by USDA agency.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Economist, $16,777,000, of which $4,000,000 shall be for grants or cooperative agreements for policy research under 7 U.S.C. 315 and shall be obligated within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

For necessary expenses of the National Appeals Division, $12,841,000.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, $9,064,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, $44,031,000, of which not less than $27,000,000 is for cybersecurity activities: Provided, That funds may be used for the Grants Program, to carry out the purposes of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, including in such amounts as the Chief Information Officer may determine to transfer from the National Institute of Food and Agriculture for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture: Provided further, That not to exceed $125,000 for any one building during the fiscal year for security increases: Provided further, That the limitations on alterations contained in this Act shall not apply to modernization or replacement or existing facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: Provided further, That any appropriations hereunder shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any new building shall not exceed $375,000, except for housing of employees, which shall be limited to $1,200,000, and except for 10 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed $750,000 each, and the cost of alteration or replacement of any one building for the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building or $375,000, whichever is greater.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, $89,902,000, including such sums as may be necessary for the settlement of claims and for the payment of money to the grantor which are either due under the provisions of any Act of Congress or are on hand of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, $1,122,482,000: Provided, That amounts made available for the operation and maintenance of the Inspector General pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 313 et seq., $3,592,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Materials Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal land.

OFFICE OF RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Research, Education, and Economics, $900,000.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Service, $78,058,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, $2,123,000: Provided, That no funds made available by this appropriation may be obligated for FAIR Act or Circular A-76 activities until the Secretary has submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a report on the Department’s contracting out policies, including agency budgets for contracting out.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, $969,000.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, $21,400,000.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RELATED PAYMENTS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92-313, including authorities pursuant to the 1984 delegation of authority from the Administrator of General Services to the Department of Agriculture under 40 U.S.C. 486, for programs and activities with respect to which are included in this Act, and for alterations and other actions needed for the Department and its agencies to consolidate unneeded space into contiguous space for use by the Administrator of General Services, and for the operation, maintenance, improvement, and repair of Agriculture buildings and facilities, and for related costs: Provided, That the Secretary may use unobligated prior year balances of an agency or office that are no longer available for new obligations to cover shortfalls incurred in prior year rental payments for such agency or office: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to transfer funds from a Department appropriation to cover the full cost of the space and security expenses of that agency that are funded by this account when the actual costs exceed the agency’s budget for such expenses for the activities and payments described herein.

Hazardous Materials Management (Including Transfers of Funds)

For necessary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, to comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), $8,592,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Materials Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal land.

OFFICE OF ETHICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Ethics, $3,440,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, $890,000.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Research Service, $78,058,000.
colleges of agriculture, the agriculture and food research initiative, Critical Agricultural Materials Act, veterinary medicine loan repayment, multicultural scholars, graduate and fellowship, and institutional enhancement grants, and grants management systems shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That each institution eligible to receive funds under the Evans-Allen program receives no less than $1,000,000: Provided further, That funds for education grants for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions made available to individual eligible institutions or consortia of eligible institutions with funds awarded equally to each of the States of Alaska and Hawaii: Provided, That for education grants for 1890 institutions shall be made available to institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222.

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103-382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), $11,680,000, to remain available until expended.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

For payments to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, the Northern Marianas, and the Philippines, $490,101,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): Provided, That funds for facility improvements at 1890 institutions shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 for cooperative extension received $35,317,000: Provided further, That funds for cooperative extension under sections 3(b) and (c) of the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 430(b) and (c)) and section 208(c) of Public Law 94-473 shall be available for retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents.

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

For the integrated research, education, and extension activities programs, necessary administrative expenses, $33,317,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Activities" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): Provided, That funds for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, $883,000.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, including up to $30,000,000 for administrative expenses, and for expenses pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4085), $821,720,000, of which $470,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for the control of outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds ("contingency fund") to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; of which $12,720,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used for the cotton pests program for cost share purposes or for debt retirement for active eradication zones; of which $15,339,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for Animal Health Technical Services; of which $970,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for activities under the authority of the Horse Protection Act of 1979, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1831); of which $52,540,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to support avian health; of which $4,251,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for information technology infrastructure; of which $8,826,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for specialty crop pests; of which, $3,722,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for field crop and range disease fund fees, which $8,826,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for tree and wood pests; of which $3,722,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the National Veterinary Stockpile; of which up to $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the scrapie program for indemnities; of which $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the Wildlife Damage Management Program for aviation safety: Provided, That in addition, in emergencies which in the opinion of the Secretary are necessary, any agricultural production industry of this country, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as may be deemed necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious disease or pests, to commercial enterprises, and for expenses in accordance with sections 10411 and 10417 of the Animal Health Protection Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 8401 and 8407): Provided further, That the funds for the Agricultural Marketing Service, $79,914,000:

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $50,000,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses: Provided, That if crop size is under stated and/or other uncontrollable events occur, the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply (section 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, 7 U.S.C. 605, (7 U.S.C. 605b), shall be used only for commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, except for: (1) transfers to the Department of Commerce by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956; (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act; and (3) not more than $20,000,000 for for-hire services under agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1628(b)), $1,365,000.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, $40,261,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES

Not to exceed $50,000,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for inspection and weighing services: Provided, That if grain export activities require additional supervision and oversight, or other uncontrollable factors occur, this limitation may be exceeded by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, $301,000.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION

For necessary expenses to carry out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, the Federal Poultry Inspection Act, the Federal Inspections of Meat Act, the Federal Poultry Inspection Act, and the Fish and Seafood Products Inspection Act, $6,975,000: Provided, That fees may be collected for the cost of standardization activities, as established by regulation pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 9701).

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service, $79,914,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

Fees may be collected for the cost of standardization activities, as established by regulation pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 9701).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $60,435,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses: Provided, That if crop size is understated and/or other uncontrollable events occur, the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY
DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to carry out the provisions of section 104(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 4004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

TITLE II CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES SERVICE AND CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 99a–1), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water, for emergency loans, for flood control (including the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, and the acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for the use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost), for the protection of the riparian zones and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants; operation of conservation plant materials centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for the use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost, except to exceed $100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 128a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings and maintenance of aircraft, $612,998,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed $250,000: Provided further, That when buildings are constructed on Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Under the authorities of section 14 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, $12,000,000 is provided.

TITLE III RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, $893,000.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs in the Rural Development mission area by employing activities having as their purpose or intention to conserve soil and water, and to control agricultural related pollutants, for research and for making loans and guaranteeing loans, for making indigent payments to farmers and manufacturers of dairy products under a dairy indemnity program, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available to the Agency for authorized activities may be advanced to and merged with this account: Provided further, That funds made available to the Agency are not available until expended: Provided further, That funds made available to county committees shall remain available until expended.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 5101–5106), $3,782,000.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out wellhead or groundwater protection activities under section 12480 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb–2), $5,526,000, to remain available until expended.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Dairy Indemnity, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

For necessary expenses of the Risk Management Agency, $71,496,000: Provided, That not to exceed $1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by section 207 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.

For necessary expenses of the Conservation Corporation, including the acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for the use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost, except to exceed $100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 128a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings and maintenance of aircraft, $612,998,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed $250,000: Provided further, That when buildings are constructed on Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a.

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to carry out the provisions of section 104(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 4004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to carry out the provisions of section 104(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 4004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to carry out the provisions of section 104(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 4004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).
Provided further, That any balances available from prior years for the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business—Cooperative Service salaries and expenses program may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans made authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: $900,000,000,000 for direct loans; $24,000,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; $23,280,000,000 for section 504 housing repair loans; $28,822,000 for section 515 rental housing; $150,000,000 for section 538 guaranteed multi-family housing loans; $10,000,000 for credit sales of single family housing acquired property; $5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans; and $5,000,000 for section 524 site development loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, $2,000,000,000 for direct loans; section 504 housing repair loans, $2,176,000,000; and repair, rehabilitation, and new construction of section 515 rental housing, $6,656,000: Provided, That if the loan amount, as approved level for section 538 guaranteed loans made available under this heading the Secretary may charge or adjust any fees to cover the projected cost of such loan guarantees pursuant to the provisions of the Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), and the interest on such loans may not be subsidized: Provided further, That guarantees issued to or for entities that have a current area waiver under section 541 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490q) shall be treated as living in a rural area for purposes of section 502 guaranteed loans made available under this heading: Provided further, That of the amounts available under this paragraph for section 502 direct loans, no less than $5,000,000 shall be available for direct loans for individuals whose homes will be built pursuant to a program funded with a mutual and self-help housing guarantee provided by section 523 of the Housing Act of 1949 until June 1, 2014.

In addition, for the cost of direct loans, grants, and contracts, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1494 and up to $13,962,000,000, to remain available until expended, for direct farm labor housing loans and domestic farm labor housing grants and contracts: Provided, That any balances available for the Farm Labor Program Account shall be transferred to and merged with this account.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $451,100,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses.”

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into by virtue of temporary rental assistance agreements authorized by section 521(c) of the Act, to liquidate debt incurred prior to fiscal year 1992 to carry out the rental assistance program under section 521(a)(2) of the Act: Provided further, That any rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed during the current fiscal year shall be funded for a 1-year period: Provided further, That any unexpended balances remaining at the end of such 1-year agreements may be transferred and used for the purposes of any debt reconditioning and for the reconditioning of any existing projects; preservation; and rental assistance agreements authorized under title V of the Act: Provided further, That rental assistance agreements entered into prior to fiscal year 2014 for a farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act may be extended for another 1-year period until such assistance has remained unused for a period of 12 consecutive months, if such project has a waiting list of tenants and the Secretary determines that the rental assistance eligible tenants who are not receiving such assistance: Provided further, That such recaptured rental assistance shall, to the extent practicable, be applied to another farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the rural housing voucher program as authorized under section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949, but notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, the cost to construct a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph. $32,575,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, $12,575,000 shall be available for rural housing vouchers to any low-income household (including those not receiving rental assistance) residing in a property financed with a section 515 loan which has been provided after September 30, 2005: Provided further, That the amount of such voucher shall be the difference between comparable market rent for the section 515 loan tenant paid rent for such unit: Provided further, That funds made available for such vouchers shall be subject to the availability of annual appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, administer such vouchers with current regulations and administrative guidance applicable to tenant based vouchers administered by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that vouchers in this or any other Act is not needed for vouchers, the Secretary may use such funds for the demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $20,000,000 shall be available for a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of the sections 514, 515, and 516 multi-family rental housing properties to be carried out by the Secretary, for the purpose of multi-family rental housing properties, as the Secretary deems appropriate, expressly for the purposes of ensuring the project has sufficient resources to provide safe and affordable housing for low-income residents and farm laborers including reducing or eliminating interest; deferring loan payments; subordinating, reducing or re-amortizing loan debt; and other financial assistance including advances, payments and incentives (including the ability of owners to utilize federal credit building block financing) required by the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall as part of the preservation and revitalization agreement obtain and ensure that the terms of such agreements are consistent with the terms of the restructuring: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that additional funds for vouchers described in this paragraph are needed, funds for the preservation and revitalization demonstration program may be used for such vouchers: Provided further, That if Congress enacts legislation to permanently authorize a multi-family rental housing loan restructuring program similar to the demonstration program authorized by this paragraph, the Secretary may use funds made available for the demonstration program under this heading to carry out such legislation with the prior approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Provided further, That in addition to any other available funds, the Secretary may expend not more than $1,000,000,000 not otherwise made available under this heading, for administrative expenses for activities funded under this heading.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), $25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants for very low-income housing repair and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, and 1490m, $32,239,000, to remain available until expended.

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $2,200,000,000 for direct loans and $59,943,000 for guaranteed loans.

For the cost of guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 306, $5,375,000, to remain available until expended.

For the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $28,745,000, to remain available until expended.

Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for a Rural Community Development Initiative: Provided further, That the Secretary, to develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, including recognized rural communities, to undertake projects to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects provided: That such funds shall be made available to qualified private, nonprofit and public intermediary organizations proposing to carry out a program of technical assistance: Provided further, That such intermediary organizations shall provide matching funds from other sources, including Federal funds for related activities, in an amount not less than funds provided: Provided further, That $5,778,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be to provide grants for facilities in rural communities with extreme unemployment and severe economic depression (Public Law 106–387), with up to 5 percent for administration and management costs: Provided further, That the amount appropriated under this heading may be transferred to and merged with other authorized funds: Provided further, That $4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for community facilities development programs as authorized by section 306(a)(19) of such Act: Provided further, That sections 381E–H and...
RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For rural business development grants, as authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in subsections (f) and (g) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $96,539,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount appropriated under this heading shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That $10,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for technical assistance for rural water systems: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 shall be for solid waste management grants: Provided further, That any prior year balances for high-energy cost grants authorized by section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a) shall be transferred to and merged with the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account: Provided further, That such grants shall be made by the Rural Utilities Service: Provided further, That the Secretaries, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, shall establish standards for making such grants as well as limitations in section 1002 of title 16, as determined by the Secretary, for projects whose features include agricultural water conservation, wetlands, energy efficiency, and environmental enhancement, $40,000,000: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees, as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107), $3,500,000: Provided, That the cost of loan guarantees provided for modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), $18,889,000:

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), of which not more than 5 percent may be used for administrative expenses: Provided, That $4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for business grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, and of which $1,021,000 shall be available through June 30, 2014, for Federally recognized Native American Tribes authorized by 306C(a)(1), and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (of the State of Hawaii): Provided further, That fund provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Federally recognized Native American Tribes authorized by 306C(a)(1), and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (of the State of Hawaii): Provided further, That not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306D of such Act, Provided, That the $66,500,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for loans and grants including water and waste disposal systems grants authorized by 306C(a)(2)(B) and 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $462,371,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the Rural Waters and Waste Disposal Program Account: Provided further, That not to exceed $96,539,000 shall be available for the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account: Provided further, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That the Secretary may adopt a watershed plan developed by the Army Corps of Engineers with respect to such projects.

RURAL ELECTRICITY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

For the principal amount of direct loans as authorized by sections 381E–H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), $18,889,000:

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees, as authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount appropriated under this heading shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by section 310B of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation, $225,000,000: Provided, That $2,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account: Provided further, That not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be made available for grants authorized under section 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That no more than 5 percent of the amount provided shall be used for administrative expenses.

For broadband telecommunication loans, $34,483,000:

For grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950b(aa) et seq., $24,323,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be made available for grants authorized under section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That funding provided under this heading for grants under section 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may only be provided to entities that meet all of the eligibility criteria for a consortium as established by this section: Provided further, That not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be made available to those noncommercial educational television broadcast stations that...
serve rural areas and are qualified for Com-

munity Service Grants by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting under section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, including associated translators and repeaters, regardless of the location of their main transmitter, studio-to-transmitter links, and equipment to allow local control over digital content and programming through the use of high-definition broadcast, multi-casting and datacasting technologies.

For the cost of broadband loans, as author-
ized by section 501 of the Rural Electrification Act, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the cost of direct loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congression

In addition, $52,570,000, to remain available until expended for a grant program to finance broadband transmission in rural areas eligible for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program benefits authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, $811,000.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHIL

D NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 19 and 21; $19,287,957,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, of which such sums as are made available under section 1422(b)(1) of the Federal Farm Bill and Emergency Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by this Act, shall be merged with and available for

the same time period and purposes as provided herein: Provided, That of the total amount available, $17,004,000 shall be available to carry out section 19 of the Child Nutri-
tion Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.): Provided further, That of the funds provided for food assistance for children in schools and institutions, not more than 20 percent of the funds provided under the food assistance program for children in institutions shall be used for management information systems: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for activities specified in section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government de-
partment or agency programs unless authorized by section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That upon termination of a federally-mandated vendor moratorium and subject to terms and conditions of such moratorium, the Secretary may waive the requirement at 7 CFR 246.12(g)(6) at the request of a State agency.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), $82,169,945,000, of which $3,000,000,000, to remain available until expended on or before September 30, 2015, shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out program operations: Provided, That funds provided hereunder shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $900,000 may be used to provide nutrition education services to State agencies and Federally recognized tribes participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: Provided further, That none of the funds available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 19(h)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

That funds made available under this heading for section 28(d)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 shall remain available through section 2009: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used to enter into contracts and employ staff to conduct studies, evaluations, or to conduct activities related to program integrity provided that such activities are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out disa-
aster assistance and the Commodity Supple-
mental Food Program as authorized by sec-
tion 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–498: 7 U.S.C. note); the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983; special assistance for the nuclear affected is-
lands, as authorized by section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–188); and the Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, as au-
thorized by section 17(n) of the Child Nutri-
tion Act of 1966, $230,701,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corpora-
tion for direct loans made to eligible organiza-
tions: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective with funds made available in fiscal year 2014 to the Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, such funds shall remain available through September 30, 2015: Provided further, That of the funds made available under sec-
tion 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2006 (7 U.S.C. 2003a(a)), the Secretary may use up to 10 percent of such funds associated with the distribution of commodities.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out programs authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act, $141,348,000: Provided, That of the funds provided herein, $2,000,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 4404 of Public Law 107–171, as amended by section 4401 of Public Law 110–246.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed $158,000,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 103 of the Foreign Relations Law of 1935 (7 U.S.C. 1766) and up to $35,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appro-
priation for ‘‘Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses’’: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, sub-
ject to documentation by the Foreign Agricul-
tural Service, shall remain available until expended.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE I DIRECT CREDIT AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I, Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480) and the Food for Peace Act of 1968, $35,000,000, to be transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of section 4402 of the Foreign Agriculture Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall remain available until expended.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unre-
covered prior years’ costs, including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480, as amended), for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions made under title II of said Act, $1,466,000,000, to remain available until expen-
ded: Provided, That for purposes of funds appropriated under this heading, in addition to the amounts made available under section 202(e)(1) of the Food for Peace Act, the total amount provided under this heading, $35,000,000, shall be made available pursuant to section 209 of the Foreign Agriculture Service and related programs provisions of the United States Agency for Interna-
tional Development: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to sec-
tion 202(e)(1) of the Food for Peace Act to eligi-
bility organizations may, in addition to the purposes set forth in section 202(e)(1)(A)–(C), be made available to assist such organizations to carry out activities consistent with section 209 of the Food for Peace Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the requirements pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Food for Peace Act are specified under this authority for fiscal year 2009.
For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 17360-1), $185,126,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to provide this amount for export guarantee fees, and for such purposes that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine by prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That no funds available to the Farm Credit Administration shall be used to implement or enforce those portions of the final regulation published in the Federal Register on October 4, 2012, (77 Fed. Reg. 60,082-602), establishing a requirement that Farm Credit System institutions hold an advisory vote on officer compensation.

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), to purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $215,000,000, including not to exceed $10,000,000 for salaries and expenses: Provided further, That any transfer subject to the notification procedures set forth in section 721 of this Act with respect to a reprogramming of funds and shall not be available for obligations or expenditures except in compliance with such procedures.

For salaries and expenses of enforcement agencies, including the Office of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Office of the Inspector General: That of the amounts made available for in- formation technology, the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission may transfer not to exceed $10,000,000 for salaries and expenses: Provided further, That any transfer shall be subject to the notification procedures set forth in section 721 of this Act with respect to a reprogramming of funds and shall not be available for obligations or expenditures except in compliance with such procedures.
may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated by this Act or any other available unobligated discretionary balances that are remaining available to any Department or Agency of Agriculture. The Working Capital Fund for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, such transferred funds to remain available until expended.

Sect. 706. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, and the Secretary shall submit to the Chief Information Officer, without the approval of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Council, any such plans to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress. Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to or by the Chief Information Officer without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress. Provided further, None of the funds available to the Department of Agriculture for information technology shall be obligated for projects over $25,000 prior to receipt of written notification by the Chief Information Officer.

Sect. 707. Funds made available under section 1290A and section 1291(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 and section 52(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)) in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended, excluding obligations made in the current fiscal year.

Sect. 708. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any former RUS borrower that has repaid a direct or guaranteed loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, or any not-for-profit utility that is eligible to receive an insured or direct loan under the National Rural Electric Cooperative Act of 1936, may be eligible for assistance under section 315(b)(2)(B) of such Act in the same manner as a borrower under such Act.

Sect. 709. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of a grant under section 412 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, any other Act, or any of the funds made available under section 412(e)(3) of such Act in the form of an in-kind support from non-Federal sources under section 412(e)(3) of such Act in the form of unrecovered indirect costs not otherwise charged against the grant, consistent with the indirect rate of cost approved for a recipient.

Sect. 710. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, unobligated balances from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses of the Rural Utilities Service and the Rural Development mission area, shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for information technology expenses.

Sect. 711. The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize a State agency to use funds provided in this Act to exceed the maximum amount of liquid infant formula specified in 7 CFR 246.10 when issuing infant food formula to participants.

Sect. 712. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 281 of title 5 or 10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

Sect. 713. In the case of each program established or amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), or any other Act, and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program as authorized by sections 1432–1432K of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 3833a–3833a–8) in excess of $1,350,000,000.

Sect. 714. None of the funds provided by this Act or any other Act shall be used for salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a program under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of $878,297,000, as follows: Child Nutrition Programs—Entitlement Commodities—Statutory obligations $3,888,000,000; School Lunch Program—$5,000,000; Removal of Defective Commodities—$2,500,000.

Sect. 715. Of the funds made available by this Act, $119,000,000 of the funds to be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer for the replacement or acquisition of technology systems or significant upgrades, and expenses of personnel to carry out the program, without regard to the limitations on the total amount of such funds that may be used in accordance with section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714h); and

(2) the use of such funds for such purpose shall not be considered to be a fund transfer or allotment for purposes of applying the limitation on the total amount of allotments and transfers made available under this section.

Sect. 716. None of the funds made available in fiscal year 2014 or preceding fiscal years for programs authorized under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) of $20,000,000 shall be used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the reacquisition of eligible commodities under section 302(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736–1): Provided, That any such funds made available to reacquire those commodities shall only be used pursuant to section 302(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act.

Sect. 717. Of the funds made available by this Act, not more than $1,350,000,000 shall be used to cover necessary expenses of activities related to all advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces of the Department of Agriculture, except for panels used to comply with negotiated rulemakings and panels used to evaluate competitively awarded grants.

Sect. 718. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to pay indirect costs charged against agricultural prevention, conservation, or extension grant awards issued by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture that exceed 30 percent of total Federal funds provided under such grant or extension award. Provided further, That not-withstanding section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310), funds provided by this Act for grants awarded competitively by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture shall be available to pay full allowable indirect costs for each grant awarded under section 722 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638).

Sect. 719. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the following: (1) The Watershed Rehabilitation program authorized by section 1432h(1) of the Water Supply and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1261(h)(1)); and


Sect. 720. None of the funds provided by this Act for grants awarded in fiscal year 2014 after ‘‘2013’’.

Sect. 721. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a program under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of $878,297,000, as follows: Child Nutrition Programs—Entitlement Commodities—Statutory obligations $3,888,000,000; School Lunch Program—$5,000,000; Removal of Defective Commodities—$2,500,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act shall be used for salaries and expenses to carry out in this fiscal year section 19(i)(1)(E) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, except in an amount that excludes the transfer of $119,000,000 of the funds to be transferred under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246, until October 1, 2014: Provided further, That of any former RUS borrower that has repaid a direct or guaranteed loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, or any not-for-profit utility that is eligible to receive an insured or direct loan under the National Rural Electric Cooperative Act of 1936, may be eligible for assistance under section 315(b)(2)(B) of such Act in the same manner as a borrower under such Act.
January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H265

of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or Commodity Credit Corporation in con-

January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H265

of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or Commodity Credit Corporation in con-
Service to pay for costs associated with servicing single family housing loans guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service and such funds shall remain available until expended. ***

Sec. 741. (a) Designation.—The Federal building located at 64 Nowelo Street, Hilo, Hawaii, shall be known and designated as the “Daniel K. Inouye United States Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center”.

(b) Repeal.—(1) Section 501(c)(3) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Reduction Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 1301(h)(1)), $40,600,000 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 742. For loans and loan guarantees that do not require budget authority and the program level has been established in this Act, Agricu lture may increase the program level for such loans and loan guarantees by not more than 25 percent: Provided, That prior to the Secretary implementing the increase, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 15 days in advance.

Sec. 743. (a) There is hereby appropriated $1,000,000 to conduct an assessment of the existing (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) and prospective scope of domestic hunger and food insecurity in accordance with this section.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall select, through a competitive process, and enter into an agreement with an independent, private-sector entity that is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, that has recognized credentials and expertise in domestic hunger affairs to—

(1) conduct the assessment required under subsection (a); and

(2) provide technical expertise to the National Commission on Hunger established under subsection (b).

(c) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the entity selected in accordance with paragraph (2) shall submit to the President and Congress and make publicly available a report containing the assessment required under this subsection and any policy recommendations that such entity considers appropriate.

Sec. 744. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to provide technical assistance; and (b) develop innovative recommendations to Congress and the Secretary to more effectively use existing (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) programs and funds of the Secretary to combat domestic hunger and food insecurity; and

(c) develop innovative recommendations to encourage public-private partnerships, faith-based, and community initiatives to reduce the need for government nutrition assistance programs, while protecting the safety net for the most vulnerable;

(d) The Commission shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(1) 3 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(2) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(3) 2 members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; and

(4) 3 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

Sec. 745. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to—

(a) prepare or publish either a final or an interim final rule in furtherance of, or otherwise to implement, “Implementation of Regulations Required Under Title XI of the Farm Credit Act of 1971” (75 Fed. Reg. 33388 (June 22, 2010)) unless the combined annual cost to the economy of such rules is $16,000,000 or less.

(b) provide technical assistance; and

(c) pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to—

(1) inspect hogs under section 3 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601); and

(2) implement or enforce section 552.19 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations.

Sec. 746. The Secretary shall set aside for Rural Economic Area Partnership (REAP) Zones an amount of funds made available in title III under the headings of Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account, Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants, Rural Housing Assistance Grants, Rural Community Facilities Program Account, Rural Business Program Account, Rural Development Loan Program Account, and Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account equal to the amount obligated for REAP Zones by the Secretary with respect to funds under subheading 729 of the most recent fiscal year any such funds were obligated under such headings for REAP Zones and such set-asides shall remain in effect until August 15, 2014.

Sec. 747. Fees deposited under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Food and Drug Administration—Salaries and Expenses” in fiscal year 2014 and asquested pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. 901a) shall be available for the same purpose for which such funds were originally appropriated.

Sec. 748. For an additional amount for “Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses”, $20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for one-time control and management and associated activities directly related to the multiple-agency response to citrus greening.

Sec. 749. None of the credit card refunds or rebates transferred to the Working Capital Account pursuant to section 729 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008; Conduct in Violation of the Act (75 Fed. Reg. 33388 (June 22, 2010)) unless the combined annual cost to the economy of such rules is $16,000,000 or less.

Sec. 750. (a) Section 1240B(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839as(a)(2)(a)) is amended by striking “2014” and inserting “2019”.

(b) Section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “(b)” and inserting “(c)”; and

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “;”;

and

(C) by adding at the end the following: “(f) $1,622,000,000 in fiscal year 2015.”.

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration between two points abroad, without regard to section 40118 of title 49, United States Code; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demonstration structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed $294,300 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed $45,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles and rental of tie lines, $470,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which $5,950,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding section 3009 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2458(c)) shall apply to these activities; and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 shall be used for the purpose of paying for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.
BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION
For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees who died or became disabled as a result of exposure to toxic substances, as defined in section 402 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111–5), and for up to 100 days of paid leave and up to 50 days of unpaid leave for the Secretary's spouse and dependent children in the event of the Secretary's death or permanent disability due to employment with the Department of Commerce, $29,000,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 8334(a) of title 5, United States Code, Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) and Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI), shall be transferred to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the FEGLI Fund, and the FEHB Fund, as appropriated, and shall be used for authorized purposes of those accounts: Provided further, That any other provision of law, including section 8334(b) of title 5, United States Code, applicable to Federal employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, shall be applicable to Federal employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 222 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235), not withstanding any other provision of law, including sections 8334(b) and 8335 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, for any amounts made available for the purpose of those accounts for Federal employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 222 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235), and any other provision of law, the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for the costs incurred in the use of these accounts as determined by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB), and the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) and Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) funds established under the provisions of sections 8316 and 8335 of title 5, United States Code, shall be recognized as an imputed cost on Federal employees' Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) and Federal Employees Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA) retirement accounts.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprise, including expenses of grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements and the economic development assistance programs of the Department of Commerce, $99,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $325,000,000: Provided, That, from amounts provided hereinafter, $5,000,000 shall be provided for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS
For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics for periodic censuses and programs as provided for by law, $695,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used to support and complement the June 2014 release of the American Community Survey 2013 Data, and that any amounts made available in accordance with the preceding proviso shall be transferred to the United States Patent and Trademark Office Salaries and Expenses, provided further, That any amounts made available for the purposes of the Bureau of the Census, the American Community Survey, the Current Population Survey, and related activities by the Census Bureau, shall be used for the purpose of supporting the Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the Department of Commerce, for the purpose of auditing the American Community Survey and related activities of the Bureau of the Census, and shall be subject to audit and evaluation of the Senate for any amounts made available for such purposes, and for any amounts made available for the purposes of the Bureau of the Census, the American Community Survey, the Current Population Survey, and related activities by the Census Bureau, as provided in the preceding provision, shall be subject to audit and evaluation by the Senate for any amounts made available for such purposes.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), $46,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 31 U.S.C. 135(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for costs incurred in processing, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics, provided for by law, for the Office of Inspector General, the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Office of the Inspector General: Provided further, That the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Office of Inspector General, the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Office of the Inspector General shall be available for salaries and expenses of such offices to the extent that the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is required to forward unobligated balances to such offices: Provided further, That the sums herein authorized for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Office of the Inspector General shall be used for the purpose of providing funds available for the salaries and expenses of such offices, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce, to carry out the functions, duties, and responsibilities of the Inspector General of the Department of Commerce.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION
For the administration of prior-year grants, recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated are available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)
For necessary expenses of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO, $3,024,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any amount appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsets resulting collections of fees and surcharges assessed by the USPTO under any law are received during fiscal year 2014, so as to result in a fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That any amount received in excess of $3,024,000,000 in fiscal year 2014 and deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund shall be available for the years 2014 and 2015, and any amounts available in fiscal year 2014 from the amounts made available for the purposes of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) for USPTO’s specific use, of basic pay, of employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, and the present value of the otherwise unfunded accruing costs, as determined by OPM for USPTO’s specific use, shall be recognized as an imputed cost on Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) and Federal Employees Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA) retirement accounts: Provided further, That any amounts made available for the purposes of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) for USPTO’s specific use, of basic pay, of employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, and the present value of the otherwise unfunded accruing costs, as determined by OPM for USPTO’s specific use, shall be recognized as an imputed cost on Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) and Federal Employees Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA) retirement accounts.

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST),
SPENDING associated with those activities, not otherwise provided for, for the National Ocean Service for the management, maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels, grants, contracts, or other payments for the American Fisheries, and the construction, operation, and modification costs, of the National Marine Fisheries Service, $3,157,392,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, except that funds provided for construction of facilities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in the budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the 5 subsequent fiscal years.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For necessary expenses of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments for fishery activities related to the Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program, Cooperative Research Projects, and Research related to the maintenance of national marine sanctuaries, which shall only be used for fishery activities related to the Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program, Cooperative Research Projects, and Research related to the maintenance of national marine sanctuaries, may be transferred for the management of those activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities, $3,157,392,000, to remain available until fiscal year 2016, except that funds provided for cooperative enforcement shall remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That the fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for the management of national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding section 302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in addition, $115,000,000 shall be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE
For necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $75,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters as declared by the Secretary of Commerce.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND
For carrying out the provisions of title IV of Public Law 93–372, not to exceed $50,000,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

FISHERMEN'S FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT
Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2014, obligations of direct loans may not exceed $24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed $50,000,000 for traditional direct loans as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses for the management of the Department, $30,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SEC. 101. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations and funds made available to the Department of Commerce by the provisions specified in the Act of October 26, 1945 (5 U.S.C. 1541), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the Act, and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3324, may be used to make compensation, including pay of individuals not otherwise authorized only upon the certification of officials designated by the Secretary of Commerce that such payments are necessary to promote the public interest.

SEC. 102. During the current fiscal year, appropriations made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances in lieu thereof, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

SEC. 103. [Repealed]
equipment) not specifically provided for in this Act or any other law appropriating funds for the Department of Commerce.

Sect. 104. The requirements set forth by section 205 of this Act, concerning travel, subsistence, and transportation of the Attorney General, shall be determined by the Attorney General, and not to exceed $5,400,000, of which not to exceed $2,700,000 shall be available until expended.

Sect. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may furnish services (including but not limited to utilities, telecommunications, and security services) necessary to support the operation, maintenance, and management of space that persons, firms, or organizations are authorized, pursuant to the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 or other authority, to use or occupy in the Herbert C. Hoover Building, Washington, DC, or other buildings.

Sect. 106. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use, with their consent, reimbursement and subject to the limits of appropriations, the use of space, facilities, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or of any State, local government, Indian tribal government, Territory, or possession, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of any foreign government or international organization, for expenses related to the provision of dodging evidence, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over its network.

Sect. 107. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized, with their consent, in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the administration of pardon and clemency petitions and immigration applications, not to exceed $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 shall be available until expended:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized, $12,600,000.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice for information technology, including planning, development, deployment, and maintenance, and upgrade of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure telecommunications network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

For salaries and expenses of the Community Relations Service, $12,000,000:

Tickets and Entry Fees

For tickets and entry fees for events for the Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 2014."
Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming of section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

**Assets Forfeiture Fund**

For expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, $20,500,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

**United States Marshals Service Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, $1,185,000,000, of which not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

**Construction**

For construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related services, $1,533,000,000, to remain available until expended.

**Federal Prisoner Detention**

For necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013(b) of title 18, United States Code, $1,992,000,000, of which not to exceed $126,900,000 shall remain available until expended, and of which $13,500,000 is for costs related to the outfitting, activation, and operation of the first Federal Prisoner Detention Center, New York, New York, and of which not to exceed $16,500,000 is for costs related to the construction, outfitting, activation, and operation of facilities supporting the examination, exploitation, and storage of improvised explosive devices and explosive materials.

**Drug Enforcement Administration Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character pursuant to section 530C of title 28, United States Code; and expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs, $35,000,000; of which not to exceed $75,000,000 shall remain available until expended and not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses; and for expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 28, United States Code, and not to exceed $7,000,000 shall be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

**Intergovernment Law Enforcement Intrastate Crime and Drug Enforcement**

For necessary expenses for the identification, parole, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking and affiliated money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, $514,000,000, of which $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States, of which not to exceed $216,900,000 shall remain available until expended, and of which $13,500,000 is for costs related to the outfitting, activation, and operation of the first Federal Prisoner Detention Center, New York, New York, and of which not to exceed $16,500,000 is for costs related to the construction, outfitting, activation, and operation of facilities supporting the examination, exploitation, and storage of improvised explosive devices and explosive materials.

**Federal Prison System Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses of the Federal Prison System for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on correctional issues to foreign governments, $6,769,000,000: Provided, That any amounts as provided by section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to construct new facilities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments.

**Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated**

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with all Federal accounting and contract procedures, for expenditure of commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary to carry forward any funds set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation.
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed $2,700,000 of the funds of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for such administrative purposes as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures in which such accounting system requires to be capitalizing or charging to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, improvement, maintenance, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation in which it has an interest.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title II of Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 2182 note) and the Violence Against Women Act (Public Law 110-294), the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 113-18); the NICS Improvement Amendments of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-194); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, $320,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $45,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title II of the 1994 Act;

(2) $40,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1994 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act;

(3) $1,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program;

(4) $3,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1998 Act; and

(5) $4,000,000 is for activities and expenses, including the purchase of forensic sciences, of which $1,000,000 is for the support of a Forensic Science Advisory Committee to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and $3,000,000 is for transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support scientific working groups.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title II of Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 2182 note) and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 113-18); the NICS Improvement Amendments of 2007 (Public Law 110-199); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-194); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, $300,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $376,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act; and

(2) $500,000 is for the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-444) ("the 2008 Act"); and

(3) $3,000,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, to include, but not limited to, strategies for effective intervention and prevention.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS


(1) $500,000 is for the Office on Violence Against Women to establish a national clearinghouse that provides training and technical assistance on issues relating to sexual assault of American Indian and Alaska Native women;

(2) $40,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other assistance as authorized by section 4102 of the 1994 Act; and

(3) $15,000,000 is for grants to support families in the justice system, as authorized by section 4130 of the 2000 Act; and

(4) $30,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by section 4102 of the 1994 Act; and

(5) $36,000,000 is for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants, as authorized by section 4209 of the 1994 Act; and

(6) $9,000,000 is for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus, as authorized by section 304 of the 2004 Act; and

(7) $37,000,000 is for legal assistance for victims, as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act; and

(8) $24,750,000 is for transitional housing assistance grants, as authorized by section 2015 of the 1968 Act; and

(9) $24,000,000 is for enhanced training and services to advocate for and respond to domestic violence against women, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 2182 note) and the Violence Against Women Act (Public Law 110-294), the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Violence Against Women Act, which shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 102 of the 1994 Act; and the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322) ("the 1994 Act"); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-194); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); and other programs, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $376,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001); and

(2) $500,000 is for the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-444) ("the 2008 Act"); and

(3) $3,000,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, to include, but not limited to, strategies for effective intervention and prevention.

(1) $376,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001); and

(2) $500,000 is for the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-444) ("the 2008 Act"); and

(3) $3,000,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, to include, but not limited to, strategies for effective intervention and prevention.
education about, and a plebiscite on, options that would resolve Puerto Rico's future political status, which shall be provided to the State Elections Commission of Puerto Rico, $5,000,000 to request to support evidence-based policing, and $2,500,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making;
(2) $10,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1251(i)(5)); Provided, That no judicial determination is required to support expenditures for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainers housed in State and local detention facilities;
(3) $13,500,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);
(4) $14,250,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–710, and for programs authorized under Public Law 109–164;
(5) $14,250,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 101(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;
(6) $8,250,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration programs, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); (7) $10,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;
(8) $2,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, and for grants for wrongful conviction reviews;
(9) $10,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 491 of Public Law 110–403;
(10) $2,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110–315;
(11) $20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and other activities provided for in the NICS;
(12) $8,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;
(13) $2,500,000 for the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model to support emergency planning among local, State, and tribal juvenile justice facilities;
(14) $22,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title II of the 1968 Act: Provided, That $1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;
(15) $1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;
(16) $17,500,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;
(17) $55,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, of which no less than $12,000,000 shall be for grants made under the authorities of the NICS Check System, shall remain available until expended as follows:
(1) up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to $5,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model;
(2) $12,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act; Provided, That no more than $150,000 of these funds shall be available for the direct Federal costs of facilitating an auditing process;
(3) $750,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;
(4) $30,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;
(5) $67,750,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 611 of such Act, of which not to exceed $6,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, and $2,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration projects to maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy: Provided, That up to $750,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to $5,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model;
(6) $4,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;
(7) $750,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer’s Disease Patient Alert Program (section 246001 of the 1994 Act);
(8) $7,500,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;
(9) $12,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act; Provided, That no more than $150,000 of these funds shall be available for the direct Federal costs of facilitating an auditing process;
(10) $2,500,000 shall be for programs and research, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.), for the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–405, section 303); and
(11) $2,500,000 shall be for programs and research, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act, for tribal assistance for victims of violence; and
(12) $5,000,000 shall be for competitive demonstration grant programs to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities;
(13) $15,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;
(14) $5,000,000 for delinquency prevention grants, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof:
(A) $5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;
(B) $2,500,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities;
(C) $12,500,000 shall be for programs and activities to enforce State laws prohibiting the sale and use of alcohol or for the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, for prevention and reduction of alcohol use by minors, for technical assistance and training; and
(D) $5,000,000 shall be for competitive demonstration grants to police and juvenile justice authorities in communities that have been awarded Department of Education School Climate Transformation Grants to collaborate on use of evidence-based Delinquency Prevention strategies to increase school safety and reduce juvenile arrests;
(15) $19,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended by section 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act.
(16) $5,500,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives, including for public health approaches to reducing shootings and violent crime;
(17) $67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);
(18) $1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act;
(19) $1,500,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention;
Provided, That more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit or activity performance metrics identified: Provided further, That the previous two provisions shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act at a time and against a recipient for fiscal years.

Public Safety Officer Benefits

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and $16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 120(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended.

General Provisions—Department of Justice

SEC. 201. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed $50,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetuses were carried to term, or in the case of rape: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to any abortion provided in section 4 of such Act, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus was carried to term, or in the case of rape: Provided, That abortion shall not be available except where the health of the mother is endangered by disease or physical injury: Provided further, That such prohibition shall not apply to an abortion provided in section 4 of such Act, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetuses were carried to term, or in the case of rape:

SEC. 204. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services necessary for a female inmate to receive such service outside the Federal facility: Provided, That nothing in this section in any way limits the authority of the Attorney General to extend through September 30, 2014, 2015, and 2016, of the personnel management demonstration project authorized in section 4 of such Act (in the matter preceding division H).
following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects of title I of the Violent Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797c(g)(1)), the requirements under section 297e(g)(1) of such part.

(2) By a uniform, local, and State or local reentry courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797v–2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 297e(g)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the prosecution drug treatment alternatives to prison program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q–3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For grants to protect inmates and safe- guards communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

Sect. 215. Notwithstanding any other provi- sion of law, section 20109(a) of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709(a)) shall apply to amounts made available by this or any other Act.

Sect. 216. None of the funds made available under title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709) shall be available for the instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operateable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel, unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.


(b) Not to exceed $30,000,000 of the unobligated balances transferred to the capital account of the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102–149 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation in fiscal year 2014, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a repogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(c) Not to exceed $10,000,000 of the excess unobligated balances available under subsection (c)(8)(E) of title 28, United States Code, shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2014, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(d) Of amounts available in the Assets Forfeiture Fund in fiscal year 2014, $1,514,700,000 shall be for payments associated with joint law enforcement operations as authorized by section 529(c)(1)(K) of title 28, United States Code.

(e) The Attorney General shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the planned distribution of Assets Forfeiture Fund joint law enforcement operations funding during fiscal year 2014.

(f) Subsections (a) through (d) of this sec- tion shall apply until September 30, 2014. This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2014”. **TITLE III**

SCIENCE Office of Science and Technology Policy

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $4,113,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That that amount shall be for the Nation’s Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle: Provided further, That not less than $1,979,000,000 shall be for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle: Provided further, That funds made available for the Space Launch System, $1,600,000,000 shall be for launch vehicle development and $318,200,000 shall be for exploration vehicle development and to be available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That none of the funds provided for in this Act under the “Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration” heading: Provided further, That $696,000,000 shall be for commercial spaceflight activities, of which $171,000,000 shall be made available after the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has completed the required commercial crew program has undergone an independent benefit-cost analysis that takes into consideration the total Federal investment made in the commercial crew program and the expected operational life of the International Space Station as described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): Provided further, That $302,000,000 shall be for exploration research and development.

**SPACE OPERATIONS**

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space operations research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $566,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

**SPACE TECHNOLOGY**

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space technology research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $3,778,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

**EDUCATION**

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out aerospace and aeronautical education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $116,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.
$18,000,000 shall be for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and $40,000,000 shall be for the National Space Grant College Program.

CROSS AGENCY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science, aeronautics, exploration, space operations and education research and development activities, including development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and space activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 3109 of title 5, United States Code; maintenance and purchase of flight services for research support; acquisition of aircraft; and authorized travel, $3,888,918,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015:

The spending plan required by this Act shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligations in excess of $9,584,100 unless Congress gives written consent to the expenditure, and representation expenses; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $2,793,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That not less than $39,100,000 shall be available for independent verification and validation activities.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for construction of facilities for facilities, rehabilitation, revitalization, and modification of facilities, construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, facility planning and design, perforation, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, and environmental compliance and restoration, $315,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: Provided, That not less than $158,190,000 shall be available for activities authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; maintenance and purchase of flight services for research support, acquisition of aircraft, and authorized travel, $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015:

Provided further, That not exceeding $250,000,000 shall remain available until expended for polar research and operations support, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for operational and science support and logistical and other related activities for the United States Antarctic program: Provided, That receipts for scientific support services and materials furnished by the National Research Centers and other National Science Foundation supported research facilities may be credited to this appropriation: Provided further, That not more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Balances so transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transfers pertain: Provided further, that balances so transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Balance so transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transfers pertain: Provided further, that this provision shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligations in excess of $9,584,100 unless Congress gives written consent to the expenditure, and representation expenses; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $2,793,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That not less than $39,100,000 shall be available for independent verification and validation activities.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For necessary expenses in carrying out science, mathematics and engineering education and human resources programs and activities pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, authorized travel, $138,500,000, to remain available until expended for the next fiscal year.

For necessary expenses for the acquisition, construction, commissioning, and upgrading of major research equipment, facilities, and support services, authorized by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, authorized travel, $120,500,000, to remain available until expended:

For necessary expenses of the Commission to Stimulate Competitive Research, $5,500,000, to remain available until expended for the next fiscal year.

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $14,200,000, of which $800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, $14,200,000, of which $800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015:

None of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ in excess of four full-time individuals under Schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for any activity or expense that is not explicitly authorized by section 3 of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 1981a): Provided further, That the Inspector General for the Commission on Civil Rights (CCR IG), as provided in Public Law 113–6, is authorized to close or continue pending or closed investigations, to complete pending investigations, and to terminate all activities related to the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the Inspector General for the Commission on Civil Rights (CCR IG), as provided in Public Law 113–6, and all activities related to the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the CCR IG, as provided in Public Law 113–6, and the Office of the CCR IG shall be terminated: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this paragraph, $70,000 shall be transferred directly to the Office of Inspector General of the Government Accountability Office upon enactment of this Act for salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the completion of pending investigations and the closing and termination of work and activities related to the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the CCR IG.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as authorized by title VII of the Civil Rights Act

January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Government in the Sunshine Act, the Government in the Sunshine Act (GINA) of 2002 (Public Law 110-138), the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-325), and the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 502 of title 5, United States Code; nonmonetary awards to private citizens; and up to $29,500,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies for activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (section 504 of title 42, United States Code; $2,250 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That the Commission may take no action to implement any workforce repositioning, restructuring, or reorganization until such time as the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate have been notified of such proposals, in accordance with the reprogramming procedures of sections 503 and 505 of this Act: Provided further, That the Chair is authorized to accept and use any gift or donated property to carry out the work of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $364,000,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,250 from available funds: Provided further, That the Commission shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer to 2013 and 2014, respectively.

MARRINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES


OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 502 of title 5, United States Code, $2,601,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the State Justice Institute, as authorized by the State Justice Institute Authorization Act of 1994 (8 U.S.C. 2996: Provided, That the Chair is authorized to accept and use any gift or donated property to carry out the work of the Institute.

TITLES

GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING RECISIONS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting services that are provided pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 504. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provisions to all other persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 505. None of the funds provided under this Act shall be used for the purpose of any consulting service, or contract or subcontract made with funds available in this Act, pursuant to the procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409, Code of Federal Regulations. (b) The term "promotional items" has the meaning given the term 'OMB Circular A–87, Attachment B, Item (1)(f)'.

SEC. 506. (a) The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations at the account level. For unobligated, uncommitted balances and unobligated, committed balances the quarterly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation from which the balances were derived. For balances that are obligated, but unexpended, the quarterly reports shall separately identify amounts by the year of obligation.

(b) The report described in subsection (a) shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each quarter fiscal year, and subsequent reports shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each quarter thereafter.

SEC. 507. Any costs incurred by a department or agency under this Act that result from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities, provided that the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act, shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligations or expenditures in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities.
Commerce, this section shall also apply to actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property.

Sect. 509. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be used to support or justify the use of torture in any way such funds to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States Government as a cover for the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, “Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems” unless the agency has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST; determination by NIST that the acquisition of such information systems is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) determined that the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China.

(c) The provisions of the preceding subsection of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in subsection (a) of this section, is applicable under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Sect. 510. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the purposes of defraying the costs of a banquet or conference held in conjunction with planning, training, assessment, or evaluation that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the funds are appropriated by this Act. The funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act shall be used to discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

Sect. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriation Act.

Sect. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act used to implement E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

Sect. 513. Any funds provided in this Act to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, “Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems” unless the agency has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST; determination by NIST that the acquisition of such information systems is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) determined that the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China.

(2) reviewed the supply chain risk from the presumptive awardee against available and relevant threat information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other appropriate agencies.

(3) in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other appropriate Federal agency, conducted an assessment of any risk associated with the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being purchased, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined by the Department of Commerce, and every 180 days thereafter until any such audit is completed.

(b) Within 60 days after the date on which an audit described in subsection (a) by an Inspector General is completed, the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, shall make the results of that audit available to the public on the Internet website maintained by the Department, Administration, Foundation, or Corporation, respectively. The results shall be made available in redacted form to exclude—

(1) any matter described in section 552(b)(1), 552(b)(3), and 552(b)(6) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) personal information for any individual, the public access to which could be used to commit identity theft or for other inappropriate or unlawful purposes.

(c) No grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act may be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a banquet or conference that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a banquet or conference held in conjunction with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(d) Any person awarded a grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act shall submit a statement to the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, that no funds derived from the grant or contract will be made available through a subcontract or in any other manner to another person who has a financial interest in the person awarded the grant or contract.

(e) The provisions of the preceding subsection of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in subsection (a) of this section, is applicable under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Sect. 515. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation to purchase—

(1) high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined by the Department of Commerce, and

(2) systems, components, parts, accessories or attachments for firearms listed in Category I, section 121.1 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), as amended by the Public Law 98–473, Appropriations Act, 1985, (42 U.S.C. 12101) in any fiscal year in excess of $745,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to issue licenses under this section on a temporary basis if the Secretary determines, upon publication first in the Federal Register, that the Government of Canada has implemented, and maintained adequate import controls for the articles specified in subsection (a), such that a significant diversion of such articles has and continues to take place for use in international terrorism or in the escalation of a conflict in another nation. The President shall terminate the requirements of this section on a temporary basis if the Secretary determines, upon publication first in the Federal Register, that the Government of Canada has implemented, and maintained adequate import controls for the articles specified in subsection (a), such that a significant diversion of such articles has and continues to take place for use in international terrorism or in the escalation of a conflict in another nation. The President shall terminate the requirements of this section on a temporary basis if the Secretary determines, upon publication first in the Federal Register, that the Government of Canada has implemented, and maintained adequate import controls for the articles specified in subsection (a), such that a significant diversion of such articles has and continues to take place for use in international terrorism or in the escalation of a conflict in another nation.

Sect. 516. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement; or

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

Sect. 517. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) 2778(b)(1)(B) and qualified pursuant to 27 CFR section 478.112 or .113, for a permit to import United States origin “curios or relics” firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Sect. 518. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement; or

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

Sect. 519. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) any matter described in section 552(b)(1), 552(b)(3), and 552(b)(6) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) personal information for any individual, the public access to which could be used to commit identity theft or for other inappropriate or unlawful purposes.

Sect. 520. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use by any official or contract employee of the United States Government as a cover for the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being purchased, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China.

(c) The provisions of the preceding subsection of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of the Attorney General, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in subsection (a) of this section, is applicable under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Sect. 521. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use by any official or contract employee of the United States Government as a cover for the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being purchased, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China.

Sect. 522. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use by any official or contract employee of the United States Government as a cover for the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being purchased, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China.
and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation totaling more than $75,000,000 has reasonable cause to believe that the total program cost has increased by 10 percent, the program manager shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees on Appropriations of the circumstances within 30 days in writing of such increase, and shall include in such notice: the date on which such determination was made; a statement of the reasons for the increase; the action taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of the project; changes made in the performance or schedule as a result of such increase, and the degree to which such changes have contributed to the increase in total program costs or procurement costs; new estimates of the total project or procurement costs; and a statement validating that the project’s management structure is adequate to control total project or procurement costs.

S. 522. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

S. 523. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for any contract in which the total contract amount is greater than $5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has had all Federal tax returns required during the three years preceding the date of certification, but not less than two years preceding such date, between the dates of conviction of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or offer in compromise that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

(RECISIONS)

S. 524. (a) Of the unobligated balances available for “Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Telecommunications Infrastructure Facilities, Planning, and Construction”, $8,500,000 is hereby rescinded.

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2014, from the following accounts in the specified amounts:

(1) “Wetlands Program Fund”, $30,000,000;

(2) “Legal Activities, Assets Forfeiture Fund”, $83,660,000;

(3) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Alien Smuggling, Human and Narcotic Trafficking, and Victim Assistance”, $12,200,000;

(4) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs”, $59,000,000; and

(5) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Community Oriented Policing Services”, $20,000,000.

(c) The Department of Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report not later than December 1, 2014, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsection (b).

S. 525. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 49, United States Code, to which the limitations apply.

S. 526. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of a federal department or agency at any single conference occurring outside the United States unless such conference is a law enforcement training or operational conference for law enforcement personnel and the majority of Federal employees in attendance are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

S. 527. Of the unobligated balances otherwise made available in this Act may be used in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws to preserve the ability of the United States—

(1) to enforce vigorously its trade laws, including antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard laws; and

(2) to avoid agreements that—

(A) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international disciplines on unfair trade, especially dumping and subsidies; or

(B) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international safeguards, provisions, in order to ensure that United States workers, agricultural producers, and firms can compete fairly on international markets.

(3) to address and remedy market distortions that lead to dumping and subsidization, including overcapacity, cartelization, and market-access barriers.

S. 528. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, escape, or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, escape, or otherwise dispose of any alien who—

(A) is not a citizen of the United States or a national of a country with which the United States has a treaty of extradition; and

(B) has been convicted of a crime in any country of which the United States is a member of the United Nations, the United Nations Security Council, or the International Court of Justice.

S. 529. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to construct, acquire, or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation totaling more than $5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has had all Federal tax returns required during the three years preceding the date of certification, but not less than two years preceding such date, between the dates of conviction of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or offer in compromise that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

(b) In the preceding 3 fiscal years, details on the total number of expired grant accounts with undisbursed balances (on the first day of each fiscal year) for the department, agency, or instrumentality and the total finances that have not been obligated to a specific project remaining in the accounts.

S. 530. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the operation of any facility of any other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activity.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

S. 531. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall instruct any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and include in its annual performance plan and performance accountability report the following information:

(1) Details on future action the department, agency, or instrumentality will take to resolve undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(2) The method that the department, agency, or instrumentality uses to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(3) Identification of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts that may be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(4) Action or dates of action in details on the total number of expired grant accounts with undisbursed balances (on the first day of each fiscal year) for the department, agency, or instrumentality and the total finances that have not been obligated to a specific project remaining in the accounts.

S. 532. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind by any other Federal, State, or local law enforcement personnel, or coordinate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company under which activities may be authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to facilitate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at facilities belonging to or utilized by NASA.

The limitations described in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to activities which NASA or OSTP has certified—

(1) to pose no risk of resulting in the transfer of technology, data, or materials with national security or economic security implications to China or a Chinese-owned company; and

(2) will not involve knowing interactions with officials who have been determined by the United States to have direct involvement with violations of human rights.

Any certification required under subsection (c) shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days prior to the activity in question and shall include a description of the purpose of the activity, its agenda, its major participants, and its location.

S. 533. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to deny, or fail to act on, an application for the importation of any model of shotgun if—

(1) all other requirements of law with respect to the proposed importation are met; and

(2) no application for the importation of such model of shotgun, in the same configuration, size, and price range, in the United States General prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

S. 534. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

S. 535. The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation shall submit spending plans, signed by the respective department or agency head, to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 536. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has convicted of a felony or is convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the awarding agency is considered necessary for the operation and maintenance of an emergency and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $3,611,169,000.

TITLE II
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY
For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $3,877,978,000, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $30,768,069,000.

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $3,977,560,000, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $1,725,150,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $7,776,498,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve, $7,776,498,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $7,776,498,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $7,776,498,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, Gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on active duty under section 10211, 10300, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,114,421,000.
Provided, That not more than $25,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: Provided further, That not to exceed $6,857,530,000 can be used for the Environmental Restoration, of which not less than $3,600,000 may be used for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than $3,600,000 shall be available for start-up costs defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(c)(D): Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: Provided further, That $8,721,000, to remain available until expended, and $2,940,936,000, are available only for expenses related to military operations, and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds is not applicable to the funds described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; personnel services in the Army National Guard; transportation (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders’ DOD civilian employees; supply and equipment the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $2,171,560,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For the Department of the Army, $287,443,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes for and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; personnel services in the Army National Guard; transportation (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders’ DOD civilian employees; supply and equipment the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $2,171,560,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY NATIONAL GUARD

For the Department of the Navy, $316,103,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes for and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

For the Department of the Air Force, $1,059,820,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes for and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For the Department of Defense, $10,757,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes for and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

For the Department of the Army, $287,443,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes for and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.
the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further. That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided here- in, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further. That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense, consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code, $109,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union and, with appropriate authorization by the Department of Defense and Department of State, to countries out- side of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear warheads, other weapons, and materials; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs involving training and assistance of defense and military personnel for demili- tarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, and for defense and military con- tact, $500,455,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, $3,061,000.

TITLE III PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; research and development; and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,009,157,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, accessories, and conversions thereto; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor; for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,610,811,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; research and development; and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,49,316,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; production of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts; for the conversion of such land and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,49,316,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; research and development; and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,009,157,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

MLISIILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,009,157,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; research and development; and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,49,316,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts; for the conversion of such land and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,009,157,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts; for the conversion of such land and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,009,157,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

OUTLINTING, FUL DELIVERY, CONVERSION, AND FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION

For expenses necessary for the contrac- tion, production, development, expansion of public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $2,354,612,000.

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; research and development; and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $2,354,612,000.

For expenses necessary for the construc- tion, development, expansion of public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $2,354,612,000.

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; research and development; and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $2,354,612,000.

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories; contractor-owned equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; research and development; and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $2,354,612,000.

For expenses necessary for the construc- tion, production, conversion, and first destination transportation, $382,836,000.

For expenses necessary for the construc- tion, production, conversion, and first destination transportation, $382,836,000.

For expenses necessary for the construc- tion, production, conversion, and first destination transportation, $382,836,000.
ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; $5,372,618,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, $1,240,416,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armament, ground and control equipment, handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment, handling equipment, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehic-
procurement may waive the restrictions in the first proviso on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to assure capability for national security purposes.

TITLE VI
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM
For expenses authorized and provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, $32,699,158,000 of which $30,701,995,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015, and of which up to $15,317,316,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which $441,764,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, and of which $414,764,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015, and of which not to exceed $8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations.

For expenses authorized and provided for, for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, $514,000,000.

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, $514,000,000.

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program, $584,238,000.

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments; and $694,183,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which $584,238,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program.

DRUG INTERDICT AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, $1,015,885,000: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which the funds are transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority granted to the Secretary of Defense under law.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $316,000,000, of which $155,000,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed $700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval of the Inspector General, and payment may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military information up to $1,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2016, shall be for procurement; Provided, That the Office of the Inspector General, in coordination with the Deputy of National Intelligence, shall examine the process and procedures currently in place in the transmission of service treatment and personnel records from the Department of Defense to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

TITLES VII
RELATED AGENCIES
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND
For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, $514,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT
For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, $528,229,000.

TITLES VIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS
SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of otherwise prohibited personnel not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: Provided, That salary increases for members of this category of foreign and noncitizen personnel of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or for a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under Service Act of 1980: Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Korea or the Republic of Japan.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: Provided, That this section shall not apply to active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary or desirable for the national defense with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget transfer not to exceed $5,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense to the Armed Forces Retirement Home: Provided, That such transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: Provided further, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to transfer any amount to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogramming of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2014: Provided further, That transfers among military personnel appropriations shall not be taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under this section.

Sec. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of specific programs, projects, and activities (and the dollar amounts and adjustments to budget categories corresponding to such programs, projects, and activities) listed in the table titled "Explanation of Project Level Adjustments" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A) for the obligating and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this
Act for those programs, projects, and activities for which the amounts appropriated exceed the amounts requested are hereby required by law to be carried out in the manner and in the amounts specified in the tables to the same extent as if the tables were included in the text of this Act.

(b) Amounts specified in the referenced tables or paragraphs (a) shall not be treated as subdivisions of appropriations for purposes of section 8005 of this Act: Provided, That section 8005 shall apply when transfers of the amounts described in subsection (a) occur between appropriation accounts.

SEC. 8007. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees establishing the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2014: Provided, That the reprogramming authority includes—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President’s budget request, adjustments made by Congress, as enacted, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) an explanation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be transferred for reprogramming purposes, if the Secretary of Defense has notified the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: Provided, That transfers may be made between appropriation accounts: Provided further, That transfers may be made between appropriation accounts of the “Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense” appropriation and the “Operation and Maintenance” appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program or project unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress in writing of the purpose of this section substantially all the purposes of which are manufactured in the United States from domestic materials, and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear procurement contract for the procurement of such unit in that fiscal year; that no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit contracted under the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities that the full-time required to fund procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions of the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contractor's payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

SEC. 8011. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for a multiyear procurement contract as follows—

SEC. 8012. (a) During fiscal year 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a report to the congressional defense committees, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the House Committee on Appropriations that includes a list of the Department of Defense budget requests submitted to Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2015.

(b) The fiscal year 2015 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2015 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2015.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.
SIRC. 8017. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or destroy M-1 Carbiners, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber 1911 pistols or demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwised prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SIRC. 8018. No more than $500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be available to any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region. Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SIRC. 8019. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, $15,000,000 is appropriated for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contract or subcontractor defined in such section for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $250,000 and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $250,000 and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SIRC. 8020. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be available to contracts which are in being as of the date of enactment of this Act, or to contracts which are in being on the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 or the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015, that were not formally competed or determined to be unsuitable or unserviceable, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components were certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SIRC. 8021. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada:

(1) to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP) that are not specifically authorized under the Annual National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, or the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015, as the result of a single funding year; or

(2) for payment of cost sharing for funded projects for which reimbursement is not allowed under the Agreement On Aiding for National Security Purposes.

SIRC. 8022. (a) The Secretary of the Army shall waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Department of Defense to support programs and activities involving youth programs;

(b) $20,000,000 shall be available from “Aircrew Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

SIRC. 8023. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) or other organization that includes the members of the Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administered by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a single FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in any fiscal year.

(c) Provided, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall not be allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contract or subcontractor defined in such section for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $250,000 and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $250,000 and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SIRC. 8024. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, or youth programs.

SIRC. 8025. For the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional defense committees” means the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives.

SIRC. 8026. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the acquisition of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable prices from all direct delivery sources for Federal and non-Federal sources for which the Department of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8018. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be available to any additional relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8019. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, $15,000,000 is appropriated for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contract or subcontractor defined in such section for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $250,000 and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $250,000 and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8020. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be available to contracts which are in being as of the date of enactment of this Act, or to contracts which are in being on the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 or the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015, that were not formally competed or determined to be unsuitable or unserviceable, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components were certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8021. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada:

(1) to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP) that are not specifically authorized under the Annual National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, or the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015, as the result of a single funding year; or

(2) for payment of cost sharing for funded projects for which reimbursement is not allowed under the Agreement On Aiding for National Security Purposes.

SEC. 8022. (a) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary’s blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) (a) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of funds made available for the benefit of foreign entities in fiscal year 2012. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was prospectively waived in fiscal year 2015.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8026. During the current fiscal year, funds contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015, that were not formally competed or determined to be unsuitable or unserviceable, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components were certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8025. For the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional defense committees” means the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8027. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, or youth programs.

(b) $20,000,000 shall be available from “Airprocurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

(c) None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, or youth programs.

(d) None of the funds available from “Air Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

SIRC. 8024. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, or youth programs.

SIRC. 8025. For the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional defense committees” means the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8029. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, or youth programs.

(b) $20,000,000 shall be available from “Airprocurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

(c) None of the funds available from “Air Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

(d) None of the funds available from “Air Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.
(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Air Force Working Capital Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8034. Funds appropriated by this Act to the Department of Defense under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” in section 250 of this Act shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates of mitigation and cost from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8035. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 3 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentional tax evasion within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of the entry into force of the Act, the Secretary may authorize Federal entities.

SEC. 8036. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended by the Secretary on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization’s personnel-related costs for performing that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) $10,000,000; and

(c) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal submitted on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the contract; or

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents a significant innovation, and was submitted in confidence by one source; and

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to ensure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support. Providing the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function.

The Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization’s personnel-related costs for performing that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) $10,000,000; and

(c) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal submitted on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the contract; or

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents a significant innovation, and was submitted in confidence by one source; and

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to ensure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support. Providing the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function.

(2) the competitive sourcing official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense than the cost of performance of the activity or function by any entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act.
(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with any of the following:

(c) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 6(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2471 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy as provided in sections 2950(d)(2) and 2992(e) of title 10, United States Code, and in compliance with subsection (b).

SEC. 8041. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

- Defense Health Program, 2013/2015, $14,000,000.
- Other Procurement, Army, 2013/2014, $12,650,000.
- Other Procurement, Navy, 2013/2014, $5,000,000.
- National Defense Sealift Fund, 2012/2013, $14,000,000.
- Defense Health Program, 2012/2013, $144,518,000.
- Other Procurement, Air Force, 2012/2013, $449,735,000.
- Other Procurement, Navy, 2012/2013, $449,735,000.
- Other Procurement, Marine Corps, 2013/2014, $10,000,000.
- Other Procurement, Navy, 2012/2013, $236,486,000.
- Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2012/2013, $10,000,000.
- Aircraft Procurement, Army, 2012/2013, $40,000,000.
- Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2012/2013, $10,000,000.
- Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2012/2013, $40,000,000.
- Weapons Procurement, Navy, 2012/2013, $112,000,000.
- Weapons Procurement, Navy, 2013/2014, $5,000,000.
- Weapons Procurement, Marine Corps, 2013/2014, $7,979,000.
- Procurement, Marine Corps, 2013/2014, $12,650,000.
- Missile Procurement, Air Force, 2013/2014, $125,000,000.
- Other Procurement, Air Force, 2013/2014, $10,000,000.
- Other Procurement, Air Force, 2013/2014, $44,900,000.
- Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2013/2014, $46,100,000.
- Defense Health Program, 2013/2014, $998,000.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military technicians (dual status) of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel reductions of any kind to military techni- cians (dual status), unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8043. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which may be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: Provided, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel end strengths.

SEC. 8044. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 2003, level: Provided, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section with respect to the congressionally directed that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

SEC. 8045. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

SEC. 8046. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings purchased as end items, as defined by section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

SEC. 8047. None of the funds in this Act may be used for any peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter unless the United Nations Security Council, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, resolves in the affirmative the recommendation of the Security Council to authorize the appropriate action.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds made available by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8049. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional committees on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed for transfer will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is paid in lieu of structuring costs associated with a business combination.

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, no more than $30,000,000 of appropriations made available in this Act may be used to make transfers of any kind to the Department of Defense who approves or implements the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any kind to the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period...
inventory requirements: title IV of this Act may be used to procure many:
ments for required heating facility mod-
der section 2690 of title 10, United States
this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of
year limitation.
Space-available, reimbursable basis. The
Guard Bureau may permit the use of equip-
provision of law, the Chief of the National
of the total appropriation for that account.
may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent
recorded against the expired account:
period of availability or closing of that ac-
pend balance, an obligation or an adjust-
which has closed under the provisions of sec-
H288
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
January 15, 2014
of availability for obligation has expired or
which has closed under the provisions of sec-
minimal unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any
charge to a current account under the author-
ty of the Office shall be recorded and
acted otherwise than the application of a waiver
Subsequent
review or investigation discloses that
the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-
case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense
committees that it is in the national inter-
so.
SEC. 8056. (a) The Secretary of Defense
may be used for any training, equipment
ments for required heating facility mod-
der section 2690 of title 10, United States
year limitation.
Using funds made available by
this Act may be used for any training, equip-
Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equip-
ment of the National Guard Distance Learning
Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The
Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall est-
amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.
Subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the
Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to the
associated with the use of equipment of the project
under that subsection. Such funds shall be
available for such purposes without fiscal
year limitation.
SEC. 8054. Using funds made available by
this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under
section 1010, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agree-
ments for required heating facility mod-
erization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community
Germany; Provided, That in the City of
Kaiserslautern and at the Rhine Ordnance
Barracks area, such agreements will include the
use of United States anthracite as the
load energy for municipal district heat to the
United States Defense installations: Provided
further, That at Landstuhl, subsequent
Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air
Base, furnished heat may be obtained from
private, regional or municipal services, if
provision is made for the continuation of
United States coal as an energy source.
SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated in
title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for
operational training, operational use or in-
ventory requirements: Provided, That this re-
striction does not apply to end-items used in
development, prototyping, and test activi-
ties preceding and leading to acceptance for
operational use: Provided further, That this re-
striction does not apply to programs fund-
ed with Intelligence Community funds; Provided
further, That the Secretary of De-
Fence may waive this restriction on a case-
by-case basis by certifying in writing to the
Committee on Appropriations of the House of
Representatives and the Senate that it is
in the national security interest to so do.

of availability for obligation has expired or
which has closed under the provisions of sec-
Sec. 8056. (a) The Secretary of Defense
may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with re-
spect to a foreign country each limitation on
the procurement of defense items from for-

eparation.—For the purposes of this sub-
section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the congressional de-
Fence committees and the Committees on

Sec. 8058. None of the funds appropriated or
otherwise made available by this or any other
Department of Defense Act may be obligated or expended for the purpose of
providing support to such department or agency on a nonreimbursable basis, and
is providing the requested support pursuant to such authority: Provided further, That the
Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis by certifying in
writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the
Senate that it is in the national security interest to so do.

Sec. 8062. Notwithstanding section 12310(b)
of title 10, United States Code, the President
who is a member of the National Guard serv-
ing on full-time National Guard duty under
section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code,
the possession of the Department of Defense
about gross violations of human rights by
units of foreign security forces is shared on a
time-to-time basis with each of the

Sec. 8063. None of the funds provided in
this Act may be used to transfer to any non-
governmental entity annihilation hold by
the Department of Defense that has a center-
fire cartridge and a United States military
Based Elements of the National Ballistic

Sec. 8063. None of the funds provided in
this Act may be used to transfer to any non-
governmental entity annihilation hold by
the Department of Defense that has a center-
fire cartridge and a United States military
used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Munitions. Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8064. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard, or the Secretary, as designated by the Secretary, shall determine the direct payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a military installation located in a District of Columbia or in contiguous States and the District of Columbia, for any alcoholic beverages or wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages or wine procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

SEC. 8065. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States, unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 8069. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that upon the determination of the Secretary, that it shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military families when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military family member.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS) SEC. 8070. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ‘‘Procurement, Defense-Wide’’ and ‘‘Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide’’, $504,091,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: Provided, That of this amount, $235,309,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Arrow system. Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats, including $15,000,000 for non-recurring engineering costs in connection with the establishment of a capacity for production in the United States by industry of the United States of parts and components for the Arrow System program; $149,712,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRMD) program, including cruise missile defense, to be used under the SRMD program, of which $15,000,000 shall be for production activities of SRMD missiles in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel’s defense requirements consistent with the national laws, regulations, and procedures; $74,707,000 shall be available for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture: and $44,363,000 shall be for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite: Provided further, That these funds may be used to construct and operate a ground testing facility to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: Provided further, That contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: Provided further, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and shall be consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8067. Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2014.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS) SEC. 8068. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed $200,000,000 from funds available under “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be transferred to the Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, for the Energy Technology Development Office, for United States Code, or any other youth, so-called “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, $108,725,800 shall be used for the support of personal services, and operations related to acquisition of real property, construction, and the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation accounts: Provided, That these documents shall include a description of the intelligence activity, the estimated costs of operation, for each military service, including each Active and Reserve component, and for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength and budget estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: Provided further, That these documents shall include budget exhibit OP–5 and OP–32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8076. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nonexpendable interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8077. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Defense: Provided, That upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, the Secretary shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: $20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations for expenses of $24,000,000 to the United Service Organizations for expenses of

SEC. 8078. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to

January 15, 2014 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE H289
reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance mission funded in this Act: Provided, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national security requirements during the non-hurricane season.

Sect. 8079. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: Provided, That information from United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

Sect. 8080. (a) At the time members of reserve components of the Armed Forces are called to active duty under section 12302(a) of title 10, United States Code, each member shall be notified in writing of the expected period during which the member will be called to active duty: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in any case where the Secretary determines it is necessary to do so to respond to a national security emergency or to meet national operational requirements of the Armed Forces.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS) Sect. 8081. The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds from any available Department of the Navy appropriation to any available Navy ship construction appropriation for the construction of necessary changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuations, or rate adjustments for any ship construction program appropriated in law: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed $100,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed $100,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: Provided further, That any funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be obligated to carry out the shipbuilding and conversion program for the Navy in accordance with the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS) Sect. 8082. None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) or the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of more than $10,000,000 from the amount specified in the classified annex accompanying the Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming or transfer of funds: Provided, That the congressional intelligence committees are notified three days in advance of any reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) or the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of more than $10,000,000 from the amount specified in the classified annex accompanying the Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming or transfer of funds: Provided, That the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming or transfer of funds: Provided, That for the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional intelligence committees” means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

Sect. 8083. The Secretary of Defense shall continue to report incremental contingency operations, costs for Operation Enduring Freedom on a monthly basis and any other operation designated and identified by the Secretary of Defense in section 127a of title 10, United States Code, on a semi-annual basis in the Coat of War Ex- ecution Report as prescribed in the Depart- ment of Defense Instruction 7000.14, Volume 12, Chapter 23 “Contingency Operations”, Annex I, dated September 2005. (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS) Sect. 8084. Funds appropriated by this Act for operation and maintenance may be available for operation and maintenance within the Department of Defense Instruction 7000.14, Volume 12, Chapter 23 “Contingency Operations”, Annex I, dated September 2005. (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS) Sect. 8085. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) or the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of more than $10,000,000 from the amount specified in the classified annex accompanying the Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming or transfer of funds: Provided, That the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming or transfer of funds: Provided, That the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming or transfer of funds: Provided, That for the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional intelligence committees” means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.
(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report—
(1) if the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
(2) the report contains proprietary information.
(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 14 days.

S. 8096. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract or subcontract in excess of $1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—
(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or
(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that authorizes the contractor to require each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a contractor or subcontractor is not a covered subcontractor to a Federal contract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention, or
(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract or subcontract in excess of $1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—
(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention, or
(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that authorizes the contractor to require each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a contractor or subcontractor is not a covered subcontractor to a Federal contract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention, or
(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract or subcontract in excess of $1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—
(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention, or
(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that authorizes the contractor to require each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a contractor or subcontractor is not a covered subcontractor to a Federal contract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention, or

S. 8096. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to $133,067,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Interagency Committee for Defense of the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011. Public Law 111–84: Provided, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the intramural Federal Hospital for在我国，非联邦医疗设施，由医疗保健部门，位于芝加哥退伍军人管理局，包括北芝加哥退伍军人医疗中心，退伍军人医院，以及退伍军人医院的综合医疗设施，由第七节公共法律110–471: Provided further, That additional funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Committee of Defense Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notice by the Secretary of the Department of Defense to the Committee of Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

S. 8093. The Secretary of the Department of National Intelligence shall not employ more than 12,000 full-time equivalent employees, except to the extent that the Secretary of the Department of Defense certifies that such employment is necessary and in the national interest.

S. 8094. (1) The Secretary of the Department of Defense and the Virginia Department of Transportation agree on the number of additional parking spaces that may be made available to employees of the facilities and on the number of additional parking spaces to be made available.

S. 8094. (1) The Secretary of the Department of Defense shall report quarterly the number of personnel end strength by appropriation account for each and every appropriation account used to finance Federal civilian personnel salaries to the congressional defense committees within 15 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

S. 8095. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to take any action to modify—
(1) the appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget, including through the creation of a new appropriation or new appropriations account;
(2) how the National Intelligence Program budget request is presented, organized, and managed within the Department of Defense budget;
(3) how the National Intelligence Program appropriations are apportioned to the executing agencies; or
(4) how the National Intelligence Program appropriations are allotted, obligated and expended.
(b) The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense may jointly, only for the purposes of achieving auditability, financial statements and improving fiscal reporting, and study and develop detailed proposals for alternative financial management processes that study shall consider and include comprehensive counterintelligence risk assessment to ensure that none of the alternative processes will adversely affect counterintelligence.
(c) Upon development of the detailed proposals defined under subsection (b), the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall—
(1) provide the proposed alternatives to all affected agencies;
(2) receive certification from all affected agencies attesting that the proposed alternatives will help achieve increased auditability, improve fiscal reporting, and will not adversely affect counterintelligence; and
(3) not later than 30 days after receiving all such certifications, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the Congress the proposed alternatives and certifications to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.
(d) This section shall not be construed to alter or affect the application of section 924 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 to the amounts made available by this Act.

S. 8106. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary and in the national interest, the Secretary of Energy shall, subject to approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed $2,000,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act for the National Intelligence Program: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those originally anticipated, and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2014.
funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at United States Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, or any individual of the Armed Forces of the United States in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8112. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at United States Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, or any individual of the Armed Forces of the United States in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 8113. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or to make a grant to, or to provide a loan or loan guarantee to, or to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, to make a grant to, or to provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that any unpaid Federal tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8114. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8115. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with Rosoboronexport or to make a grant to, to provide a loan or loan guarantee to, or to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, Rosoboronexport.

SEC. 8116. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the purchase or manufacture of a flag of the United States unless such flags or the fabric from which such flags are made or any component item are determined to have no connection to or otherwise be derived from, items under section 232(a)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 1331).

SEC. 8117. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the purchase or manufacture of any aircraft or vessel that is otherwise available for purchase or lease at a price that is lower than the price at which such aircraft or vessel is being offered for sale.
made available for transfer to the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, for purposes of implementation of a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program: Provided, That funds transferred for provision of such programs may be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

S. 8126. None of the funds made available by this Act that are used in connection with the amendments made to the Uniform Code of Military Justice of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 shall be considered an admission or acknowledgment of any policy that an officer or enlisted member of the Armed Forces committed an offense: Provided, however, That in a claim brought by a member of the Armed Forces for which a court has rendered a judgment on the merits, any ex gratia payment offered or denied as part of any settlement that is entered into on convening authority discretion regarding court-martial findings and sentences.

S. 8130. None of the funds appropriated in this Act, or any other Act, may be obligated or expended by the United States Government for the direct personal benefit of the President of the United States or the Secretary of Defense.

S. 8127. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of Defense, amounts may be made available, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to local military commanders appointed by the Secretary of Defense, or by an officer or employee designated by the Secretary, to provide medical treatment to members of the armed forces who are not eligible for benefits under title XIX of the Social Security Act, under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Employees Health Benefits Program”), or under any other Act, who are stationed in Afghanistan.

(b) An ex gratia payment under this section may be made only if—

(1) the Secretary of Defense determines that the recipient is determined by the local military commander to be friendly to the United States;

(2) a claim for damages would not be compensable under chapter 86 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”);

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was caused by action by an enemy;

(4) the property damage, personal injury, or death was caused by action by an enemy;

(c) Nature of Payments.—Any payments provided under subsection (a) shall not be considered an admission or acknowledgment of any legal obligation to compensate for any damage, personal injury, or death.

(d) Amount of Payments.—If the Secretary of Defense determines a program under subsection (a) to be appropriate in a particular setting, the amounts of payments, if any, to be provided to civilians determined to have suffered harm incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces under the program should be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary and based on an assessment, which should include such factors as cultural appropriateness and political considerations.

(e) Legal Advice.—Local military commanders shall receive legal advice before making ex gratia payments under the program.

(f) Written Record.—A written record of each ex gratia payment offered or denied shall be maintained by the Secretary of Defense as an enrollment command, and on a timely basis submitted to the appropriate office in the Department of Defense as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

S. 8131. The Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committees on an annual basis the efficacy of the ex gratia payment program including the number of types of cases considered, amounts offered, the response from ex gratia payment recipients, and any recommended modifications to the program.

S. 8128. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense shall be used to conduct any environmental impact analysis related to Minuteman III silos that contain missile as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 8129. The amounts appropriated in title I and II of this Act are hereby reduced by $5,000,000: Provided, That the reduction shall be applied to funding for general and flag officers in the military personnel and operations and maintenance appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the reduction by appropriation and budget line item not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to transition elements of the Minuteman III squadrons from the United States to the United States, by this Act may be used to fund the performance of a flight demonstration team at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

S. 8132. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, to below peacetime levels attributable to the effects of the implementation of the New START Treaty: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the capability for operations at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, to execute a single mission offense capable of carrying a single warhead.

S. 8133. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, to below peacetime levels attributable to the effects of the implementation of the New START Treaty: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the capability for operations at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, to execute a single mission offense capable of carrying a single warhead.

S. 8134. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, to below peacetime levels attributable to the effects of the implementation of the New START Treaty: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the capability for operations at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, to execute a single mission offense capable of carrying a single warhead.

S. 8135. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, to below peacetime levels attributable to the effects of the implementation of the New START Treaty: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the capability for operations at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, to execute a single mission offense capable of carrying a single warhead.

S. 8136. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, to below peacetime levels attributable to the effects of the implementation of the New START Treaty: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the capability for operations at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, to execute a single mission offense capable of carrying a single warhead.

S. 8137. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, to below peacetime levels attributable to the effects of the implementation of the New START Treaty: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the capability for operations at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, to execute a single mission offense capable of carrying a single warhead.

S. 8138. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used by the Department of Defense or a component thereof in contravention of section 702 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, relating to limitations on providing certain missile defense information to the Russian Federation.

S. 8139. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Security Agency to engage in an acquisition pursuant to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for the purpose of targeting a United States person; or

S. 8140. The amounts appropriated in title II of this Act are hereby reduced by $550,000,000 to reflect excess cash balances in the Defense Working Capital Funds, as follows:

1. (From “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, $442,000,000; and

2. (From “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, $77,000,000; and

3. (From “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, $37,000,000.

S. 8141. Of the amounts appropriated for “Working Capital Fund, Army”, $150,000,000 shall be available for the Industrial Mobilization Capacity account: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army may use this amount to support the developmental cost of programs to maintain the industrial base and support the delivery function of the industrial base.

1. Assign the arsenals sufficient workforce to maintain the critical capabilities identified in the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy Report.

2. Ensure cost efficiency and technical competence in peacetime, while preserving the ability to provide an effective and timely response to mobilizations, national defense contingency situations, and other emergent requirements.

3. Release the Army Organic Industrial Base Strategy Report not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act; and

4. Brief the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Army”, $5,449,726,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Navy”, $558,344,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Marine Corps”, $777,222,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
Military Personnel, Air Force
For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Air Force”, $332,862,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Reserve Personnel, Army
For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Army”, $58,362,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Reserve Personnel, Navy
For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Navy”, $20,238,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps
For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps”, $15,134,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Reserve Personnel, Air Force
For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Air Force”, $20,432,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

National Guard Personnel, Army
For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Army”, $257,064,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

National Guard Personnel, Air Force
For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Air Force”, $20,432,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Army
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, $32,369,249,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Navy
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, $20,238,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, $3,369,815,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, $12,746,424,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, $6,226,678,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard”, $130,471,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard”, $22,200,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard
For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard”, $199,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such funds may be used for the purpose of undertaking infrastructure projects in Afghanistan, notwithstanding any other provision of law, which shall be undertaken by the Secretary of State, unless the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense jointly decide that a specific project will be undertaken by the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the infrastructure referred to in the preceding proviso is in support of the counteringinsurgency strategy, which may require funding for facility and infrastructure projects not limited to, water, power and transportation projects and related maintenance and sustainment costs: Provided further, That the authority to undertake such infrastructure projects is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That any projects funded under this heading shall be jointly formulated and concurred in by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That funds may be transferred to the Department of the Army for constructing new or improving existing defensive projects, which funds shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the assistance contained in that Act: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the preceding proviso is...
in addition to any other authority available to the Department of Defense to transfer funds: Provided further, That any unexpended funds transferred to the Secretary of State under this heading shall be returned to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund if the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, determines that the project has been implemented for a purpose other than the one for which funds were transferred, or that the project no longer supports the counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan: Provided further, That any funds returned to the Secretary of Defense under the previous proviso shall be available for use under this appropriation and shall be treated in the same manner as funds not transferred to the Secretary of State: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein to the Secretary of State in accordance with section 654(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers to or from, or obligations from the Fund, notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That the appropriate committees of Congress are the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Appropriations in each House of Congress, and the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund” to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary’s designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and for such purpose, for such amounts, as necessary: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance contained in this Act: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein to any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees of any new projects or transfers of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of $20,000,000: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured with funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts that was transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States: Provided further, That the equipment described in the previous proviso, as well as equipment not yet transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan determined by the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary’s designee, to no longer be required by such forces, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That any funds transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan from the Fund, notify the appropriate committees of Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Army”, $669,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Army”, $128,645,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Army”, $190,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Army”, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, $221,176,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Weapons Procurement, Navy”, $86,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, $159,362,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, $2,517,846,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons and other procurement for the Reserve components of the Armed Forces, $1,000,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016: Provided, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for the respective Reserve component: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, $313,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, $34,426,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, $98,208,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, $78,208,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.


For an additional amount for “Defense Health Program”, $896,701,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”, $576,305,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For the “Joint Improved Explosive Device Defeat Fund” (including transfer of funds), $879,225,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing to be used in the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel, and other appropriate United States forces in the defeat of improvised explosive devices: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided hereunder to appropriated accounts for operation and maintenance, procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purposes described herein: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Office of the Inspector General


For an additional amount for the “Inspector General”, $4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS


OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Defense Health Program”, $896,701,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEFENSE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL


For an additional amount for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”, $576,305,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”, $576,305,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For the “Joint Improved Explosive Device Defeat Fund” (including transfer of funds), $879,225,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing to be used in the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel, and other appropriate United States forces in the defeat of improvised explosive devices: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided hereunder to appropriated accounts for operation and maintenance, procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purposes described herein: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Office of the Inspector General


For an additional amount for the “Inspector General”, $4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for the “Inspector General”, $4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.


For an additional amount for “Defense Health Program”, $896,701,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”, $576,305,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and security assistance teams, including life support, transportation and personal security, and facilities renovation and construction. The Secretary of Defense may reallocate or redeploy any funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section for any project with a total amount of $5,000,000 from the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP):

SEC. 9014. (a) None of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded: Provided, That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

(Recissions) SEC. 9013. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded: Provided, Such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

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(Recisions) SEC. 9013. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded: Provided, That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.
“(but without the application of section 1401a(b)(4) of this title)” after “under any other provision of law”.

(2) Concurrent receipt of retired pay and pay as you go compensation. Section 141(h)(1) of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting “but without the application of section 1401a(b)(4) of this title” after “under any other provision of law”.

(3) Prevention of cola inversions. Section 1401a(f)(2) of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting “(b)(4)” in place of “(b)(3)” after “subsection (b)”.

(c) Effective date. The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on December 1, 2015, immediately after the coming into effect of section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 and the amendments made by that section.

- Exclusion of certain budgetary effects from paygo scorecards.
  - (1) Statutory pay-as-you-go scorecards. The budgetary effects of this section shall not be entered on either paygo scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.
  - (2) Senate paygo scorecards. The budgetary effects described in this section shall not be entered on any paygo scorecard maintained for purposes of section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress).

- The Secretary may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014”.

**DIVISION D—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014**

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

- Corps of Engineers—Civil.
  - The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army for the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts.
  - For expenses necessary where authorized by law to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential needs for infrastructure owned or operated by such other public agency in response to such disasters as authorized by law, for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

For the expenses necessary for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction projects, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; for conducting detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of such projects (including participations by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such detailed studies, and plans and specifications do not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); $1,656,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities program shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That during the fiscal year covered by this Act, 25 percent of the proceeds from the Olmsted Lock and Dam, Ohio River, Illinois and Kentucky, shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund: Provided further, That no part of any funds derived from environmental restoration: Provided further, That for new construction projects, project cost sharing agreements shall be executed as soon as practicable but no later than August 29, 2014: Provided further, That no allocation for a new start shall be considered final and no work allowance shall be made until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an out-year funding scenario demonstrating the affordability of the selected projects and the impacts on other projects: Provided further, That the Secretary may not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES**

For expenses necessary for flood damage reduction projects and related efforts in the Mississippi River alluvial valley below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as authorized by law, $307,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may initiate up to but no more than nine new construction projects during fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That the new reconnaissance study starts during fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate, and the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and the Chief of Engineers may initiate up to but no more than four new construction starts during fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That the new construction starts will consist of those projects where the majority of the benefits are derived from navigation transportation savings or from flood and storm damage reduction and one project where the majority of the benefits are derived from environmental restoration: Provided further, That for new construction projects, project cost sharing agreements shall be executed as soon as practicable but no later than August 29, 2014: Provided further, That no allocation for a new start shall be considered final and no work allowance shall be made until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a new start and the impacts on other activities in response to such disasters as authorized by law, for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

For the expenses necessary for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction projects, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; for conducting detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of such projects (including participations by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such detailed studies, and plans and specifications do not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); $1,656,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities program shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That during the fiscal year covered by this Act, 25 percent of the proceeds from the Olmsted Lock and Dam, Ohio River, Illinois and Kentucky, shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund: Provided further, That for new construction projects, project cost sharing agreements shall be executed as soon as practicable but no later than August 29, 2014: Provided further, That no allocation for a new start shall be considered final and no work allowance shall be made until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an out-year funding scenario demonstrating the affordability of the selected projects and the impacts on other projects: Provided further, That the Secretary may not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

**FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES**

For expenses necessary for the construction of projects or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year shall be available to the Secretary for such emergency activities as authorized by law: Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year shall be available to the Secretary for such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Secretary may initiate up to but no more than four new construction starts during fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That the new construction starts will consist of those projects where the majority of the benefits are derived from navigation transportation savings or from flood and storm damage reduction and one project where the majority of the benefits are derived from environmental restoration: Provided further, That for new construction projects, project cost sharing agreements shall be executed as soon as practicable but no later than August 29, 2014: Provided further, That no allocation for a new start shall be considered final and no work allowance shall be made until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a new start and the impacts on other activities in response to such disasters as authorized by law, for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

**FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM**

For expenses necessary for the cleanup and contamination from sites in the United States resulting from work performed as part of the Nation’s early atomic energy program, $103,499,000, to remain available until expended.

**EXPENSES**

For expenses necessary for the supervision and operation of the Civil Works program in the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and the offices of the Division Engineers; and for costs of management and operation of the Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center allocable to the civil works program, $182,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed $5,000,000 may be used for official reception and representation purposes and only during the current fiscal year: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation provided in title I of this Act shall be available to fund the civil works activities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers or the civil works executive direction and management of the Division and further, That any Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation may be used to fund the supervision and general administration of the civil works program, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 3016b(3), $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Revolving Fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available during the current fiscal year for purchase (not to exceed 100 for replacement of passenger or motor vehicles for the civil works program.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) None of the funds provided in title I of this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in title I of this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;

(4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific purpose, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;

(5) augments or reduces existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of the amounts contained in subsections 6 through 10, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations;

(6) INVESTIGATIONS.—For a base level over $100,000, reprogramming of 25 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $150,000 per project, study, or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $100,000, the reprogramming limit is $25,000: Provided further, That up to $25,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(7) CONSTRUCTION.—For a base level over $2,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount up to a limit of $3,000,000 per project, study, or activity is allowed: Provided, That for a base level less than $2,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $300,000: Provided further, That up to $300,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation for existing obligations and concomitant administrative expenses;

(8) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Unlimited reprogramming authority is granted in order to be able to respond to emergencies: Provided, That the Chief of Engineers must notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of any emergency or emergency action as soon thereafter as practicable: Provided further, That for a base level over $1,000,000, reprogramming of 15 percent of the base amount a limit of $5,000,000 per project or activity is allowed: Provided further, That for a base level less than $1,000,000, the reprogramming limit is $150,000: Provided further, That $150,000 may be reprogrammed into any continuing study or activity that did not receive an appropriation;

(9) MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.—The same reprogramming guidelines for the Investigations, Construction, and Operation and Maintenance portions of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Account as listed above; and

(10) FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM.—Reprogramming of up to 15 percent of the base of the receiving project is permitted.

(b) DE MINIMIS REPROGRAMMING.—In no case should a reprogramming for less than $50,000 be subject to prior approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

(c) CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a project or activity funded under the continuing authorities program.

(d) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Corps of Engineers shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: Provided, That the report shall include:

(1) A table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President’s budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if applicable, and the fiscal year enacted level.

(2) A delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriations; and

(3) An identification of items of special congressional interest.

SEC. 102. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to award or modify any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity, provided, however, that such amounts may include any funds that have been made available through reprogramming pursuant to section 101.

SEC. 103. None of the funds in this Act, or previous Acts, making funds available for Energy and Water Development, shall be used to award any continuing contract that commits additional funding from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund unless or until such time that a long-term mechanism to enhance revenues in this Fund to meet the cost-sharing authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662) is enacted.

SEC. 104. Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and hereafter, not later than 120 days after the date of the Chief of Engineers Report on a water resource matter, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) shall submit the report to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees of the Congress:

SEC. 105. During the current fiscal year covered by this Act, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to implement measures recommended in the efficacy study authorized under section 308 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1121) or in interim reports, with such modifications or emergency measures as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to prevent aquatic nuisance species from dispersing into the Great Lakes by way of any hydraulic connections, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River Basin as listed in section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007.

SEC. 106. The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Department of the Interior, funds to be reprogrammed pursuant to subsection (d) to: (1) the Fish and Wildlife Service to make available for projects that include fish and wildlife conservation, research, and management, and (2) the Department of the Interior to make available for projects that include fish and wildlife conservation, research, and management.

SEC. 107. That portion of the project for navigation, Ipswich River, Massachusetts adopted by the Rivers and Harbor Act of August 5, 1886 consisting of a 4-foot channel located at the entrance to the harbor at Ipswich Harbor, lying northwesterly of a line running from a point 19.4 seconds north and 15.20 feet to the west of the point of origin and running south 9 degrees 13 minutes 44.5 seconds east 101.57 feet to a point N220,915.46, E357,587.16 thence running north 0 degrees 46 minutes 45 seconds west 26.79 feet to a point N221,139.24, E357,730.71 thence running south 30 degrees 45 minutes 45 seconds west 30.56 west 290.46 feet to a point N220,941.20, E357,612.85 thence running south 10 degrees 49 minutes 12.0 seconds west 95.46 feet to a point N220,847.44, E357,594.91 thence running south 9 degrees 41.56 seconds east 491.68 feet to a point N220,362.12, E357,673.79 thence running south 35 degrees 47 minutes 19.14 west 15.20 to the point of origin.

SEC. 108. That portion of the project of navigation, Ipswich River, Massachusetts adopted by the Rivers and Harbor Act of August 5, 1886 consisting of a 4-foot channel located at the entrance to the harbor at Ipswich Harbor, lying northwesterly of a line running from a point 19.4 seconds north and 15.20 feet to the west of the point of origin and running south 9 degrees 13 minutes 44.5 seconds east 101.57 feet to a point N220,915.46, E357,587.16 thence running north 0 degrees 46 minutes 45 seconds west 26.79 feet to a point N221,139.24, E357,730.71 thence running south 30 degrees 45 minutes 45 seconds west 30.56 west 290.46 feet to a point N220,941.20, E357,612.85 thence running south 10 degrees 49 minutes 12.0 seconds west 95.46 feet to a point N220,847.44, E357,594.91 thence running south 9 degrees 41.56 seconds east 491.68 feet to a point N220,362.12, E357,673.79 thence running south 35 degrees 47 minutes 19.14 west 15.20 to the point of origin.

SEC. 109. (a) Section 101(17)(A) of Public Law 111–149 is amended—

(1) by striking “$125,270,000” and inserting in lieu thereof, “$125,510,000”;

(2) by striking “$75,140,000” and inserting in lieu thereof, “$92,007,000”; and

(3) by striking “$50,130,000” and inserting in lieu thereof, “$60,565,000”.

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as of November 6, 2007, the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 100–4). Notwithstanding the provisions of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1121) or in interim reports, with such modifications or emergency measures as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to prevent aquatic nuisance species from dispersing into the Great Lakes by way of any hydraulic connection, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River Basin as listed in section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662) is enacted.

SEC. 110. (a) Section 101(17)(A) of Public Law 111–149 is amended—

(1) by striking “$125,270,000” and inserting in lieu thereof, “$125,510,000”; and

(2) by striking “$75,140,000” and inserting in lieu thereof, “$92,007,000”;

SEC. 111. During fiscal years 2014 and 2015, the limitation relating to total project costs authorized in section 109(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2280) shall not apply with respect to any project that receives funds made available by this title.

SEC. 112. The Cape Ann hydropower project in the State of Maine selected by the Department of the Army as an alternative dredged...
material disposal site under section 103(b) of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, shall remain open for 5 years after enactment of this Act, until the reclamation and other facilities, including water and related natural resources, are for replacement only.

Provided, That funds contributed under 43 U.S.C. 395 shall be credited to this account and are available until expended for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used for in-stream purposes if the water is already committed to in-stream purposes by a court adopted decree or order.

CALIFORNIA BAY-Delta RESTORATION

(Including transfers of funds)

For carrying out programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding that are authorized by the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, consistent with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $37,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such activities may be transferred to appropriate accounts of the Bureau of Reclamation, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such activities may be transferred to appropriate accounts of the Bureau of Reclamation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, which are for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Sec. 201. (a) None of the funds provided in title II of this Act for Water and Related Resources that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that were appropriated for a new program, project, or activity; (b) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (c) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; (d) restarts or resumes any program, project, or activity for which funds are not provided in this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; (e) transfers funds in excess of the following limits, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

(A) 15 percent for any program, project, or activity for which $2,000,000 or more is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or (B) any program, project, or activity for which less than $2,000,000 is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or (c) transfers more than $500,000 from either the Clean Water Assistance Program or the Rehabilitation category or the Resources Management and Development category to any program, project, or activity in the same category, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or (d) transfers, where necessary to discharge legal obligations of the Bureau of Reclamation, more than $5,000,000 to provide adequate funds for settled contractor claims, incurred contractor expenses, or de-ferred rates of operations, and real estate deficiency judgments, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any transfer of funds within the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ‘transfer’ means any movement of funds into or out of a program, project, or activity.

(d) The Bureau of Reclamation shall submit a report on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the El Viento Interim San Joaquin Lake Unit development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Joaquin drainage water.

(b) The costs of the Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be charged to the Kesterson Reservoir Project as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the ‘Cleanup Program-Alternative Replacement Reimbursement Program—Repayment Plan’ described in the report entitled ‘Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Runoff” and the “Plan.”
Clean-up Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1995, prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the Secretary, related to the above programs, shall be subject to appropria-
tions, for drainage service or drainage stud-
ies for the San Luis Unit shall be fully reim-
bursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such drainage studies pursuant to Federal reclamation law.

SEC. 203. (a) USE OF TECHNICAL MEMO-
RANDUM—Notwithstanding any other provi-
sion of law, until such time as the pipeline reliability study identified in the joint ex-
planatory statement accompanying the Con-
solidated Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 112–74) is completed and any necessary changes are made to Technical Memorandum 8140–CC–2004–1 (‘‘Corrosion Considerations for Buried Metallic Water Pipe’’) in accord-
ance with subsection (c)—

(1) The Bureau of Reclamation shall not use the Technical Memorandum as the sole basis to deny funding or approval of a project or to disqualify any material from use in se-
verely corrosive soils; and

(2) Reclamation shall notify the Com-
mittees of either House of Congress, the represen-
tatives and the Senate prior to adver-
tisement of any project with a buried metal-
ligne pipe where severely corrosive soils are anticipated. The notification shall include the corrosion prevention requirements that are anticipated to be re-
quired in the contract bidding.

(b) In the event the purchaser is the ultimate owner of a project requests a deviation from the corrosion require-
ments that the Bureau of Reclamation proposes for such project, Reclamation shall give expeditious consideration to granting the deviation and include liability waivers, if appropriate.

(c) REVISIONS TO TECHNICAL MEMO-
RANDUM.—A proposal to update Technical Memorandum 8140–CC–2004–1 (‘‘Corrosion Considerations for Buried Metallic Water Pipe’’) shall be—

(1) Subject to a peer review by appropriate experts not employed or selected by the Bu-
reau of Reclamation and in accordance with the standards referenced in the Office of Man-
agement and Budget document ‘‘Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Re-
view’’.

(2) Promulgated in accordance with the re-
quirements of Reclamation’s Design Stan-
ard No. 1 (General Design Standards Dated May 2012) applicable to design, specifi-
ation, or agency process, including oppor-
tunities for meaningful public participation and in accordance with the Design Stan-
ard No. 2 (General Design Standards Dated May 2012) applicable to design, speci-

SEC. 204. The Secretary of the Interior may hereafter participate in non-Federal ground-
water banking programs to increase the opera-
tional reliability, and to effi-
cient use of water in the State of California, and this participation may include making payment for the storage of Central Valley Project water, the purchase of shares or an in-

terest in ground banking facilities, or the use of Central Valley Project water as a me-
dium of payment for groundwater services: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall participate in groundwater banking programs only to the extent allowed under State law and consistent with water rights applicable to the Central Valley Project: Provided further, That any water user to which banked water is delivered shall pay for the same in accordance with rates and condi-
tions established by that water user’s then-current Central Valley Project water service, repay-
ment, or water rights settlement contract at the rates and conditions prevailing in the then-current Central Valley Project Irrigation or Municipal and Industrial Rate Setting Policies; and:

Provided further, That in implementing this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with applicable environmental laws, including the National Environmental Pol-
icy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190), and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) Nothing herein shall alter or limit the Secretary’s existing authority to place applicable Federal cost–benefit requirements to meet existing fish and wildlife obligations.

SEC. 205. (a) Subject to compliance with all applicable Federal law, including the National Environ-
mental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190), and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) Nothing herein shall alter or limit the Secretary’s existing authority to place applicable Federal cost–benefit requirements to meet existing fish and wildlife obligations.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commlis-
ioner of the Bureau of Reclamation shall initiate, or enter into, an agreement on the most expedited basis practicable, programmatic environ-
mental compliance so as to facilitate vol-
untary water transfers within the Central Valley Project, consistent with all applicable Federal and State law.

(c) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and each of the 4 years thereafter, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report that de-
scribes the status of efforts to help facilitate and improve the water transfers within the Central Valley Project and other water projects in the State of Cali-
fornia; evaluates potential effects of this Act on Federal programs, Indian tribes, Central Valley Project operations, the environment, groundwater aquifers, refugees, and communi-

ties; and provides recommendations on ways to facilitate and improve the process for these transfers.

SEC. 206. Section 104(c) of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 390d–4) is amended by striking ‘‘2012’’ and inserting ‘‘2017’’.

SEC. 207. Title I of Public Law 108–361 (the Cal-
ifer–Bay-Delta Authorization Act) (118 Stat. 1861), as amended by section 210 of Pub-
lic Law 111–85, is amended by striking ‘‘2014’’ each place it appears and inserting ‘‘2015’’. The Secretary of the Interior, hereby hereafter partner, provide a grant to, or enter into a cooperative agreement with local joint pow-

eries authorized by Congress for water storage project: Pro-

vided, That the Secretary shall ensure that all documents associated with the prepara-
tion of planning and feasibility studies and the Environ-
mental Impact Statement (EIS) and Final Environmental Impact Statements (FEIS): Provided further, That the Bureau of Reclamation need not com-
plete, or place applicable Federal cost–benefit re-
or or FEIS if the Commissioner determines, and the Secretary concurs, that the project can be expedited by a joint powers authority as re-
quired in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or conden-
mation of any real property or any facility or appurtenant infrastructure, or expansion, or $1,912,104,111, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $162,000,000 shall be available until Sep-

tember 30, 2015, for program direction: Pro-

vided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, the Secretary may trans-
fer up to $45,000,000 to the Defense Produc-
cion Act Fund for activities of the Depart-
ment of Energy pursuant to the Defense Pro-
duction Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061, et seq.): Provided further, That $7,111,100 from Public Law 111–85 provided under this heading are hereby rescinded: Provided further, That no Federal funds may be utilized to acquire or con-

struct, or expand, any lands, water, air, or facilities that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a con-
current resolution on the budget or the Bal-

SEC. 209. Section 9 of the Fort Peak Res-
ervoir Act (73 Stat. 265) is amended by stri-
king ‘‘2015’’ each place it appears and inserting ‘‘2016’’.
be derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, to remain available until expended.

**Science**

For Department of Energy expenses includ-
ing the purchase, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activi-
ties in carrying out the purposes of the De-
partment of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investi-
gations and research concerning the ex-
tration, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable so-
cial and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 1602, and 1603), $562,065,000, to remain avail-
able until expended: Provided, That $120,000,000 shall be available until Sept-
ember 30, 2015, for program direction: Pro-
vided further, That for all programs funded under this heading, appropriations in previous years shall be credited as offsets to the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year.

**Strategic Petroleum Reserve**

For necessary expenses for Strategic Pet-
roleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activi-
ties pursuant to the Energy Policy and Con-
servation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $189,400,000, to remain available un-
til expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds re-
main from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

**North-East Home Heating Oil Reserve**

For necessary expenses for Northeast Home-
stead Emergency Reserves storage oper-
ation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

**Energy Information Administration**

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Admin-
istration, $117,000,000, to remain available until expended.

**Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup**

For Department of Energy expenses, in-
cluding the purchase, construction, and ac-
quision of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense en-
vironmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of En-
ergy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $231,765,000, to remain available until expended.

**Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and**
**Decommissioning Fund**

For necessary expenses in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamina-
tion and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other expenses pursuant to title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, $598,825,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount made available under this heading, $90,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

**Fossil Energy Research and Development**

For necessary expenses in carrying out fos-
sil energy research and development activi-
ties, including the acquisition of interest, in-
cluding developers and equitable interests in any real property or facility or acquisition of plant or facility expansion or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investi-
gations and research concerning the ex-
traction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable so-
cial and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 1602, and 1603), $562,065,000, to remain avail-
able until expended: Provided, That not more than $15,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction: Provided further, That not more than $22,790,000 may be made available for U.S. cash contributions to the Intern-
ational Thermochromic Experimental Reactor project until its governing Council adopts the recommendations of the Third Bi-
ennial International Organization Manage-
ment Assessment Report: Provided further, That the Secretary of Energy may waive this restric-
tion if the Independent Budget Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representa-
tives and the Senate a determina-
tion that the Council is making satisfactory progress towards adoption of such rec-
ommendations.

**Advanced Research Projects Agency—**
**Energy**

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy, including the acquisition of interest in 5021 of the America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110–
69), as amended, $280,000,000, to remain avail-
able until expended: Provided, That $28,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for program direction.

**Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guaranty Program**

Such sums as are derived from amounts re-
collected from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 under this heading in prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 202(7) of the Congres-
sional Budget Act of 1974: Provided, That, for necessary administrative expenses to carry out this Loan Guarantee program, $42,000,000 is appropriated, to remain avail-
able until September 30, 2015: Provided fur-
ther, That $22,000,000 of the fees collected pursuant to section 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offset-
ting collections to this account to cover ad-
inistrative expenses and shall remain available until expended, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $20,000,000: Provided further, That fees col-
lected under section 1702(h) in excess of the amount appropriated for administrative expenses shall, until appropriated: Provided further, That the Depart-
ment of Energy shall not subordinate any loan obligation to other financing in viola-
tion of section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) or subordinate any Guaranteed Obligation to any loan or other debt obligations in violation of section 699.10 of title 10, Code of Fed-
rules.

**Advanced Technology Vehicles**
**Manufacturing Loan Program**

For administrative expenses in carrying out the Advanced Technology Vehicles Man-
ufacturing Loan Program, $6,000,000, to re-
main available until September 30, 2015.

**Departmental Administration**

For salaries and expenses of the Depart-
ment of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), $234,637,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, in con-
trast, that such increases in the cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount: Provided fur-
ther, That the amounts may be rescinded from amounts so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $126,449,000.

**Office of the Inspector General**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provi-
sions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $242,000,000, to remain available until Sep-
ember 30, 2015.

**Atomic Energy Defense Activities**
**National Nuclear Security Administration**

**Weapons Activities**

(including rescission of funds)

For Department of Energy expenses, in-
cluding the purchase, construction, and ac-
quision of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemna-
tion of any real property or any facility for or plant or facility acquisition, construc-
tion, or expansion, and the purchase of not more than 10 buses and 2 ambulances, $4,940,000,000, to re-
main available until expended: Provided, That of such amount not more than $20,000,000 may be made available for BES Systems Technologies and Nuclear Systems under this heading: Provided further, That, upon certification by the Inspector General that the BES systems technologies and nuclear systems for the construction, or expansion, or purchase of not more than 10 buses and 2 ambulances, $4,940,000,000, to re-
main available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $126,449,000.

**Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation**

For Department of Energy expenses, in-
cluding the purchase, construction, and ac-
quision of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for de-
ense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemna-
tion of any real property or any facility for or plant or facility acquisition, construc-
tion, or expansion, $1,954,000,000, to remain available until expended.

**Naval Reactors**

For Department of Energy expenses nec-
essary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), $280,000,000, to remain available until expended.
Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, for environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed one sport utility vehicle, three lube trucks, and two tractor-trailer units, $3,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $13,081,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to $33,564,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to $1,095,000,000 collected by the Bonneville Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally 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expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses)
or upgrading the hydroelectric facilities at these Dams in accordance with agreements reached between the Administrator, Commissioner, and the power customers.

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—ENERGY PROGRAMS**

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $3,000, $394,600,000, to remain available until expended. Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $301,600,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2014 shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

SEC. 301. (a) No appropriation, funds, or authority made available by this title for the Department of Energy shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project, or activity or to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals or similar arrangements (including Requests for Quotations, Requests for Information, and Funding Opportunity Announcements) for a program, project, or activity if the program, project, or activity has not been funded by Congress.

(b)(1) Unless the Secretary of Energy notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 3 full business days in advance, none of the funds made available in this title may be used to—

(A) make a grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling $1,000,000 or more; and

(B) make a discretionary contract award or Other Transaction Agreement totaling $1,000,000 or more, including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

(C) enter into an agreement to make a loan, loan guarantee, or guarantee of a loan; or

(D) announce publicly the intention to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

(E) announce publicly the intention to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 15 days of the conclusion of each quarter a report detailing each grant allocation or grant award totaling $1,000,000 or less that was made during the previous quarter.

(3) The notification required by paragraph (1) and the report required by paragraph (2) shall include the recipient of the award, the amount of the award, the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated, the account and program, project, or activity from which the funds are being drawn, the title of the award, and a brief description of the activity for which the award is made.

(c) The Department of Energy may not, with respect to any project, program, or activity that uses budget authority made available in this title, enter into a multiyear contract, award a multiyear grant, or enter into a multiyear cooperative agreement unless—

(1) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is funded for the full period of performance as anticipated at the time of the award; or

(2) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement includes a clause conditioning the availability of future year budget authority and the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 3 days in advance.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (f), and (g), any funds made available by this title shall be expended as authorized by law for the programs, projects, and activities specified in the ‘‘Final Bill’’ column in the ‘‘Department of Energy’’ table included in the heading ‘‘Title III—Department of Energy’’ in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(e) The amounts made available by this title may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Department shall provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming which would cause an activity funding level to increase or decrease by more than $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(f) None of the funds provided in this title may be used for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates, initiates, or eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(2) increases personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act; or

(3) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act.

(g)(1) The Secretary of Energy may waive any requirement or restriction in this section that applies to the use of funds made available for the Department of Energy if compliance with such requirement or restriction would pose a substantial risk to human health, safety, national security, or national security.

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver.

SEC. 302. The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to section 301 of this Act or to any account in which balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same period as original enactment.

SEC. 303. Funds appropriated by this Act are subject to the balances under the heading ‘‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science’’ in the explanatory statement of section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(a) The Secretary of Energy may not, unless specifically authorized by the President, use funds made available in this title or appropriated for any fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2014, for any program, project, or activity that—

(1) the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the following:

(A) the amount of uranium to be provided; and

(B) the expected date of the provision of the uranium;

(3) the expected date of the provision of the uranium;

(4) the recipient of the uranium; and

(5) the value the Secretary expects to receive in exchange for the uranium, including any adjustments to the gross market value of the uranium.

SEC. 306. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act or any subsequent Act for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year hereafter may be used to pay the salaries of Department of Energy employees to carry out the amendments made by section 407 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SEC. 307. Section 20320 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, Public Law 109–158, division B, as amended by the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, Public Law 110–5, is amended by striking in subsection (c) the annual review of the confidence and inserting in lieu thereof ‘‘a review every three years’’.

SEC. 308. None of the funds made available by this Act or any subsequent Act for fiscal year 2004 or any fiscal year hereafter may be used to pay the salaries of Department of Energy employees to carry out the amendments made by section 407 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SEC. 309. Notwithstanding section 307 of Public Law 111–85, the funds made available by the Department of Energy for activities at Government-owned, contractor-operated laboratories funded in this Act or any subsequent Act, and any funds made available by the Department of Energy or Other Transactions Appropriations Act for any fiscal year, the Secretary may authorize a specific amount, not to exceed 6 percent of such funds, to be used by such laboratories for postdoctoral research and development.

SEC. 310. Notwithstanding section 301(c) of this Act, none of the funds made available by the heading ‘‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science’’ may be used for activities for which as of May 31, 2007, Public Law 110–18, division B, as finally enacted by the House of Representatives and the Senate a tritium and enriched uranium management plan that provides—

(a) an assessment of the national security demand for tritium and low and highly enriched uranium through 2060; and

(b) a description of the Department of Energy programs and activities to provide for production of tritium and enriched uranium for national security purposes through 2060; and

independent oversight is conducted by the Office of Health, Safety, and Security to ensure the project is in compliance with nuclear safety requirements.

SEC. 311. (a) Not later than June 30, 2014, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a tritium and enriched uranium management plan that provides—

(a) an assessment of the national security demand for tritium and low and highly enriched uranium through 2060; and

(b) a description of the Department of Energy programs and activities to provide for production of tritium and enriched uranium for national security purposes through 2060; and
(3) an analysis of planned and alternative technologies which are available to meet the supply needs for tritium and enriched uranium for national security purposes, including weapons dismantlement and down-blending.

(b) The analysis provided by (a)(3) shall include a detailed estimate of the near- and long-term requirements of the Department of Energy should the Tennessee Valley Authority no longer be a viable tritium supplier.

Sect. 312. If the Department of Energy will submit to the congressional defense committee (as defined in U.S.C. 101(a)(16)), a report on each major warhead refurbishment program for the B61 Phase 6.3 extension program and not later than April 1, 2014 for the B61-12 life extension program, that provides an analysis of alternatives which includes—

(1) a description of any alternatives considered prior to the award of Phase 6.3;

(2) a comparison of the costs and benefits of each of those alternatives, to include an analysis of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives against each alternative considered;

(3) identification of the cost and risk of critical technology elements associated with each alternative, including technology maturity, integration risk, manufacturing feasibility, and cost decision needs;

(4) identification of the cost and risk of additional capital asset and infrastructure capabilities required to support production and certification of alternative;

(5) a comparative analysis of the risks, costs, and scheduling needs for any military requirement intended to enhance warhead safety, security, or maintainability, including any requirement to consolidate and/or integrate warhead systems or mods as compared to at least one other feasible refurbishment alternative.

SEC. 313. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary may appoint, without regard to the provisions of section 2301 of title 5, United States Code, and (b) the Department notifies diverse professional associations and institutions of higher education, including those serving the interests of women and racial or ethnic minorities that are underrepresented in scientific, engineering, and mathematical fields, of position openings.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall submit to Congress a report on the use of the authority provided under this section that includes, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) the ability to attract exceptionally well qualified scientists, engineers, and technical personnel;

(B) the amount of total compensation paid each employee hired under the authority each calendar year; and

(C) whether additional safeguards or measures are necessary to carry out the authority and, if so, what action, if any, has been taken to implement the safeguards or measures.

(c) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—The authority provided by this section terminates effective on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act. Sec. 314. Section 804 of Public Law 110-140 (42 U.S.C. 17283) is hereby repealed.

Sect. 315. Section 205 of Public Law 95-91 (42 U.S.C. 7123b), as amended, is hereby further amended—

(1) in paragraph (i)(1) by striking “once every two years” and inserting “once every four years”;

(2) in paragraph (k)(1) by striking “once every three years” and inserting “once every four years”.

SEC. 316. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department may use funds appropriated by this title to carry out a study regarding the conversion to contractor performance of the functions performed by Federal employees at the New Brunswick Laboratory, pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

SEC. 317. Of the amounts appropriated for non-defense programs in this title, $7,000,000 are hereby reduced to reflect savings from limiting foreign travel for contractors working for the Department of Energy, consistent with similar savings achieved for Federal employees. The Department shall allocate the reduction among the non-security appropriations made in this title.

SEC. 318. Section 15(g) of Public Law 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 644), as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting the following at the end: “(3) First tier subcontracts that are awarded by Management and Operating contractors sponsored by the Department of Energy to small business concerns, small businesses concerns owned and controlled by the Department of Energy, service disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women, shall be considered toward the annual established agency and Government-wide goals for procurement contracts awarded.”

SEC. 319. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an independent commission to be known as the “Commission to Review the Effectiveness of the National Energy Laboratories.” The National Energy Laboratories refers to all Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration national laboratories.

(b) MEMBERS.—(1) The Commission shall be composed of nine members who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Energy not later than May 1, 2014, from among persons nominated by the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

(2) The President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology shall, not later than March 15, 2014, nominate not less than 18 persons for appointment to the Commission from among people who meet qualification described in paragraph (3).

(3) Each person nominated for appointment to the Commission shall—

(A) be eminent in a field of science or engineering;

(B) have expertise in managing scientific facilities; and/or

(C) have expertise in cost and/or program analysis; and

(d) have an established record of distinguished service.

(4) The membership of the Commission shall present a broad range of scientific, engineering, financial, and managerial disciplines related to activities under this title.

(5) No person shall be nominated for appointment to the Board who is an employee of—

(A) the Department of Energy;

(B) a national laboratory or site under contract with the Department of Energy;

(C) a managing entity or parent company for a national laboratory or site under contract with the Department of Energy;

(D) an entity performing scientific and engineering activities under contract with the Department of Energy.

(c) COMMISSION REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—(1) The Commission shall, by no later than February 1, 2015, transmit to the Secretary of Energy and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the Commission’s findings and conclusions.

(2) The Commission shall address whether the Department of Energy’s national laboratories—

(A) are properly aligned with the Department’s strategic priorities;

(B) have clear, well-understood, and properly balanced missions that are not unnecessarily redundant and duplicative;

(C) have unique capabilities that have sufficiently evolved to meet current and future energy and national security challenges;

(D) are appropriately sized to meet the Department’s energy and national security missions; and

(E) are appropriately supporting other Federal agencies and the extent to which it benefits DOE missions.

(3) The Commission shall also determine whether there are opportunities to more effectively and efficiently use the capabilities of the national laboratories, including consolidation and realignment, reducing overhead costs, reevaluating governance models using industrial and academic benchmark marks for comparison, and assessing the impact of DOE’s energy and national security goals.

January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H305
DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board in carrying out activities authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 106-456, section 1411, $28,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Delta Regional Authority, as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000, notwithstanding sections 382C(b)(2), 382F(d), 382M, and 382N of said Act, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DENALI COMMISSION

For expenses of the Denali Commission including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment as necessary and other expenses, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 306(g) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998: Provided, That such funds shall be available for construction projects in an amount not to exceed 80 percent of total project cost for distressed communities as defined by section 307 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (division C, title III, Public Law 105-277), as amended by section 701 of appendix D, title VII, Public Law 106-113 (113 Stat. 1501A-290), and an amount equal to 50 percent for non-distressed communities.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Northern Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by sub-title V of title 40, United States Code, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts shall be available for administrative expenses, notwithstanding section 15751(b) of title 40, United States Code.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by sub-title V of title 40, United States Code, $250,000, to remain available until expended.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission in carrying out the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, including official representation expenses not to exceed $25,000, $1,043,977,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount appropriated herein, not more than $9,500,000 may be made available for salaries, travel, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which, notwithstanding section 201(a)(2)(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5865a-5(c)), the use and expenditure shall only be approved by a majority vote of the Commission: Provided further, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $920,721,000 in fiscal year 2014 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2015, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding sections 3002 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than $1,961,000.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100-203, section 5051, $3,400,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects, as authorized by the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act, $1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That any fees, charges, or commissions received pursuant to section 701(c) of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (15 U.S.C. 7201(h)) in fiscal year 2014 in excess of $2,402,000 shall not be available for obligation until appropriated in a subsequent Act of Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Commission Act of 1965, as amended by Public Law 94-532, not to exceed $400,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1978.

For expenses necessary to carry out the requirements and congressional direction, including requirements that LDRD projects derive from projects directly funded by appropriations, and that LDRD projects are consistent with the Department’s national security programs support the national security mission of the Department of Energy. Finally, the Committee shall transmit to the Appropriations Committees, not less frequently than once each week, on the actions taken by the respective organization’s mission, and $5,000,000 shall be for a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program that will support multyear projects that do not align with programmatic priorities and are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $11,955,000, of which $850,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $9,998,000 in fiscal year 2014 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2015, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding sections 3002 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than $1,961,000.

For necessary expenses of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100-203, section 5051, $3,400,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR FOR ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects, as authorized by the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act, $1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That any fees, charges, or commissions received pursuant to section 701(c) of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (15 U.S.C. 7201(h)) in fiscal year 2014 in excess of $2,402,000 shall not be available for obligation until appropriated in a subsequent Act of Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Commission Act of 1965, as amended by Public Law 94-532, not to exceed $400,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1978.

For expenses necessary to carry out the requirements and congressional direction, including requirements that LDRD projects derive from projects directly funded by appropriations, and that LDRD projects are consistent with the Department’s national security programs support the national security mission of the Department of Energy. Finally, the Committee shall transmit to the Appropriations Committees, not less frequently than once each week, on the actions taken by the respective organization’s mission, and $5,000,000 shall be for a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program that will support multyear projects that do not align with programmatic priorities and are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $11,955,000, of which $850,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $9,998,000 in fiscal year 2014 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2015, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding sections 3002 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than $1,961,000.
Chairman, or a delegated member of the Commission, under such authority, until the authority is relinquished. The Chairman shall notify the Committees not later than 1 day after the authority is relinquished. The Chairman shall submit the report required by section 3(d) of the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1980 to the Committees not later than 1 day after it was submitted to the Commission.

S. 488. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is amended with the July 2, 2011, version of Chapter VI of its Internal Commission Procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

S. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

S. 504. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide any loan guarantee to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the previous 6 months, unless the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

S. 505. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide any loan guarantee to any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

S. 506. (a) None of the funds made available in title III of this Act may be transferred to any agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this title) by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality, except for any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality, except for any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality. (b) None of the funds made available for any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may be transferred to accounts funded in title III of this Act, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this title) by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(c) The head of any relevant department or agency funded in this Act utilizing any transfer authority shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a semi-annual report detailing the transfer authori- ties, transfers, and other actions by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality, used in the previous 6 months and in the year-to-date. This report shall include the amounts transferred and the purposes for which they were transferred, and a list of any authority exist- ing notification requirements for each author- ity.

S. 507. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order 13141, dated January 22, 1999 (‘‘Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations’’).

This division may be cited as the ‘‘Energy and Water Development and Related Agen- cies Appropriations Act, 2014’’.

DIVISION E—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Depart- mental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance poli- cies for, real property leased or owned over- seas, when necessary for the performance of official business, including for terrorism and finan- cial intelligence activities; executive direc- tion program activities; international aff- airs and economic policy activities; domes- tic finance and tax policy activities; and Treasury-wide management policies and pro- grams activities, $322,400,000: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this head- ing—

(1) the following amounts shall be avail- able as provided for—

(A) $192,000,000 for the Office of Terror- ism and Financial Intelligence, of which not to exceed $25,000,000 is available for administr- ative expenses; and

(B) not to exceed $550,000 for official recep- tion and representation expenses;

(2) $19,187,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, to develop and imple- ment programs within the Office of Crit- ical Infrastructure Protection and Compli- ance Policy, including entering into coopera-
Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, $122,000,000, of which not to exceed $39,335,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

SEC. 101. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be for the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board, of which not to exceed $25,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for information technology support; of which not to exceed $65,000,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of equipment and construction, repair and renovation of facilities; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall remain available for administrative expenses, including travel, for the purpose of offering affordable financial and technical assistance to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities, and to provide grants to the Regional Hubs and the National Center for Healthy Food Financing and the purpose of offering affordable financial and technical assistance to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities and to provide grants to the Regional Hubs and the National Center for Healthy Food Financing, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for compensation and expenses; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall remain available until July 1, 2016, for expenses related to the consolidation of the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of the Public Debt; and of which not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. In addition, $165,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101–308.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain an employee training program, which shall include the following topics: (1) the rights and responsibilities of taxpayers, including taxpayers’ rights, dealing courteously and with understanding with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, ethics, and the impartial application of tax law.
SEC. 103. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayer rights and identities.

SEC. 104. Funds made available by this Act or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and equipment to provide a more accessible and effective 1-800 help line service for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make improvements to the Internal Revenue Service under the first service a priority to allocate resources necessary to enhance the response time to taxpayer communications, particularly with regard to victims of tax-related identity theft.

SEC. 105. None of funds made available to the Internal Revenue Service by this Act may be used to make a video unless the Service-Wide Video Editorial Board determines in advance that making the video is appropriate, taking into account the cost, topic, tone, and purpose of the video.

SEC. 106. The Internal Revenue Service shall issue a notice of confirmation of any address change relating to an employer making employment payments, and such notice shall be sent to both the employer’s former and new address and an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give written notice to an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service for such purpose.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target citizens of the United States for exercising any right guaranteed by Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 108. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to fund focus groups for research scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

SEC. 109. In addition to the amounts otherwise made available in this Act for the Internal Revenue Service for a fiscal year, the amount charged for each service provided by the Service to the Secret Service for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the State and local government agencies, and the Departments of Health and Human Services and the Social Security Administration for the furnishing of necessary support services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.


SEC. 112. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration’s appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That no transfer under this section may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 113. None of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act to the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be used to redesign the $1 Federal Reserve note.

SEC. 114. The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection: Provided, That such amounts shall be reimbursed to such Bureau from dollar collection received in the Debt Collection Fund.

SEC. 115. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SEC. 116. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 117. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence or intelligence related activities and other activities that are authorized by the Congress for purposes of sections 502 and 503 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414f) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

SEC. 118. Not to exceed $5,000 shall be made available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing’s Industrial Revolving Fund for necessary official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 119. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate that will include capital investment spending from all accounts within the Department of the Treasury, including but not limited to the Capital Investment Programs account, the Working Capital Fund account, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund account: Provided, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include a description of the funding requirements for each fiscal year for each capital investment project that has not been fully completed.

SEC. 120. (a) Not later than 2 weeks after the end of each quarter, the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research shall submit reports on their activities to the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity;

(2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity;

(3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter;

(4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and

(5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office.

(c) At the request of any such Committees specified in subsection (a), the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research shall make available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).

SEC. 121. Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit an itemized report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Working Capital Fund including the amount charged for each service provided by the Working Capital Fund to each office and a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated.

This title may be cited as the “Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2014”.

TITLE II
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed $1,500,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided by the Secretary of Commerce for the operation of passenger motor vehicles, and travel (not to exceed $100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105); and not to exceed $1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; and for necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, $5,500,000.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE
OPERATING EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, $12,700,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 116, and 112–114.
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited and retained and remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit $25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable political expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected after the submission of such notice: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government security: Provided further, That such amount is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government security: Provided further, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total expenses, and each such expense, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, and the amount of such expense, and each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: Provided further, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or any of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, $750,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers, including costs under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), $14,184,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, inclusive of such $30,000,000 as is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $12,600,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 101 et seq., and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $112,726,000, of which not to exceed $12,066,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of the Executive Infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and Sections 3717, 3718, 3719, 3717, 3719, and 3719, the President to maintain on deposit $25,000, shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of advising or assisting any candidate for public office or for any other purpose other than the general oversight of any such expenditure, which shall be available for the purpose of reviewing any activities sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited and retained and remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit $25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable political expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected after the submission of such notice: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government security: Provided further, That such amount is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government security: Provided further, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total expenses, and each such expense, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, and the amount of such expense, and each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: Provided further, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or any of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(SUMMARIZED STATEMENTS OF PROVISIONS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, $328,522,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for drug control activities consistent with the Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligable for drug control activities prior to the enactment of HIDTA, subject to reprogramming requirements: Provided further, That each HIDTA designated as of September 30, 2013, shall be funded at not less than the fiscal year 2013 base level, unless the Director submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate justification for changes to those levels based on clearly articulated priorities and published Office of National Drug Control Policy performance measures for 2014: Provided further, That the Director shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of fiscal year 2014 funding among HIDTAs not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, and shall notify the Committees of planned uses of discretionary HIDTA funding; as determined in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(SUMMARIZED STATEMENTS OF PROVISIONS)

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of the Drug-Free Communities Program, $92,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available as follows: $89,000,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program, of which $2,000,000 shall be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107–82, as amended by Public Law 109–469 (21 U.S.C. 1521 note); $1,400,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program; $8,750,000 for anti-drug activities; $1,994,000 for the United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; and $2,500,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program: Provided further, That $2,700,000 may be used for auditing services for the United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; and that amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to other Federal agencies and departments in amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to $2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and related activities: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the requirements of Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligable for drug control activities prior to the enactment of this Act: Provided, That up to 49 percent may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments and amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to $2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and related activities: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the requirements of Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligable for drug control activities prior to the enactment of this Act: Provided, That, notwithstanding the requirements of Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligable for drug control activities prior to the enactment of this Act: Provided, That, notwithstanding the requirements of Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligable for drug control activities prior to the enactment of this Act: Provided, That, notwithstanding the requirements of Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligable for drug control activities prior to the enactment of this Act. FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(SUMMARIZED STATEMENTS OF PROVISIONS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, $337,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for drug control activities consistent with the Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligable for drug control activities prior to the enactment of this Act: Provided, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to
meet these purposes: Provided further, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit quarterly reports not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter in which there are expenditures of funds appropriated to the Office of Management and Budget’s government-wide information technology reform efforts: Provided further, That such reports shall include savings identified by fiscal year, agency, and appropriation.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense of the United States at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108, $800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

DATA-DRIVEN INNOVATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to improve the use of data and evidence to improve government effectiveness and efficiency, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended, for projects that are designed to increase the use of evidence and innovation in order to improve program results and cost-effectiveness by utilizing rigorous evaluation and other evidence-based tools: Provided further, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to meet these purposes and to conduct or provide for evaluation of such projects: Provided further, That the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a progr report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Government Accountability Office not later than March 31, 2014 and semiannually thereafter, until the completion of any project, or activity upon the advance approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other agency engaged in program projects, and such transfers may be merged with and available for the same time and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided, That the amount of an appropriation transferred by more than 50 percent by such transfers: Provided further, That no amount shall be transferred from “Special Assistant to the President” or “Official Residence of the Vice President” without the approval of the Vice President.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

SEC. 201. From funds made available in this Act under the headings “White House”, “Executive Residence at the White House”, “White House Repair and Restoration”, “Council of Economic Advisers”, “National Security Council and Homeland Security Council”, “Office of Administration”, “Special Assistant to the President”, and “Official Residence of the Vice President”, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (or such other officer as the President may designate in writing), may, with the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other agency engaged in project, or activity upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in section 405 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1978, and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $4,319,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

SEC. 202. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203). Such report shall—

(A) the estimated obligations by cost inputs such as rent, information technology, contracts, and personnel;

(B) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated obligations; and

(C) the specific section of such Act that requires the obligation of funds; and

SEC. 203. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation for the salaries of officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, alteration, and improvements of quarters, supplies, equipment, and vehicles as may be necessary under current law for the courts of the chief justice and judges of the court.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

SEC. 204. That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transfers the funds as shown in the budget for the end of that fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 205. Provided, That the amount provided for the salaries of justices and judges retired from office or for the salaries of circuit and district judges of the United States, bankruptcy judges, and all other officers and employees of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, alteration, and improvements of quarters, supplies, equipment, and vehicles as may be necessary under current law for the courts of the chief justice and judges of the court.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, magistrate judges, and other employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, alteration, and improvements of quarters, supplies, equipment, and vehicles as may be necessary under current law for the courts of the chief justice and judges of the court.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees of the court, services, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, $19,200,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the salaries of the chief justice and judges of the court.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of officers of the United States Court of International Trade, judges, as authorized by law, $25,600,000.

In addition, the amount of an appropriation shall not be subject to the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203). Such report shall—

(A) the estimated mandatory and discretionary obligations of funds through fiscal year 2016, by Federal agency and by fiscal year, including—

(1) the estimated mandatory and discretionary obligations by cost inputs such as rent, information technology, contracts, and personnel;

(2) the estimated receipts through fiscal year 2016 from assessments, user fees, and other fees by the Federal agency making the collections, by fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 206. The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203). Such report shall—

(A) the estimated obligations by cost inputs such as rent, information technology, contracts, and personnel;

(B) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated obligations; and

(C) the specific section of such Act that requires the obligation of funds; and

SEC. 207. Provided, That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transfers the funds as shown in the budget for the end of that fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 208. That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transfers the funds as shown in the budget for the end of that fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 209. That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transfers the funds as shown in the budget for the end of that fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 210. That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transfers the funds as shown in the budget for the end of that fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 211. That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transfers the funds as shown in the budget for the end of that fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 212. That the amount provided for cost containment initiatives shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transfers the funds as shown in the budget for the end of that fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.
Pursuant to rule 71.1(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed under 18 U.S.C. 1924(b)(1) in connection with certain judicial civil forfeiture proceedings; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians appointed under 18 U.S.C. 4100(b); and for necessary training and general administrative expenses, $1,044,394,000, to remain available until expended.

Administrative Fee

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to the United States Court of Claims, $5,327,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed $1,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

United States Sentencing Commission

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 18, United States Code, of which not to exceed $1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

Administrative Provisions—The Judiciary (Including Transfer of Funds)

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorities made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred to other and existing appropriations, but no such appropriation, except “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services” and “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners”, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer of appropriation shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 608.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for the Executive Office of the District Courts, Courts, and Other Judicial Services” shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: Provided, That such available funds shall not exceed $11,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 3311(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “Federal” for “executive” each place it appears.

SEC. 305. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 561-569, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Marshals Service shall provide, for such courthouses as its Director may designate in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for purposes of a pilot program, the security services that 40 U.S.C. 1315 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to provide for the services specified in 40 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2)(A). For building-specific security services at these courthouses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service rather than the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 306. The Supreme Court of the United States, the Federal Judicial Center, and the United States Sentencing Commission are hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the acquisition of severable services for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year, and for multiple years for the acquisition of property and services, to the same extent as executive agencies under the authority of 41 U.S.C. sections 3062 and 3064.

SEC. 307. (a) Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended in the matter following paragraph (12)—

(1) in the second sentence (relating to the District of Kansas), by striking “2 years and 6 months” and inserting “23 years and 6 months”; and

(2) in the sixth sentence (relating to the District of Hawaii), by striking “19 years and 6 months” and inserting “20 years and 6 months”.

(b) Section 406 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115; 119 Stat. 2470; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended in the second sentence (relating to the District of Columbia) by striking “20 years and 6 months” and inserting “21 years and 6 months”.

(c) Section 312(c)(2) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107-273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by striking “11 years” and inserting “12 years”; and

(2) in the second sentence (relating to the central District of California), by striking “10 years and 6 months” and inserting “11 years and 6 months”.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriations Act, 2014.”

TITLE IV

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 18, United States Code, of which not to exceed $1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That the awarding of such funds may be prior to the provision of protective guard services for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, and the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, including building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security services provided by the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100-702), $497,500,000, of which not to exceed $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Department of Homeland Security, which shall be responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1934(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $81,200,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.
the presence of the National Capital in the District of Columbia, including support requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service in carrying out protective duties under the direction of the Secret of Homeland Security, and for the costs of providing support to respond to immediate and specific terrorist threats or attacks in the District of Columbia, including in support of joint Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For salaries and expenses, $322,612,000 for the District of Columbia Courts, to be allotted in the manner specified in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, $13,374,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Superior Court, $114,821,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Court System, $69,155,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and $35,362,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for capital improvements for District of Columbia Courts facilities: Provided, That funds made available for capital improvements shall be expended consistent with the District of Columbia Courts master facilities plan and building evaluation report: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: Provided further, That 30 days after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Director is authorized to accept and use gift or donations under this heading among the items and entities funded under this heading: Provided further, That the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia may, by regulation, establish a program substantially similar to the program set forth in subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, for individuals serving the District of Columbia Courts.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For payments authorized under section 11–2615, that not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, $295,000, and for the Judicial Nomination and Review Act of 1977, $30,000 to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service: Provided, That not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and $295,000, to remain available until expended, to support the District of Columbia Public Defender Service: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: Provided further, That not less than $1,000,000 shall be available for re-entry housing in the District of Columbia: Provided further, That the District of Columbia shall meet these requirements, including the appointment by the Chief Financial Officer of the Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Plan: Provided, That the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority provides a 100 percent match for this payment.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

For a Federal payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, $1,800,000, to remain available until expended, to support the implementation of the District of Columbia’s revolving fund for the funding of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

For a Federal payment, to remain available until expended, in the amount of $250,000, for the September 30, 2014, session of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, for the District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Grant Program: Provided further, That the amount appropriated may be increased by proceeds of one-time transactions, which are exempt from the requirements of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL AND WORK FORCE IMPROVEMENT

For Federal payments to the District of Columbia for fiscal year 2014 under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount appropriated may be increased by proceeds of one-time transactions, which are exempt from the requirements of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

For a Federal payment for the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, $295,000, to remain available until expended, to support the District of Columbia Public Defender Service: Provided further, That the amount appropriated may be increased by proceeds of one-time transactions, which are exempt from the requirements of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, $14,000,000, to remain available until expended, to continue implementation of the District of Columbia Funds Summary of Expenses and activities set forth for the heading “District of Columbia Funds Summary of Expenses” and at the rate set forth under such heading, as included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request Act of 2013 submitted to the Congress by the District of Columbia as amended as of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: Provided further, That not less than $1,000,000 shall be available for re-entry housing in the District of Columbia: Provided further, That the District of Columbia shall meet these requirements, including the apportioning by the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year.
the appropriations and funds made available to the District during fiscal year 2014, except that the Chief Financial Officer may not reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, dividends, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

This title may be cited as the “District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2014”.

**TITLE V**

**INDEPENDENT AGENCIES**

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 591 et seq., $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed $1,000 is for official reception and representation expenses.

**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For payment to the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, established by section 423 of Public Law 102–251, $150,000, to remain available until expended.

**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5376, purchase of nominal awards to recognize non-Federal officials contributions to Commission activities, and not to exceed $4,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $118,000,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended to carry out the program required by section 1405 of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (Public Law 110–140; 15 U.S.C. 8004).

**ADDITIONAL PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION**


(1) in section 1405 (15 U.S.C. 8004)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking “all swimming pools” and inserting “all swimming pools constructed after the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2012 in the State of California that is all swimming pools constructed in the State after the date the State submits an application to the Commission for a grant under this section”;

and

(B) in subsection (e)—

(i) by striking the first sentence and inserting “all swimming pools constructed after the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2012 in the State of California that is all swimming pools constructed in the State after the date the State submits an application to the Commission for a grant under this section”;

and

(ii) by striking clauses (1), (iii), and (iv) and redesignating clause (ii) as clause (i); and

(iii) in clause (ii)(III) (as so redesignated), by inserting “and the semicolon” after the semicolon;

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(C) in section 1406 (15 U.S.C. 8006), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(B)”.

**ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

For necessary expenses to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–252), $10,000,000, of which $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; not to exceed $4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $339,844,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,That, of which not less than $300,000 shall be available for consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes, Alask Native villages, and entities related to Hawaiian Home Lands: Provided further, That $339,844,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall not be available for acquisition of offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at $0: Provided further, That offsetting collections received in excess of $339,844,000 in fiscal year 2014 shall not be available for obligation: Provided further, That remaining offsetting collections shall be used for purchase, hire and operation of competitive bidding systems that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed $98,700,000 for fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than $11,080,000 shall be for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

**ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

SEC. 510. Congress recommends that the Federal Communications Commission shall use its authority under section (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(B) by striking clause (ii) and inserting “paragraph (1)(B)”.

SEC. 511. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change its rules or regulations for universal service support payments, established by the Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended, or in the Telemarketing Sales Rule, promulgated under the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud Prevention Act (5 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), or for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31 U.S.C. 3718.

SEC. 512. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

SEC. 513. The appropriation made available to the Federal Communications Commission for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission is hereby reduced by $2,000,000: Provided further, That any offsetting collections received are deposited into the Fund shall be used for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission.
buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation expenses) with reassignment, allocation and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federal buildings (including improvements to federal grounds, approaches and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings substantially in accordance with the building improvement plans of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of $9,370,042,000, of which: (1) $506,178,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and acquisition (including funds for sites and expenses, and acquisition of property and services of additional projects at the following locations:

New Construction:

California: Los Angeles, $90,000,000.

Colorado: Lakewood, Denver Federal Center, $13,938,000.

District of Columbia:

Washington, D.C. Consolidation at St. Elizabeths, $315,000,000.

Puerto Rico:

San Juan, Federal Bureau of Investigation, $35,300,000.

Texas:

Laredo, United States Land Port of Entry, $23,786,000.

Virginia:

Winchester, FBI Central Records Complex, $97,853,000.

Provided, That each of the foregoing limitations of costs on new construction and acquisition projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 10 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount: Provided further, That all funds authorized for construction projects shall expire on September 30, 2015, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except for funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: Provided further, That not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriation for the Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal, and $26,500,000 is for the Office of the Inspector General, of which not to exceed $7,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and, $8,966,000 is for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals: Provided further, That not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriation made available under this heading for the Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal may not be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfer.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and service authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $65,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for payment of expenses for protective services to the President, of which $1,000,000 is for Federal Protective Services: Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT FUND

For necessary expenses in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to expand its ability to conduct ac- 

15January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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$16,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these funds may be transferred to Federal agencies to carry out the purposes of the Fund: Provided further, That such transfers may not be made until 10 days after notice of such transfer is provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

ALLOCANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1938 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 83–338, $34,804,000.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

For necessary expenses for the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies, including services authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323, $34,804,000, to be deposited into the Federal Citizen Services Fund: Provided, That the appropriations, revenues, and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available for necessary expenses for Federal Citizen Services activities in the aggregate amount not to exceed $90,000,000. Appropriations, revenues, and collections accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2014 in excess of such amount shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 520. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 521. The Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 2014 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: Provided, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 522. Except as otherwise provided in this title, funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 2015 request to the States Courthouse Construction only if the request: (1) meets the design guide standards for construction as established by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; (2) reflects the priorities established by the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved 5-year construction plan; and (3) includes a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

SEC. 531. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupancy authorized by 42 U.S.C. 2472 (Federal Buildings Fund), services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency that does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in consideration of the Public Buildings Amendment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–313).

SEC. 524. From funds made available under the heading “Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue”, claims against the Government of less than $250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects, as determined by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 525. In any case in which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works adopt a resolution granting lease authority pursuant to a prospectus transmitted to Congress by the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Administrator shall ensure that the delineated area of procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus for all lease agreements, and the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area of the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to each of such committees and the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate prior to exercising any lease authority provided in the resolution.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund, established by section 10 of Public Law 93–642, $750,000, to remain available until expended.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5509 note), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, and not to exceed $2,345,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $2,740,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, to provide adequate storage for holdings, $1,250,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2054, $4,500,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FUND

During fiscal year 2014, gross obligations of the Central Liquidity Facility for the principal amount of new direct loans to member credit unions, as authorized by 12 U.S.C. 1796 et seq., shall be the amount authorized by 42 U.S.C. 2564 (a)(1)(A); Provided, That the Central Liquidity Fund established by section 10 of Public Law 93–642, as added by Public Law 106–271, 113 Stat. 2132, shall be available until September 30, 2015.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5161, 5162 and 5163, $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $15,325,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $15,325,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

For payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to carry out activities authorized in the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1998, $3,400,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of inspectors general in the District of Columbia, $114,315,000.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2054, $4,500,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FUND

During fiscal year 2014, gross obligations of the Central Liquidity Facility for the principal amount of new direct loans to member credit unions, as authorized by 12 U.S.C. 1796 et seq., shall be the amount authorized by 42 U.S.C. 2564 (a)(1)(A); Provided, That the Central Liquidity Fund established by section 10 of Public Law 93–642, as added by Public Law 106–271, 113 Stat. 2132, shall be available until September 30, 2015.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5161, 5162 and 5163, $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $15,325,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $15,325,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

For payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to carry out activities authorized in the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1998, $3,400,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of inspectors general in the District of Columbia, $114,315,000.
rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; advances for reimbursement of travel expenses of employees of OPM and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order No. 14222 of January 9, 1953, as amended; and payment of as much of the remaining unexpended balances to employees where Voting Rights Act expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of the Office of the General Counsel as provided by sections 8348(a)(1)(B), and 9004(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of OPM to review under Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: Provided further, That the President’s Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during fiscal year 2014, accept donations of money, property, and personal services: Provided further, That such donations, including those from prior years, may be used for the development of public relations materials to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Special Counsel in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, including salaries as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, $1,894,000, and in addition, not to exceed $20,340,000 of investigative expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight of the Office of Personnel Management’s retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of OPM without regard to other statutes, including the rental of space in the United States; and of which not less than $7,092,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General; of which not more than $3,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; $1,350,000,000, to remain available until expended for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis:

SECTIONS AND CHARGES AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 31 OF THE DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 2005: $44,353,000 shall be for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and of which not to exceed $7,092,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General; of which not more than $3,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; $1,350,000,000, to remain available until expended for performance in fiscal year 2014 or fiscal year 2015 as authorized by section 21 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002: Provided, That $113,625,000 shall be available to fund grants for performance in fiscal year 2014 or fiscal year 2015 as authorized by section 21 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002: Provided further, That $20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That not more than $9,000,000 shall be available for grants to States for fiscal year 2014 to carry out export programs that assist small business concerns authorized under section 1206 of Public Law 109–28.

For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4101–4118 for civilian employees; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed $750,000 for official reception and representation expenses: $22,900,000: Provided, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of title 31 U.S.C. 1341, whenever the President deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of programs supporting entrepreneurial and small business development as authorized by Public Law 109–28, $196,165,000: Provided, That $113,625,000 shall be available to fund grants for performance in fiscal year 2014 or fiscal year 2015 as authorized by section 21 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002: Provided further, That $20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That not more than $9,000,000 shall be available for grants to States for fiscal year 2014 to carry out export programs that assist small business concerns authorized under section 1206 of Public Law 109–28.
authorized by section 5(b) of the Small Business Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding standing 31 U.S.C. 3302, revenues received from such activities shall be credited to this account and shall not be expended, for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations: Provided further, That the Small Business Administration may obligate in an amount not to exceed $4,000,000 and may co-sponsor activities, each in accordance with section 132(a) of division K of Public Law 108–447, during fiscal year 2014, that $2,000,000,000 be available for the Loan Modernization and Accounting System, to be available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That $4,000,000,000 be available for the Technology Partnership Program under section 34 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657i).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $19,000,000.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY


BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, $4,600,000, to remain available until expended, and for the cost of guaranteed loans as authorized by section 506 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–699), $107,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no less than 80 percent of the total amount for direct loans and guarantees shall be made available for obligation during any fiscal year: Provided further, That no less than 60 percent of any amounts made available for obligation during any fiscal year for the Small Business Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but such no such appropriation by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 506, that this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, $6,751,000,000, of which $4,000,000,000 shall be available for obligation until October 1, 2014: Provided, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: Provided further, That rural delivery and mail service shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act may be used implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participant in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $241,968,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(b)(3) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109–435).

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $33,453,000: Provided, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certification of the judge.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT (INCLUDING RESCission)

SEC. 601. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate or provide facilities for, any person who is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided. That prior to any significant reorganization or restructuring of offices, programs, or activities, each agency funded by this Act shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That at a minimum the report shall include: (1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President’s budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if any, and the fiscal year level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in the budget request and as finally enacted, and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest: Provided further, That
the amount appropriated or limited for sala-
dies and expenses for an agency shall be re-
duced by $100,000 per day for each day after the
required date that the report has not been
submitted to the Congress.
S. 609. Except as otherwise specifically
provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of
unobligated balances remaining available at the
beginning of fiscal year 2014 in this Act, shall
remain available through September 30, 2015,
for expenses for any purpose the purpose of
which is to provide funds to (A) enter into
contracts for leases or the construction or altera-
tion of real property during any period declared
by the President for emergency leasing authority
pursuant to chapter 15 of title 41, United States
Code, (B) enter into contracts for either leases or
the construction or alteration of real property
during any period that was declared by the
President for emergency leasing authority
pursuant to chapter 26, title 10, United States
Code, or (C) enter into contracts for leases, and
in the case of succeeding leases, before entering
into negotiations with the current lessor.
S. 610. Notwithstanding section 708 of
this Act, the Executive Office of the President
can use any unexpended or unobligated funds
appropriated for salaries and expenses for the
fiscal year 2014 in this Act, and in the case of
successing leases, before entering into negotiations
with the current lessor.
S. 611. The proportion of funds appropri-
atcd in this Act, which is subject to regula-
tion by such agency or com-
mission, or represents a person or entity
subject to regulation by such agency or com-
mission, unless the person or entity is an or-
ganization described in section 501(c)(3) of
the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ex-
clude from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.
S. 617. Notwithstanding section 708 of
this Act, the Federal Trade Commission and the
Securities and Exchange Commission by this or any other Act may be used for the inter-
governmental joint advisory committee to advise on emergency regu-
ulatory issues.
S. 618. Not later than 45 days after the
end of each quarter, the Department of the
Treasury, the Executive Office of the Presi-
dent, the Judiciary, the Federal Communica-
tions Commission, the Federal Trade Com-
mission, the General Services Administra-
tion, the National Archives and Records Ad-
ministration, the Securities and Exchange
Commission, and the Small Business Admin-
istration shall provide the Committees on
Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly
accounting of the tentative balances of any unobligated funds that were received by such agen-
cy during any previous fiscal year.
S. 619. (a) Notwithstanding any other pro-
vision of law, an Executive agency cov-
ered by this Act otherwise authorized to
enter into contracts for other leases or the
construction or alteration of real property
must consult with the General Services Ad-
ministration before issuing a solicitation for
offers of new leases or construction con-
tracts, including executed leases, before entering into negotiations with the
current lessor.
(b) Any such agency with authority to
enter into an emergency lease may do so
during any period declared by the President
to require emergency leasing authority with
respect to such agency.
S. 620. None of the funds made available in
this Act, but does not include the General
Services Administration or the United States Postal
Service.
S. 621. None of the funds made available
in this Act may be used to pay the salaries
and expenses described in the following pos-
tions: (1) Director, White House Office of Health
Reform.
(2) Assistant to the President for Energy
and Climate Change.
(3) Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the
Treasury assigned to the Presidential Task
Force on the Auto Industry and Senior Coun-
selor for Manufacturing Policy.
(4) White House Director of Urban Affairs.
S. 622. None of the funds made available
in this Act may be used to enter into a con-
tact, memorandum of understanding, or co-
operative agreement with, make a grant to,
or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any
institution that has any unpaid Federal tax
liability, as a result of the assessment of mone-
tary penalties. Funds available for obliga-
tion during any previous fiscal year.
S. 623. None of the funds made available
by this Act may be used to enter into a con-
tact, memorandum of understanding, or co-
operative agreement with, make a grant to,
or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any
institution that has any unpaid Federal tax
liability, as a result of the assessment of mone-
tary penalties. Funds available for obliga-
tion during any previous fiscal year.
S. 624. There are appropriated for the
following activities the amounts required
under current law:
(1) Compensation of the President (3 U.S.C. 102).
(2) Payments to—
(A) the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund
(28 U.S.C. 377(i)).
(B) the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund
(28 U.S.C. 376(b)).
(C) the United States Court of Federal
(3) Payment of Government contribu-
tions—
(A) with respect to the health benefits of
covered Federal employees, as authorized by chapter
89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Re-
tired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act
(74 Stat. 649); and
(B) with respect to the life insurance bene-
fits for employees retiring after December
(4) Payment to finance the unfunded liabil-
ity, new and increased annuity benefits
under the Civil Service Retirement and Disab-
(5) Payment of annuities authorized to be
paid from the Civil Service Retirement and Disab-
ity Fund by statutory provisions other than subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.
(b) Nothing in this section may be con-
strued to exempt any amount appropriated
by this section from any otherwise applica-
table restriction on the use of funds contained
in this Act.
S. 625. None of the funds made available
in this Act may be used by the Federal Com-
munication Commission to remove the con-
ditions imposed on commercial terrestrial
operations in the Order and Authorization
adopted by the Commission on January 26,
2011 (DA 11–133), or otherwise permit such op-
erations, until the Commission has resolved
concerns of potential widespread harmful inter-
ference by such commercial terrestrial
operations to commercially available Global
Positioning System devices.
S. 626. The Public Company Accounting
Oversight Board shall have authority to obli-
gate any person for the costs of the oversight
program established by section 101(c)(2) of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–204)
in an aggregate amount not exceeding the
amount of funds collected by the Board as of
December 31, 2013, including accrued inter-
est, as a result of the assessment of mone-
tary penalties. Funds available for obliga-
tion in fiscal year 2014 shall remain available
until expended.
S. 627. (a) Section 1511 of title XV of divi-
sion B, the America First Re-
vestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5)
(‘‘Act’’) is amended by striking, ‘‘and linked
to the website established by section 1526’’.
II. H15JAPT1tjames on DSK3TPTVN1PROD with HOUSE
SEC. 710. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 711. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year for any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications infrastructure which benefits the Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order No. 13613 (July 6, 2012).

SEC. 712. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any Federal department, agency, or other instrumentality for the salaries of Federal employees or members of the armed forces detailed to or from—

(1) the Central Intelligence Agency;

(2) the National Security Agency;

(3) the Defense Intelligence Agency; or

(4) the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;
(5) the offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs;

(6) the Director of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;

(7) any agency, office, or unit of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, the Department of Energy, the Department of Justice, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, or the Department of Energy performing intelligence functions; or

(8) the Director of National Intelligence or the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Sec. 713. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Government who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government from having any direct oral or written communication with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee, or any agency, department, or office of the Federal Government, or any other matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such other officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member, committee, or subcommittee; or

(2) removes, suspends, or reduces, without pay, demotes, transfers, disciplines, or otherwise precludes, or otherwise restricts, in whole or part, an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

Sec. 714. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used by any other Act to any department or agency, or to any officer or employee of the Federal Government, or to any agency, department, or office of the Federal Government, who—

(1) does not meet identified needs for official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted under 5 U.S.C. 5303(2), has an obligation to perform official duties and a reasonable proportion of such employee's time in the performance of official duties.

Sec. 720. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act to any department or agency, which is a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), shall be available to finance an appropriate share of FASAB administrative costs.

Sec. 721. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used by any Federal agency—

(1) to collect, review, or create any aggregate data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any Federal Government Internet site of the agency; or

(b) Exceptions.—The limitations established in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any record of aggregate data that does not identify particular persons;

(2) any voluntary submission of personally identifiable information;

(3) any action taken for law enforcement, regulatory, or supervisory purposes, in accordance with applicable laws; or

(4) any activity described in subsection (a)(1) that is a system security action taken by the operator of an Internet site and is necessary to prevent or deter the use of the Internet site services or to protecting the rights or property of the provider of the Internet site.

(c) Definitions.—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term ‘regulatory’ means agency actions to implement, interpret or enforce authorities provided in law.
(2) The term "supervisory" means examina-
tions of the agency's supervised institu-
tions, including assessing safety and sound-
ness, overall financial condition, manage-
manship of the institutions and compliance 
with applicable standards as provided in law.

Sec. 726. (a) None of the funds appropriated 
by this Act may be used to enter into or 
renew an agreement including a provi-
sion providing prescription drug coverage, 
except where the contract also includes a provision 
for contraceptive coverage.

(b) Nothing in this section shall apply to a 
contract with—

(1) any of the following religious plans:
       (A) the DFMO and
       (B) OSF HealthPlans, Inc.; and
(2) any existing or future plan, if the 
carrier for the plan objects to such coverage on 
the basis of religious beliefs.

(c) In implementing this section, any 
plan that enters into or renews a contract under 
this section may not subject any individual 
discrimination on the basis that the indi-
vidual refuses to prescribe or otherwise pro-
vide for contraceptives because such activi-
ties would be contrary to the individual's 
religious beliefs or moral convictions.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be con-
trued to require coverage of abortion or 
abortion related services.

Sec. 727. The United States is committed 
to ensuring the health of its Olympic, Pan 
American, and Paralympic athletes, and sup-
ports drug testing to anti-doping measures in 
sport through testing, adjudication, edu-
cation, and research as performed by nation-
ally recognized oversight authorities.

Sec. 728. Notwithstanding any other provi-
sion of law, funds appropriated for official 
travel to Federal departments and agencies 
may be used by those departments and agen-
cies, if consistent with Office of Management 
and Budget Circular A-126 regarding official 
travel for Government personnel, to partici-
pate in the fractional aircraft ownership 
program.

Sec. 729. Notwithstanding any other provi-
sion of law, none of the funds appropriated or 
made available under this Act or any other 
appropriations Act may be used to imple-
ment or enforce restrictions or limitations 
on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship 
Program, or to implement the proposed 
regulations of the Office of Personnel Manage-
ment to add sections 300.311 through 300.316 
to parts 300 of the Code of Federal Regu-
lations, published in the Federal Reg-
ister, volume 68, number 174, on September 9, 
2003 (relating to the detail of executive branch 
employees in or out of the legislative branch). 

Sec. 730. Notwithstanding any other provi-
sion of law, no executive branch agency shall 
purchase, construct, and/or lease any addi-
tional facilities, except within or contiguous 
to existing locations, to be used for the pur-
pose of conducting Federal law enforcement 
training without the advance approval of the 
Committees on Appropriations of the House of 
Representatives and the Senate, except 
that the Federal Law Enforcement Training 
Center may provide for the use of additional 
facilities by lease, contract, or other agree-
ment for training which cannot be 
accommodated in existing Center fac-
ilities.

Sec. 731. Unless otherwise authorized by 
existing law, none of the funds provided in 
this Act may be used to establish a 
executive branch agency to produce any 
packaged news story intended for 
broadcast or distribution in the United States, 
unless the story is accompanied by a 
clear notification within the text or audio of the 
packaged news story that the packaged news story 
was prepared or funded by that executive 
branch agency.

Sec. 732. None of the funds made available 
in this Act may be used in contravention of 
section 552a of title 5, United States Code 
(popularly known as the Privacy Act), and 
regulations implementing that section.

Sec. 733. (a) In General.—None of the 
funds made available under this Act or any 
other Act may be used for any Federal Govern-
ment contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated 
as an instrumentality of a foreign government. Under section 
838(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 395(b)) or 
y any subsidiary of such an entity.

(b) Waivers.—

(1) In General.—Any Secretary shall waive 
subsection (a) with respect to any Federal 
Government contract if the Secretary 
Determines that the waiver is required in 
the interest of national security.

(2) Report to Congress.—Any Secretary 
issuing a waiver under paragraph (1) shall 
report such issuance to Congress.

(c) Exception.—This section shall not 
apply to any Federal Government contract 
entered into before the date of the enact-
ment of this Act, or to any task order issued 
pursuant to such contract.

Sec. 734. During fiscal year 2014, for each 
employee who—

(1) retires under section 8336(d)(2) or 
8414(b)(1)(V) of title 5, United States Code, 
or
(2) retires based on a provision of 
subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 
of that title and receives a payment as an 
incentive to separate, the separating 
agency shall remit to the Civil Service 
Retirement and Disability Fund an amount 
equal to the average unit cost of processing a 
retirement claim for the preceding fiscal 
year. Such amounts shall be available until used 
by the Office of Personnel Management and 
shall be available for inclusion in the annual 
appropriations Act or to any task order issued 
pursuant to such contract.

Sec. 735. (a) None of the funds made avail-
able in this Act or any other Act may be used 
without the advance approval of the 
Purchasing official of the Federal Government 
contract under the authority of the 
Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the 
Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force. 

(b) Nothing in this section shall be con-
trued to require coverage of abortion or 
abortion related services.
that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey ad-
justment, the rate payable under subpara-
graph (A) by more than the sum of—
(i) the percentage adjustment taking effect
in fiscal year 2014 under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and
(ii) the difference between the overall aver-
age percentage increase in the low end of
pay under the pay system prescribed by this sub-
section for the fiscal year 2014 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage increase in pay for all em-
ployees covered under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, which was effective in the previous fiscal year under such section.
(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of
law, no employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5324(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and no em-
ployee covered under section 5348 of such title,
may be paid during the periods for which paragraph (1) is in effect at a rate that ex-
cedes the rates that would be payable under
paragraph (1) were paragraph (1) applicable to such employee.
(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the
rate payable to an employee who is covered by
this subsection and who is paid under a schedule not in existence on September 30,
2013, shall be determined under regulations
prescribed by the Office of Personnel Manage-
ment.
(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of
law, rates of premium pay for employees sub-
ject to this section may not be increased above
the rates in effect on September 30, 2013, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be con-
sistent with the purpose of this subsection.
(5) This subsection shall apply with respect
to pay for service performed after September
30, 2013.
(6) For the purpose of administering any
provision of law (including any rule or regu-
lation prescribed by the Office of Personnel
Management, life insurance, or any other employee benefit) that requires any deduction or con-
tribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this sub-
section shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.
(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be con-
sidered to permit or require the payment to
any employee covered under this section of
rates of basic pay that exceed the rates that would be payable under this subsection not in effect.
(8) The Office of Personnel Management
may prescribe any other conditions to the con-
tributions imposed by this subsection if the Office determines that such exceptions are nec-
essary to ensure the recruitment or reten-
tion of qualified employees.
(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) and sec-
tion 147 of the Continuing Appropriations and
Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011, as amended by the Consolidated and
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the
statutory pay system that take place in fisc-
aly year 2014 under sections 5344 and 5348 of
such title, United States Code, shall be—
(1) not less than the percentage received by
employees covered under section 5304 of
such title; and
(2) effective as of the first day of the first
applicable pay period beginning after Sep-
tember 30, 2013.
SEC. 741. (a) The Vice President may not re-
ceive a pay increase in calendar year 2014, not-
withstanding the rate adjustment made
under section 104 of title 5, United States Code,
or any other provision of law.
(b) An employee covered under an Executive
Schedule position, or in a position for which
the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Ex-
ecutive Schedule rate, may not receive a pay
increase in calendar year 2014, notwith-
standing schedule adjustments made under
section 5318 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, except as pro-
vided in subsection (g), (h), or (i). This sub-
section applies only to employees who are
holding a position under a political ap-
toinment.
(c) A chief of mission or ambassador at
large may not receive a pay rate increase in
calendar year 2014, notwithstanding section
401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public
Law 96–465) or any other provision of law,
except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i).
(d) Notwithstanding sections 5382 and 5383 of
the United States Code, a pay rate in-
crease may not be received in calendar year
2014 (except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i)) by—
(1) a noncareer appointee in the Senior Exec-
utive Service paid a rate of basic pay at or
above level IV of the Executive Schedule; or
(2) a limited term appointee or limited
emergency appointee in the Senior Exec-
utive Service serving under a political ap-
toinment and paid a rate of basic pay at or
above level IV of the Executive Schedule.
(e) An employee paid a rate of basic pay
(excluding any locality-based payments
under section 5304 of such title, United States
Code, or similar authority) at or above level
IV whose pay rate is fixed by statute at an Ex-
ecutive Schedule rate, may not receive a pay
rate increase in calendar year 2014, not with-
standing any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i).
(f) This subsection does not apply to em-
ployees in the General Schedule pay system
or the Foreign Service pay system, or to em-
ployees appointed under section 3161 of title
5, United States Code, or to employees in an-
other pay system whose position would be
covered under chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, applied to them.
(g) Nothing in subsections (b) through (e)
shall preclude employees who do not serve under a political appointment from receiving
pay increases as otherwise provided under applicable law.
(h) A career appointee in the Senior Execu-
tive Service who receives a Presidential ap-
toinment and who makes an election to re-
tain Senior Executive Service basic pay enti-
tlements under section 3302 of title 5, United
States Code, is not subject to this section.
(i) A member of the Senior Foreign Serv-
ce who receives a Presidential appointment
to any position in the executive branch and who
makes an election to retain Senior For-

genent Service pay entitlements under section
302(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980
(Public Law 96–465) is not subject to this sec-
tion.
(j) Notwithstanding subsections (b)
through (e), an employee in a covered posi-
tion may be paid a rate of pay increase upon an
authorized movement to a different covered
position with higher-level duties and a pre-
established higher level or range of pay, ex-
ccept that any such increase shall be based on
the rates of pay and applicable pay limita-
tions in effect on December 31, 2013.
(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of
law, no employee who is newly appointed to
a covered position during the period of time
subject to this section, the initial pay rate shall be based on the rates of pay and
applicable pay limitations in effect on
December 31, 2013.
(l) If an employee affected by subsections
(b) through (e) is subject to a bimonthly pay
period that begins in calendar year 2014 but
ends in calendar year 2015, the bar on the em-
ployee’s receipt of pay increases described in this subsection shall apply through the end of the pay period.
(m) An initial or increased pay rate for an
individual in a covered position that takes
effect after such employee is paid for the first
day of the next pay period, the individual’s
pay rate will be set at the rate that would have applied if this section had been in effect on January 1, 2014.
SEC. 742. (a) The head of any Executive
branch department, agency, board, commis-
sion, or office, if authorized by this Act shall sub-
mit annual reports to the Inspector General
or senior ethics official for any entity with-
out an Inspector General, regarding the costs
and contracting procedures related to each
conference held by any such department, agency, board, commission, or office during fiscal year 2014 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than
$100,000.
(b) Each report submitted shall include, for
each conference described in subsection (a)
(1) a description of its purpose;
(2) the number of participants attending;
(3) a detailed statement of the costs to the
United States Government, including—
(A) the cost of any food or beverages;
(B) the cost of any audio-visual services;
(C) the cost of employee or contractor travel to and from the conference;
(D) a description of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to the con-
ference; and
(E) a description of the contracting proce-
dures used including—
(1) whether contracts were awarded on a
competitive basis; and
(2) a discussion of any cost comparison
conducted by the departmental component
or office in evaluating potential contractors
for the purpose of the conference;
(3) a statement identifying all other pro-
gram, project, or activity as proposed in
the enforcement program and budget, or
fiscal year 2014 for which the cost to the
United States Government was more than
$20,000, the head of any such department,
agency, board, commission, or similar au-

tority) at or above level IV of the Executive
Schedule rate, may not receive a pay increas-
se by this subsection and who is paid from a
fund established under a political appoint-
ment, the Inspector General, or similar au-
tority) at or above level IV of the Executive
Schedule rate, may not receive a pay increas-
se by this subsection and who is paid from a
fund established under a political appoint-
ment, the Inspector General, or similar au-
tority), from the amounts made available in this or any other appropriations Act for the purpose of defraying the costs of a conference described in subsection (c) that is not directly and pro-
grammatically related to the purpose for
which the appropriation was made, such a
conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or
other purpose, or for meeting expenses
incurred by an Inspector General, of the date, lo-
cation, and number of employees attending
such conference;
(d) A grant or contract funded by amounts
appropriated by this or any other appropria-
tions Act may not be used for the purpose of
EC. 745. (a) The head of any Executive
branch department, agency, board, commis-
sion, or office, if authorized by this Act shall sub-
mit annual reports to the Inspector General
or senior ethics official for any entity
without an Inspector General, of the date, lo-
cation, and number of employees attending
such conference;
(e) None of the funds made available in this
or any other appropriations Act may be used for
travel and conference activities that are not
in compliance with Office of Manage-
ment and Budget Memorandum M–12–12
(f) None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used to eliminate or reduce funding for a
program, project, or activity as proposed in
the President’s budget for fiscal year 2015 until such proposed change is subse-
sequently enacted in an appropriation Act, or
unless such change is made pursuant to the
reprogramming or transfer provisions of this Act
or any other appropriations Act.

Sect. 74. Except as expressly provided oth-
ervise references to ‘‘this Act’’ con-
tained in any title other than title IV or VIII
shall not apply to such title IV or VIII.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF

COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sect. 801. There are appropriated from the
applicable funds of the District of Columbia
such sums as may be necessary for making
refunding or repayment of loans or grants of
local settlements or judgments that have been entered
against the District of Columbia government.

Sect. 802. None of the Federal funds pro-
vided in this Act shall be used for publicity or propag-
da purposes or implementation of any policy, including
by any other designated to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress or any State legislature.

Sect. 803. (a) None of the Federal funds pro-
vided under this Act to the agencies funded by this Act, both Federal and District govern-
ment agencies, that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or program recount in the District of Columbia of the
United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obliga-
tion or provided from any accounts in the Treas-
ury of the United States, that remain available for
use for the District government regarding such law-
suits.

Sect. 804. None of the Federal funds pro-
vided in this Act shall be used for any nidle or syringe for the purpose of preven-
ting the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local health or local law enforce-
ment authorities to be inappropriate for such
distribution.

Sect. 805. None of the Federal funds con-
tained in this Act may be used to distribute
any needle or syringe for the purpose of preven-
ting the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local
health or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such
distribution.

Sect. 806. None of the Federal funds con-
tained in this Act shall be used for any
ineedle or syringe for the purpose of prevent-
ing the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local
health or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such
distribution.

Sect. 807. None of the Federal funds con-
tained in this Act may be used to distribute
any needle or syringe for the purpose of preven-
ting the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local
health or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such
distribution.

Sect. 808. None of the Federal funds con-
tained in this Act may be used to distribute
any needle or syringe for the purpose of preven-
ting the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local
health or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such
distribution.

Sect. 809. None of the Federal funds con-
tained in this Act may be used to distribute
any needle or syringe for the purpose of preven-
ting the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local
health or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such
distribution.

Sect. 810. None of the funds appropriated
under this Act shall be expended for any
orexcept where the life of the mother
would be endangered if the fetus were carried
to term or where the pregnancy is the result
of an act of rape or incest.

Sect. 811. (a) No later than 30 calendar days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the
Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the
Council of the District of Columbia, a re-
vised appropriated funds operating budget in
the format of the budget that the District of
Columbia government submitted pursuant to
section 442 of the District of Columbia Home
Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1–204.42),
for all agencies of the District of Columbia
government for fiscal year 2014 that is that the
total amount of the approved appropriation and
that realigns all budgeted data for per-
sonal services and other-than-personal serv-
ices, respectively, with anticipated actual
expenditures.

(b) This section shall apply only to an
agency for which the Chief Financial Officer
serves, who resides in the District of Columbia or a District of Colum-
bia government employee as may otherwise
be designated by the Chief of the Depart-
ment;

(c) An appropriation made by subsection
shall be available—

(1) during any period in which a District of
Columbia continuing resolution or a regular
District of Columbia appropriation bill is in
effect, local funds are appropriated in the
amount provided for any project or activity
for which local funds are provided in the
Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request Act of 2014 as
submitted to Congress, the Mayor, and the
Council of the District of Columbia, as of
the beginning of the period during which
this subsection is in effect) at the rate
rates by such Act.

Sect. 812. No later than 30 calendar days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, the
Chief Financial Officer for the District of
Columbia shall submit to the appropriate
committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the
Council of the District of Columbia, a re-
vised appropriated funds operating budget for
the District of Columbia Public Schools that
allege schools burn enrollment.

Sect. 813. None of the Federal funds appro-
priated in this Act shall remain available for
obligation beyond the current fiscal year,

Sect. 814. None of the Federal funds appro-
priated in this Act shall remain available for
obligation beyond the current fiscal year,

Sect. 815. Except as otherwise specifically
provided by law or under this Act, not to ex-
ceed 50 percent of unobligated balances re-
main available at the end of fiscal year
2014 from appropriations of Federal funds
made available for salaries and expenses
for fiscal year 2014 in this Act, shall remain
available through September 30, 2015, for
such each such account for the purposes author-
ized: Provided, That a request shall be sub-
mitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the
House of Representatives and the Sen-
ate for approval prior to the expenditure of
any funds derived from bonds,
notes, or other obligations issued for capital
projects.

Sect. 816. No local funds transferred or
reprogrammed, shall retain appropriation
authority beyond the current fiscal year,

Sect. 817. (a) The District of Columbia
smoke from any Act to the District of Colum-
bia’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(b) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(c) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(d) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(e) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(f) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(g) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(h) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(i) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(j) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(k) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(l) The District of Columbia government
shall be authorized to reprogram or transfer for oper-
ating expenses any local funds transferred or
reprogrammed in this Act to the District of
Columbia government’s enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once trans-
ferred, shall retain appropriation authority
consistent with the provisions of this Act.
which this section applies to such project or activity.

(e) This section shall not apply to a project or activity during any period of fiscal year 2015 if any other provision of law (other than an authorization of appropriations)—

(1) makes an appropriation, makes funds available, or grants authority for such project or activity to continue for such period, or

(2) specifically provides that no appropriation shall be made, no funds shall be made available, or such authority shall not be granted for such project or activity to continue for such period.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to effect the obligations of the government of the District of Columbia mandated by other law.

SECRETARY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:

Provided,

1. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ‘‘this Act’’ contained in this title or in title IV shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this Act.

This division may be cited as the ‘‘Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2014’’.

DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, (6 U.S.C. 110), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, $122,350,000: Provided, That not to exceed $45,000 shall be for official representation expenses: Provided further, That all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, expenditure plans for the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer: Provided further, That expenditure plans for the office in the previous proviso shall also be submitted at the time the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), $190,015,000, of which not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official representation expenses: Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading, $1,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvement projects, and relocation costs associated with departmental headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and $7,815,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for the Office of Human Resources Information Technology program: Provided further, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in House Report 112–331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report, as required by section 103(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74), that shall include updates to such report no later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), $46,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Future Years Homeland Security Program, as authorized by section 874 of Public Law 107–296 (6 U.S.C. 454).

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 115), and Department-wide technology investments, $257,156,000; of which $5,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which $142,156,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be available for development and acquisition of information systems and related information technology associated with integrated fixed towers; and $200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be available for the development and acquisition of software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), $300,490,000; of which not to exceed $3,825 shall be for official representation expenses; and of which $129,540,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $15,437,000; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be for official representation expenses; and of which $140,000 shall be for legal services:

TIThE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INSPECTOR GENERAL

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and law enforcement at ports of entry, the acquisition, construction, and repair of public buildings and facilities, the acquisition of real property, the purchase and lease of personal property, the transportation of alien and consular property, and the transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; $8,145,568,000; of which $3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administration expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9506(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9506): Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 151(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which $165,715,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, solely for the purpose of hiring, training, and equipping new U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at ports of entry; of which $34,525,000 shall be available for personal and representation expenses; and of which such sums as become available in the Customers User Fee Account, except sums subject to the provisions of Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to individuals for personal services abroad; of which not to exceed $200,000 shall be available for official representation expenses; and of which not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available for payment for official representation expenses; of which not to exceed $34,425 shall be for official representation expenses; and of which $3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administration expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9506(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9506): Provided further, That the Border Patrol shall maintain an active duty presence of not less than 21,576 full-time equivalent agents protecting the borders of the United States in the fiscal year.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection for operation and improvement of automation, including salaries and expenses, $816,523,000; of which $340,938,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016; and of which not less than $194,762,000 shall be for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, $351,454,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That no additional deployments of technology associated with integrated fixed towers shall occur at any location before the Border Patrol certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the first deployment of technology associated with integrated fixed towers meets the operational requirements of the Border Patrol.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including salaries and expenses, $1,122,537,000; of which not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official representation expenses; and of which not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official representation expenses; and of which $3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administration expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9506(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9506): Provided further, That no aircraft or other related equipment purchased for non-law enforcement, non-border security, or non-mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Border Patrol; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, to be available to compensate any employee of the Border Patrol for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of imminent emergency: Provided further, That the Border Patrol shall maintain an active duty presence of not less than 21,576 full-time equivalent agents protecting the borders of the United States in the fiscal year.
Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year 2014 without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, not less than $1,600,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable or removable from the United States once they are judged deportable: Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: Provided further, That funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of detention beds not less than 34,000 through September 30, 2014: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, not less than $2,785,096,000 is for detention and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, $10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Visa Security Program: Provided further, That not less than $10,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including opera-
tions of the Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 267(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used for the performance of a contract for the provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are below or for the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system: Provided further, That nothing under this heading shall prohibit U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(13) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(13))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime: Provided further, That none of the funds made available pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section may be used to pay personnel hired as part-time employees: Provided further, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed report on:

1. the Department of Homeland Security efforts and resources being devoted to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective screening of passengers and the lowest possible operating and acquisition costs, including projected funding levels for each fiscal year for each technology project until project completion, whichever is earlier;
2. how the Transportation Security Administration is deploying its existing passenger and baggage screener workforce in the most cost effective manner; and
3. labor savings from the deployment of improved technologies for passenger and baggage screening and how those savings are being used to offset security costs or rein-
vested to address security vulnerabilities: Provided further, That not later than April 15, 2014, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that:

1. certifies that one in four passengers that require security screening by the Transpor-
tation Security Administration are eligible for expedited screening without lowering security standards; and
2. outlines a strategy to increase the num-
ber of air passengers eligible for expedited screening to 50 percent by the end of cal-
endar year 2014, including—

a. specific benchmarks and performance measures by fiscal year, a detailed plan,

Check by air carriers, airports, and pas-
sengers;
emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than $700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of $31,000,000; purchase or lease of boats nec-
ecessitated by recent acquisition activities; minor shore construction projects not exceeding $1,000,000 in total cost on any loca-
tion; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 96-155; and recreation and welfare; $7,011,807,000; of which $567,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities, of which the amount specified by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; of which $21,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 102(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 272(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed $15,300 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from other sources and deposited to the budget account established by this appropriation: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, $75,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation for Coast Guard Housing Fund until a fu-
ture-years capital investment plan for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, as specified under the heading ‘Coast Guard Acquisition, Con-
struction, and Improvements’ of this Act is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Rep-
resentatives: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for over-
seas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism may be allocated by program, project, and activity, notwithstanding sec-
section 502 of this Act: Provided further, That without regard to the limitation as to time
and condition of section 502(b) of this Act, after June 30, an additional $10,000,000 may be reprogrammed to or from Military Pay and Allowances in accordance with sub-
sections (a), (b), and (c), of section 503.
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION
For necessary expenses to carry out the envi-
ronmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, $13,164,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018.
RESERVE TRAINING
For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; $120,000,000.
ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
For necessary expenses of acquisition, con-
struction, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equip-
ment; as authorized by law; $1,375,635,000; of which $20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 102(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 272(a)(5)); and of which the following amounts, to re-
main available until September 30, 2018 (ex-
cept as provided in the following proviso) shall be available as follows: $18,000,000 shall be avail-
able for military family housing, of which not more than $345,996 shall be derived from the Coast Guard Housing Fund established pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 687; $999,000,000 shall be available to acquire, effect major repairs to,
renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; $175,310,000 shall be available to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; $6,000,000 shall be available for other acquisition programs; $5,000,000 shall be available for shore facili-
ties; and $400,000 shall be available for personnel compensa-
tion and benefits and related costs: Provided, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to con-
tracts for the production of the National Security Cutter not with-
standing the availability of funds for pre-production costs: Provided further, That the funds pro-
vided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contracts for the production of the National Security Cutter not with-
standing the availability of funds for pre-production costs: Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Commit-
tees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time of the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015, a detailed description of title 31, United States Code, a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard that identifies for each requested capital acquisition that
(1) the proposed appropriations included in that budget;
(2) the total estimated cost of completion, including and clearly delineating the costs of associated major acquisition systems infra-
structure and transition to operations;
(3) projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 fiscal years or until ac-
quisition program baseline or project com-
pletion, whichever is earlier;
(4) the estimated completion date at the projected funding levels; and
(5) a current acquisition program baseline for each capital asset, as applicable, that—
(A) includes the total acquisition cost of each asset, subdivided by fiscal year and in-
cluding a detailed description of the purpose of the proposed funding levels for each fiscal year including for each fiscal year the funds re-
quested for design, pre-acquisition activities, production, structural modifications, missionization, post-delivery, and transition to operations costs;
(B) includes a detailed project schedule through completion, subdivided by fiscal year, that details—
(1) quantities planned for each fiscal year; and
(ii) major acquisition and project events, includ-
ing development of operational re-
quirements, contracting actions, design re-
views, production, delivery, test and evalua-
tion, and transition to operations, including necessary training, shore infrastructure, and logistical support;
(C) notes and explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the origi-
nal acquisition program baseline and the most recent baseline approved by the De-
partment of Homeland Security’s Acquisi-
tion Review Board, if applicable;
(D) includes a description of mission profiles for each asset to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities of comparable legacy assets, identifying known capability gaps between sustaining comparable capabilities, missionization requirements, and explaining how the acquisi-
tion of each asset will address such known capability gaps;
(E) defines life-cycle costs for each asset and the date of the estimate on which such costs are based, including all associated.
costs of major acquisitions systems infrastructure and transition to operations, delineated by purpose and fiscal year for the protected service life of the asset;

(F) the established value management system summary schedule performance index and cost performance index for each asset, if applicable; and

(G) provides a life cycle cost, decommissioning schedule delineated by fiscal year for each existing legacy asset that each asset is intended to replace or recapitalize:

Provided, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall ensure that amounts specified in the future-years capital investment plan are consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with proposed appropriations necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Coast Guard in the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015. Provided, That $3,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation of technology, research, development, testing, and evaluation expenses, and foreign countries for expenses under the Retired Serviceman’s Family Protection Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That $1,460,000,000, to remain available until expended; Provided, That $18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until expended.

INFORMATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses for research, development, testing, and evaluation expenses; of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children; of which $6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until September 30, 2015, and of which not less than $7,500,000 shall be for activities related to training in electronic crimes investigations and forensics: Provided, That $18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until expended.

INFRARED PAY

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman’s Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for current services, bonuses, concurrent receipts, and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care expenses and the amounts provided under section 505 of title 10, United States Code, $1,460,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for presidential and other hire of personnel, the hire of private and Government motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the United States Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or public property; the amounts provided under this heading, $1,460,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for presidential and other hire of personnel, the hire of private and Government motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the United States Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or public property; the amounts provided under this heading, $1,460,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, repair, alteration, and improvement of physical and technological infrastructure, $51,775,000; of which $5,380,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of facilities; and of which $46,390,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for official reception and representation expenses.
For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, $946,982,000, including administrative costs under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), and to remain available until expended under the appropriations Acts of 1999 and 2000, to comply with the requirements of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), to acquire real property for the purpose of establishing subcenters for regional emergency management in the greater Washington Metropolitan Area, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and to provide emergency and assistance to local and tribal governments in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, to be available until expended:

SEC. 709. Provided, That the amount made available under this heading, $340,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and the amount made available under this Act for disaster readiness and support not previously obligated or will be required for catastrophic events for the budget year; the amount made available in this heading shall be available for Amtrak security:

Provided, That for grants under paragraphs (1) through (4), applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the date of grant announcement, and that the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall make available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the receipt of an application: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2006(a)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–284), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan including results to date, plans for the completion of projects with associated funding provided from prior appropriations and provided by this Act for modernization of emergency management systems, and the methodology and the data source used in developing such reports:

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

For grants for programs authorized by the Federal Emergency Management Act of 1970, the amount made available under this heading, $29,000,000 shall remain available until January 15, 2014 for capital improvement and other expenses related to continuity of operations at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center: Provided further, That notwithstanding subsection (c) of such section 404, for fiscal year 2014, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available until September 30, 2015, for expenses related to modernization of automated systems: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading, not less than $4,100,000 shall remain available until harvest,
H330
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
January 15, 2014

(H) the amount required for activities not covered under section 251(b)(2)(D)(iii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 4017) and, Provided further, That the Administrator of General Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services law enforcement basic training program has been tested by the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: Provided further, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, $30,885,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: Provided, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this account from the agencies that will benefit from the construction of special use facilities.
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and for management and administration of programs and activities, as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), $1,091,212,000: Provided, That not to exceed $7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS
For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, training, operation, and programs and activities authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles, $1,091,212,000: of which $543,427,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016; and of which $547,785,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018, solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities: Provided, That the funds provided for the operation and construction of laboratory facilities of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office shall be for construction of the Artificial Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, as authorized by title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.), for management and administration of programs and activities, $37,353,000: Provided, That not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department of Homeland Security’s responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture that shall:
1. identify the role and responsibilities of each Departmental component in support of the domestic detection architecture, including any existing or planned programs to preclude and detect nuclear materials;
2. identify and describe the specific investments being made by each Departmental component in fiscal year 2014 and planned for fiscal year 2015; and the status of the domestic architecture and the security of sea, land, and air pathways into the United States;
3. describe the investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
4. explain how the Department’s research and development funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic detection architecture, including specific investments planned for each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS
For necessary expenses for radiological and nuclear research, development, testing, evaluation, and training, $3,302,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION
For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of radiological detection systems in accordance with existing project authorizations, $42,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RECISSIONS OF FUNDS)
SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.
SEC. 502. Subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act, the unexpended balances of obligations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this Act, may be merged with unexpended balances in established accounts, and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.
SEC. 503. Provided, That none of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:
1. creates a new program, project, or activity;
2. eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;
3. increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;
4. proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or
5. contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for a specific activity through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $1,000,000; and
6. reduces by 10 percent the numbers of personnel approved by the Congress; or
7. reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity.

SEC. 504. Provided, That no funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the report accompanying this Act, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds:
1. augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
2. eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;
3. increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;
4. proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or
5. contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for a specific activity through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that:
1. (a) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
2. reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity;
3. reduces by more than 10 percent the numbers of personnel approved by the Congress; or
4. results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in the mission, scope, or activities as approved by the Congress, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 505. No part of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year or for any fiscal year in the future for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, when appropriated or provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: Provided, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) and shall not be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

SEC. 506. Provided further, That no funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the Department of Homeland Security shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations based upon an initial notification provided after July 6, 2014, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.

SEC. 507. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act shall be made available for obligation or expenditure beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 508. Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 509. Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 510. Provided further, That none of the funds provided by this Act shall be made available for obligation or expenditure beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

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SEC. 514. Provided further, That none of the funds provided by this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

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SEC. 516. Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be made available for obligation or expenditure beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 517. Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be made available for obligation or expenditure beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.
than $10,000,000 from multi-year Department of Homeland Security funds or a task or delivery order that would cause cumulative obligations of multi-year funds in a single account to exceed 25 percent of the total amount appropriated;

(3) make a sole-source grant award; or

(4) announce publicly the intention to make a sole-source grant award under paragraphs (2), or (3) including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) if the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 5 full business days before making an announcement or issuing a letter as described in that subsection.

(c) The Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification, and the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 5 full business days after such an award was made.

(d) A notification under this section—

(1) may not involve funds that are not available for obligation; and

(2) shall include the amount of the award; the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated; the type of contract; and the account and each program, project, or activity from which the funds are being drawn.

(e) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 full business days in advance of announcing publicly the intention of making an award under “State and Local Programs”.

S 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 full business days in advance of announcing publicly the intention of making an award under “State and Local Programs”.

S 509. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security shall report prepared under paragraph (6) of such section.

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by any person other than the Privacy Officer appointed under subsection (a) of section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 142(a)) to alter, direct changes that be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.

S 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to alter, direct changes that be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.

(2) 30 days after the end of each month, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget and staffing report for that month that includes total obligations on-board versus funded full-time equivalent staffing levels, and the number of contract employees for each office of the Department.

S 514. Except as provided in section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, funds appropriated or transferred to Transportation Security Administration “Aviation Security Investment” and “Transportation Security Support” for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for trauma centers or the procurement or installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification: Provided, That quarterly reports shall be submitted on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on any funds that are recovered or deobligated.

S 515. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to process or approve a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 for services provided by Federal law enforcement centers, including centers on a temporary or term basis of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security who are known as Immigration Information Officers, Contact Representatives, Investigative Assistants, or Immigration Services Officers.

S 517. Any funds appropriated to “Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements” for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 for the 110-123 foot patrol boat procurement, or otherwise received as the result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter procurement.

S 518. Section 532(a) of Public Law 109–295 (120 Stat. 1384) is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2014 and thereafter”.


S 520. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report not later than October 31, 2014, to the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security listing all grants and contracts awarded by any component of the Department, or otherwise received as the result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter procurement.

(b) The Inspector General shall review the report required by subsection (a) to assess Department compliance with applicable laws and regulations and report the results of that review to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 15, 2015.

S 521. None of the funds provided by this or previous appropriations Acts shall be used to provide funding for a Principal Federal Official (or the successor thereof) for any Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) declared disasters or emergencies unless—

(1) the responsibilities of the Principal Federal Official do not include operational functions related to incident management, including coordination of operations, and are consistent with the requirements of section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143); and

(2) not later than 10 business days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification of the appointment and description of the responsibilities of such official and how such responsibilities are consistent with paragraph (1) to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

S 522. None of the funds provided by this Act may be used to carry out any provisions of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452).

S 523. Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including civil engineering units, facilities design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics commands, and the Coast Guard Academy, except that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to alter operations within any Civil Engineering Unit unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

S 524. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to grant an immigration benefit unless the results background checks or post-employment by law to be completed prior to the granting of the benefit have been received by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.


(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Until September 30, 2013,” and inserting “Until September 30, 2014,”

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “Septem- ber 30, 2013,” and inserting “September 30, 2014,” and

(3) in subsection (e), by striking “The Secretary of Homeland Security shall require that all contracts of the Department of Homeland Security that provide award fee link such fees to successful performance outcomes shall be specified in terms of cost, schedule, and performance.”

S 526. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to approve a waiver of the navigation and vessel documentation requirements of 33 U.S.C. 511(b) for the transportation of crude oil distributed from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United States, United States, the industry, the United States, and the United States, require adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives within 2 business days of any request for waivers of navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501

SEC. 528. None of the funds made available in this Act for U.S. Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescription drug (within the meaning of section 801(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) from importing a prescription drug from Canada that complies with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: Provided, That this section shall apply only to importation on their behalf of a personal-use quantity of the prescription drug, not to exceed a 90-day supply: Provided further, That the prescription drug may not be—

(1) a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); or

(2) a biological product, as defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

SEC. 529. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to fund United States Coast Guard’s Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contractor staff levels.

SEC. 530. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives of any proposed transfers of funds available under section 7903.1(c)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code (as added by Public Law 102-353) from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That none of the funds made available such a transfer may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives approve the proposed transfers.

SEC. 531. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

SEC. 532. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to conduct, or to implement the results of, a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 for activities performed with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

SEC. 533. If the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration determines that an airport does not need to participate in any program or activity described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), the Administrator shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that no security risks will result from such non-participation.

In determining whether any provision of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), and 30 days after the date on which the President determines whether to declare an airport as one on which an airport shall be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.


SEC. 537. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States; and

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after April 26, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 538. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301.10–124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 539. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).

SEC. 540. (a) Any company that collects or retains personal information directly from the public, as required by the Registered Traveler or successor program of the Transportation Security Administration shall safeguard and dispose of such information in accordance with the requirements in—

(1) the National Institute for Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-30, entitled “Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems’’;


and

(3) the supplemental standards established by the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration referred to in this section as the “Administrator’’.

(b) The airport authority or air carrier operator that sponsors the company under the Registered Traveler program shall be known as the “Sponsoring Entity’’.

(c) The Administrator shall require any company covered by subsection (a) to provide, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to the Sponsoring Entities such passenger’s and crews’ privacy and civil liberties consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

SEC. 541. (a) Notwithstanding section 1356(n) of title 8, United States Code, of the funds deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, $7,500,000 may be allocated by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in fiscal year 2014 for the purpose of providing an immigrant integration grants program.

SEC. 542. In developing any process to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security purposes, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall endeavor to ensure that all such processes consider such passenger’s and crews’ privacy and civil liberties consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

SEC. 543. (a) Notwithstanding section 1356(n) of title 8, United States Code, of the funds deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, $7,500,000 may be allocated by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in fiscal year 2014 for the purpose of providing an immigrant integration grants program.

(b) For an additional amount for “United States Citizenship and Immigration Services’’ for the purpose of providing immigrant integration grants, $2,500,000.

(c) None of the funds made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for grants for immigrant integration projects may be used for grants to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

SEC. 544. For an additional amount for the “Office of the Deputy Secretary for Management’’, $35,000,000 to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to plan, acquire, design, construct, renovate, operate, equip, furnish, improve infrastructure, and occupy buildings and facilities for the department headquarters consolidation project and a associated mission support consolidation: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall receive an expendable plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act detailing the allocation of these funds.

SEC. 545. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used by the Department of Homeland Security to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of title 41, United States Code or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, such contract is otherwise authorized by statute to be entered into without regard to the above referenced statutes.

SEC. 546. (a) For an additional amount for data center migration, $42,300,000.

(b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for data center migration may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act.

(c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives notified of such transfer.

SEC. 547. (a) For an additional amount for financial systems modernization, $29,548,000.

(b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for financial systems modernization may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 548. Transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the
H334

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
January 15, 2014

House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.

SFC. 548. Notwithstanding the 10 percent limitation contained in section 505(c) of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer to the fund established by 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, up to $20,000,000 from appropriated funds of the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 days in advance of such transfer.

SFC. 549. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that specific U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement service centers or detention facilities no longer meet the mission need, the Secretary is authorized to dispose of individual Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities by directing the Administrator of General Services to sell all real and personal property which support Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities, subject to appropriation, until further order, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements: Provided, That the proceeds, net of the costs of sale incurred by the Administrator of General Services or the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall be deposited as offsetting collections into a separate account that shall be available, upon appropriation, for the expansion of other real property capital asset needs of existing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement assets, excluding daily needs of existing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the obligation and expenditure of funds made available under this section: Provided further, That any sale or disposition of federally owned detention facilities shall not result in the maintenance of fewer than 34,000 detention beds: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified 15 days prior to the announcement of any proposed sale or disposition.

SFC. 550. None of the funds made available under this Act or any Appropriations Act may be provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, or corporations.

SFC. 551. The Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Director of the United States Secret Service, and the Director of the Office of Biometric Identity Management, shall, with respect to fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the headings ‘‘U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology’’ under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74); ‘‘U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology’’ under such title; section 586 of such Act; ‘‘U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology’’ under such title; section 586 of such Act; and ‘‘United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses’’, and ‘‘Office of Biometric Identity Management’’, and ‘‘Office of Biometric Identity Management’’, and ‘‘United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses’’, ‘‘Office of Biometric Identity Management’’, and ‘‘United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses’’, and ‘‘Office of the Chief Information Officer’’. For the purposes of this section, any references to the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6).
private or government partners are not meeting the terms of such a partnership, including the security standards established by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(3) Authority.—The Commissioner, in collaboration with the Administrator, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, an evaluation plan for the pilot program described in subsection (a) that includes the following:

(A) Well-defined, clear, and measurable objectives.
(B) Performance criteria or standards for determining the performance of such pilot program.
(C) Clearly articulated evaluation methodology, including:
   (i) sound sampling methods;
   (ii) a determination of appropriate sample size for the evaluation design;
   (iii) a strategy for tracking such pilot program's performance, and
   (iv) an evaluation of the final results.

(D) A plan detailing the type and source of data necessary to evaluate such pilot program, including the timing and frequency of data collection.

(e) Authority to Enter Into Agreements for the Provision of Certain Services at Points of Entry.—

(1) In General.—Notwithstanding section 1309(e) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(e)) and subsection (b)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1451), the Commissioner may, during the pilot program described in subsection (a) and upon the request of a private sector or government entity with which U.S. Customs and Border Protection has entered into a partnership, enter into a reimbursable fee agreement with such entity under which—

(A) U.S. Customs and Border Protection will provide services described in paragraph (2) at a port of entry;

(B) such entity will pay a fee imposed under paragraph (4) to reimburse U.S. Customs and Border Protection for the costs incurred in providing such services; and

(C) each facility at which U.S. Customs and Border Protection services are performed shall be provided, maintained, and equipped by such entity, without cost to the Federal Government, in accordance with U.S. Customs and Border Protection specifications.

(2) Services Described.—Services described in this paragraph are any activities of any employee or contractor of U.S. Customs and Border Protection pertaining to customs, agricultural processing, border security, and immigration inspection-related matters at ports of entry.

(3) Limitations.—

(A) Impacts of Services.—The Commissioner may not enter into a reimbursable fee agreement under this subsection if such agreement would unduly and permanently impact services funded in this or any other appropriations Act, or provided from any account in the Treasury, that are derived by the collection of fees.

(B) For Certain Costs.—The authority found in this subsection may not be used to enter into new preclearance agreements or begin to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection services outside of the United States.

(D) The authority found in this subsection shall be limited with respect to U.S. Customs and Border Protection's air ports of entry to five pilots per year.

(4) Fee.—

(A) In General.—The amount of the fee to be charged pursuant to such agreement authorized under paragraph (1) shall be paid by each private sector and government entity requesting U.S. Customs and Border Protection services, and shall consist of salaries and expenses of individuals employed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide such services and any costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services, such as temporary placement or permanent relocation of such individuals.

(B) Oversight of Fees.—The Commissioner shall develop a process to oversee the activities reimbursed by the fees charged pursuant to an agreement authorized under paragraph (1) that includes the following:

(i) A determination and report on the full costs of providing services, including direct and indirect costs, and any process for increasing such fees as necessary.

(ii) Establishment of a monthly remittance schedule to reimburse appropriations.

(iii) Identification of overtime costs to be reimbursed by such fees.

(iv) Deposit of Funds.—Funds collected pursuant to an agreement under paragraph (1) shall be deposited as offsetting collections and remain available until expended, without fiscal year limitation, and shall directly reimburse each appropriation for the amount paid out of that appropriation for any expenses incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection in providing such services and any other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services.

(5) Termination.—The Commissioner shall terminate the provision of services pursuant to an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) with a private sector or government entity that, after receiving notice from the Commissioner that a fee imposed under paragraph (4) is due, fails to pay such fee in a timely manner. In the event of such termination, costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which have not been reimbursed, will become immediately due and payable. Interests unpaid fees will accrue based on current Treasury borrowing rates. Additionally, any private sector or government entity that, after notice and demand for payment of any fee charged under paragraph (4), fails to pay such fee in a timely manner shall be liable for a penalty or liquidated damage equal to two times the sum of the amounts collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be deposited into the account specified under paragraph (5) and shall become due and payable thereon.

(7) Notification.—The Commissioner shall notify the Congress 15 days prior to entering into any agreement under paragraph (1) and shall provide a copy of such agreement.

(1) Donations.—

(I) In General.—Subject to paragraph 2, the Commissioner and the Administrator may, during the pilot program described in subsection (a), accept a donation of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services from any private sector or government entity with which U.S. Customs and Border Protection has entered into a partnership.

(II) Allowable Uses of Donations.—The Commissioner and the Administrator, with respect to any donation provided pursuant to paragraph (1), may—

(A) use such donation for necessary activities related to the construction, alteration, operation, or maintenance of an existing port of entry under the jurisdiction, control, and ownership of the Administrator; and

(B) transfer such property or services to the Administrator for necessary activities described in subparagraph (A) related to a new or existing port of entry under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Administrator described in subparagraph (A).

(2) Consultation and Budget.—

(A) With the Private Sector or Government Entity.—To accept a donation described in paragraph (1), the Commissioner and the Administrator shall—

(i) consult with the appropriate stakeholders and the private sector or government entity that is providing such donation and provide such entity with a description of the intended use of such donation; and

(ii) submit to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Appropriations Committee of the Senate a report not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, that describes—

(I) the accepted donations received under this subsection;

(II) the ports of entry that received such donations; and

(III) how each donation helped facilitate the construction, alteration, operation, or maintenance of a new or existing land port of entry.

(B) Savings Provision.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to—

(i) create any right or liability of the parties referred to in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) affect any consultation requirement under any other law.

(4) Evaluation Procedures.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Administrator, shall establish procedures for evaluating a proposal submitted by a private sector or government entity to make a donation of real or personal property (including monetary donations) or nonpersonal services under paragraph (1) relating to a port of entry under the jurisdiction, custody and control of the Commissioner, or the Administrator agrees to any such evaluation criteria publicly available.

(5) Considerations.—In determining whether or not to approve a proposal referred to in paragraph (4), the Commissioner or the Administrator shall consider—

(A) the impact of such proposal on the port of entry at issue and other ports of entry on the same border;

(B) the potential of such proposal to increase trade and travel efficiency through added capacity;

(C) the potential of such proposal to enhance the security of the port of entry at issue;

(D) the funding available to complete the intended use of a donation under this subsection, if such donation is real property;

(E) the costs of maintaining and operating such donation;
none
January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H337

(1) $14,500,000 from Public Law 111–83 under the heading “Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”;
(2) $35,500,000 from Public Law 112–10 under the heading “Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”;
(3) $79,300,000 from Public Law 112–74 under the heading “Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”;
(4) $19,879,000 from Public Law 113–6 under the heading “Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”;
(5) $30,000,000 from Public Law 113–6 under the heading “Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security”;
(6) $2,000,000 from Public Law 113–6 under the heading “Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security”;
(7) $2,000,000 from “Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security” account 70x0550;
(8) $89,797,000 from “Transportation Security Administration Research and Development” account 70x0553; and
(9) $67,498,000 from unobligated prior year balances from “U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology.”

RESCISSION

SEC. 574. From the unobligated balances made available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 1051 of the United States Code (as added by section 638 of Public Law 102–393) $100,000,000 shall be rescinded.

RESCISSION


RESCISSION

SEC. 577. Of the unobligated balance available to “Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund’, $300,522,000 shall be rescinded. The amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget for the Federal Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided, further, That no amounts may be rescinded from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveys, acquisition of easements, and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of all federal lands and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and the assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 101(a) of Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), $956,875,000, to remain available until expended.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of federal lands and resources, fees for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 173 of the Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any expenses, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from a fee of $6.50 per new application for permit to drill for oil and gas on public lands or a well for mineral exploration or completion of each application, and in addition, $39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the preparation of permit claims and location fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $39,696,000, and $2,500,000 available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $2,500,000.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the Oregon and California Railroad lands owned by the National Park Service, Salaries and Expenses, $3,878,889 from “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses;” $393,451 from “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses;” $393,451 from “Federal Emergency Management Agency, Salaries and Expenses;” $314,713 from “Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs;” $956,875,000 from unobligated prior year balances available to “Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund”, $300,522,000 shall be rescinded. The amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget for the Federal Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided, further, That no amounts may be rescinded from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

This division may be cited as the “Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION D—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveys, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of all federal lands and resources, $956,875,000, and $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from a fee of $6.50 per new application for permit to drill for oil and gas on public lands or a well for mineral exploration or completion of each application, and in addition, $39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the preparation of permit claims and location fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $39,696,000, and $2,500,000 available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $2,500,000.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94–579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, $19,463,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the Oregon and California Railroad lands owned by the National Park Service, Salaries and Expenses, $3,878,889 from “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses;” $393,451 from “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses;” $393,451 from “Federal Emergency Management Agency, Salaries and Expenses;” $314,713 from “Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Programs;” $956,875,000 from unobligated prior year balances available to “Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund”, $300,522,000 shall be rescinded. The amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget for the Federal Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided, further, That no amounts may be rescinded from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

This division may be cited as the “Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014”.

DIVISION D—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of refunds, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management, that have been designated as a restoration area under the authority of this Act, as a means of promoting the recovery of any species that are indigenous to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated from any moneys derived from Federal grant programs, and to any cooperating public and private entities, for use and availability during the fiscal year in which the moneys were collected or are to be collected, the amounts necessary to meet the expenses of enforcement activities authorized by the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or required by law to be accounted for solely on the Secretary’s certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90–620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Secretary may enter into cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced information, for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash from cooperators in connection with jointly produced information, or in any other manner, or by arrangement with any public or private entities.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, $58,895,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount provided herein, $1,048,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That of the amount provided herein, $2,400,000 is for a competitive grant program for States, territories, and other jurisdictions and at the discretion of affected States, the regional Associations of fish and wildlife agencies, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, after deducting $9,371,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, such a sum as to not more than less than one-half (0.5) percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, a sum equal to not more than one-fourth (0.25) percent thereof: Provided further, That of the amount apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably to such States, territories, and other jurisdictions for which the Secretary determines that no State, territory, or other jurisdiction has an amount which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: Provided further, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 65 percent of the total costs of such projects: Provided further, That the non-Federal share of costs of projects shall be derived from Federal grant programs: Provided further, That any amount apportioned in 2014 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that receives funds under this section on or before September 30, 2015, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2016, in the manner provided herein.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $54,422,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated for specific land acquisition projects may be used to pay for any administrative overhead, planning or other management costs.

CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out sections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for process, permits, and issuing fees), and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), or (c)(2)(B)(i), of which not to exceed $1,501,000 shall be used for any activity regarding petitions to list species that are indigenous to the United States that are not listed to date and interests therein: $15,722,000, to remain available until expended.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $54,422,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated for specific land acquisition projects may be used to pay for any administrative overhead, planning or other management costs.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), $60,085,000, to remain available until expended: of which not to exceed $22,085,000 is to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund; and of which not to exceed $27,085,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1715a), $13,228,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), $4,145,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), $3,680,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND


ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to $100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or required by law to be accounted for solely on the Secretary’s certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90–620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Secretary may enter into cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced information, for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting acceptable quality standards: Provided further, That those projects to be funded pursuant to a written agreement with any public or private entities, for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, $1,188,339,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, after deducting $9,571,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein, $4,084,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That the non-Federal share of costs of projects shall be derived from Federal grant programs: Provided further, That any amount apportioned in 2014 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that receives funds under this section on or before September 30, 2015, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2016, in the manner provided herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities. Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for repair of damage to property in the States caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed $1 for each option; facilities incident to public recreation purposes; and for projects within the States; except as otherwise provided herein: Provided, That not to exceed $30,515,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing permits, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), or (c)(2)(B)(i)), of which not to exceed $4,605,000 shall be used for any activity regarding petitions to list species that are indigenous to the United States that are not listed to date and interests therein: $15,722,000, to remain available until expended.
For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, $2,236,753,000, of which $9,876,000 for planning and interagency agreement costs, $71,040,000 for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental research programs, and recreation programs of the National Park Service, $475,410,000, of which $3,000,000 is derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2015.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, including modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-8), $137,400,000, of which $69,000,000 is to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2014 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: Provided further, That for construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, the Solicitor of the United States shall, in accordance with section 6302 of title 31, United States Code, charge interest to the National Park Service account, from any contract or other agreements with the United States Geological Survey such sums as are necessary to pay for engineering supervision to power permittees and engineering services for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for environmental studies, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to the chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for granting leases, easements, rights-of-way and agreements for use of land and water resources, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to the chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.
by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, $122,715,000, of which $83,745,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2015, not less than $591,234,000 for school operations shall be available for tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That the costs of 1,000,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from any receipts from activities conducted by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, and miscellaneous administrative activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than $83,745,000.

For an additional amount, $65,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2014, as provided in this Act: Provided, That to the extent trashed from such inspection fees exceed $65,000,000, the amounts realized in excess of $65,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended during the fiscal year 2014, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental review, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 2322 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 2301 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $14,899,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, $122,713,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That appropriations for the Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement program sponsored training: Provided further, That, in fiscal year 2014, up to $10,000 collected by the Office of Surface Mining from permit fees pursuant to Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1257) shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That, in fiscal year 2013, $4,000,000 shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than $10,000,000: Provided further, That, in subsequent fiscal years, all amounts collected by the Office of Surface Mining pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1257) shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, $27,399,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That any non-Federal, State, or local government that has the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to $27,399,000, to result in the de-linquent debt owed to the United States Government under section 106 of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than $27,399,000.

For an additional amount, $65,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2014, as provided in this Act: Provided, That to the extent trashed from such inspection fees exceed $65,000,000, the amounts realized in excess of $65,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended during the fiscal year 2014, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental review, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 2322 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 2301 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $14,899,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, $27,399,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That any non-Federal, State, or local government that has the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to $27,399,000, to result in the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government under section 106 of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a fiscal year 2014 appropriation estimated at not more than $27,399,000.
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Law 103-570 and 104-169, including administrative expenses not otherwise authorized, $125,000,000, to remain available until expended for that purpose.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding 25 U.S.C. 15, the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Upper Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office oversight and the Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except executive direction and administrative services funding for Tribal Priority Areas, allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–453).

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided for in the Education Amendments of 1974, for support of educational programs at schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at such school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition in special circumstances to accommodate the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau’s funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996 and to any school or school program that was incarcerated in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition not withstanding the provisions of section 10807(b)(3) and section 10807(c)(3) of Public Law 111–11, the Secretary is authorized to make payments in fiscal year 2014 in such an amount as to satisfy the total appropriated amount for Duck Valley Indian Irrigation Project Development Fund and Maintenance Fund.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, $6,761,000, of which $981,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974; Provided, That the costs of the guaranteed loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed $99,761,658.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and other jurisdictions identified in Public Law 108–188, $85,976,000, of which: (1) $76,328,000 shall remain available until expended for territorial assistance, including general technical assistance, maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, coral reef initiative activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in the American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenue for construction of government facilities; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 94–241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) $9,448,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: Provided, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the Government Accountability Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104–134; Provided further, That for fiscal year 2014, up to $600,000 of the payments authorized by the Act of October 20, 1976 (31 U.S.C. 6901–6907) may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: Provided further, That all financial transactions of the territories and the Government of the Republic of Palau; and section 221(a)(2) of the Compacts of Free Association for the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as authorized by Public Law 99–658 and Public Law 106–188.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

INCLUSIVE TRANSFER OF FUNDS

At the request of the Government of Guam, the Secretary may transfer discretionary funds or mandatory funds provided under...
For the acquisition of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, and consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, $57,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any other Act may be used to establish in the Working Capital Fund.


capital improvements for fire facilities: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into cooperative agreements with the States or other fire management agencies for the implementation of fire management activities: Provided further, That not to exceed $15,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation activities: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading may be used for reimbursement to the Wildland Fire Management account following a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 1748a).

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and as a reserve fund for suppression of federal emergencies, not to exceed $92,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts are only available for transfer to the Wildland Fire Management account: Provided further, That the Secretary of State, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), $9,598,000, to remain available until expended.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and Public Law 101-337 (16 U.S.C. 191 et seq.), $6,263,000, to remain available until expended.

Working Capital Fund

For the acquisition of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, and consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, $57,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish in the Working Capital Fund
account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in educational, cultural, or recreational activities (as defined in section 339(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisions shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to any provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein including the use of all or part of any pier, dock, or landing within the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities in the support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, and of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees (and other monetary consideration), or by exchange; and the Secretary may authorize the transfer of property into leases, subleases, concession contracts or other agreements for the use of such facilities on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine: Provided further, That appropriations made in this title for the Indian Trust Accounts shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for costs properly allocable to the Department of the Interior under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to actual or potential earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that the funds available are sufficient for the purpose. The Secretary shall bill designated operators for ‘‘wildland fire operations’’ and ‘‘FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund’’ shall be exhausted within 30 days: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 1909 of title 31, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed $500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies and associations, publication to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for historical accounting activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose.

REPRESENTATION AND ELECTION REORGANIZATION

SEC. 109. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement a reorganization of the

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any unexpended appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency stabilization of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Monarch cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; for reimbursement to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–25, and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primary State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for the Indian Trust Accounts shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for costs properly allocable to the Department of the Interior under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to actual or potential earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that the funds available are sufficient for the purpose. The Secretary shall bill designated operators for ‘‘wildland fire operations’’ and ‘‘FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund’’ shall be exhausted within 30 days: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 1909 of title 31, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed $500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies and associations, publication to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for historical accounting activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose.
SUNRISE MOUNTAIN INSTANT STUDY AREA
RELEASE


(c) LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE.—

(1) no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(c) POST RELEASE LAND USE APPROVAL.—

Recognizing that the area released under subsection (b) presents unique opportunities for the siting of commercial energy generation facilities on those exclusion lands identified by the Record of Decision for Solar Energy Development in Six Western States, signed by the Secretary of the Interior on October 12, 2012, that lie within the boundaries of the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument as identified on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and map entitled “Proposed Mojave Trails National Monument” dated November 20, 2009.

OFFSHORE FAY AUTHORITY EXTENSION

SEC. 117. For fiscal years 2014 and 2015, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay described in section 212(a) of division E of Public Law 112–74 (125 Stat. 1012).

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

SEC. 118. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), the United States Government, through the Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Government of Palau for fiscal year 2014 grants in amounts equal to the annual amounts specified in subsections (a), (c), and (d) of section 211 of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Palau (48 U.S.C. 1311 note) (referred to in this section as the “Compact”), (b) PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE.—Subject to subsection (c), the United States shall provide programmatic assistance to the Republic of Palau for fiscal year 2014 in amounts equal to the amounts provided in subsections (a) and (b) of section 221 of the Compact.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grants and programmatic assistance provided under subsections (a) and (b) shall be provided to the same extent and in the same manner as the grants and assistance were provided in fiscal year 2009.

(2) TRUST FUND.—If the Government of Palau withdraws more than $5,000,000.00 from the trust fund established under section 211(d) of the Compact, the funds withdrawn shall be provided under subsections (a) and (b) shall be withheld from the Government of Palau.

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AUTHORITIES


(e) Effective on October 12, 2013, section 7 of Public Law 99–647, is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2015”.

(c) Section 12 of Public Law 100–692 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “2013” and inserting “2015”;

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “2013” and inserting “2015”; and

(d) Section 108 of Public Law 106–278 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking “2013” and inserting “2015”.

REDESIGNATION OF THE WHITE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SEC. 120. (a) IN GENERAL.—The White River National Wildlife Refuge, located in the State of Arkansas, is redesignated as the “Senator Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any statute, rule, regulation, Executive Order, publication, map, paper, or other document of the United States to the White River National Wildlife Refuge, refer to the Senator Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge.

CIVIL PENALTIES

SEC. 121. Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, Public Law 97–451 (30 U.S.C. 1736) is hereby amended by striking the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof “Any payments under this section shall be reduced by an amount equal to any payments provided or due to such State or Indian tribe under the cooperative agreement or delegation, as applicable, during the fiscal year in which the civil penalty is received, up to the total amount provided or due for that fiscal year.”.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

SEC. 122. Paragraph (1) of Section 122(a) of division E of Public Law 112–74 (125 Stat. 1013) is amended by striking “2012 and 2013 only,” in the first sentence and inserting “2012 through 2015.”

ONSHORE PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 123. For fiscal years 2014 and 2015, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be used by the Secretary of the Interior on October 12, 2012, to enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254c) (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (d) shall not apply), to acquire, construct, maintain, and operate physical facilities, the Secretary of the Interior may accommodate multiple applicants within a particular right-of-way or similar authorization.

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 112. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 113. In fiscal years 2014 through 2019, the Secretary of the Interior may accept from city, county, State, Federal, and other public or private entities contributions of money and services for use by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management or the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to conduct work in support of the orderly exploration and development of Outer Continental Shelf resources, including preparation of environmental documents such as impact statements and assessments, studies, related research, and other activities associated with such right-of-way or similar approval.
livestock across public lands, including, but not limited to, issuance of crossing or trail
Crossing authorizations across public lands shall not be subject to protest or appeal
provided in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste
amended by section 517(b) of SARA:

Hazardous Substance Superfund (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)
For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (sections 101(a), (c) and (e)), and the Hazardous Substance Superfund as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: Provided,

Hazardous Substance Superfund
For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (sections 101(a), (c) and (e)), and the Hazardous Substance Superfund as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: Provided,

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program
For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, to remain available until expended, of which $86,357,000 shall be paid to the Administrator for grants under section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; $25,629,000 shall be for carrying out the administration of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of such Acts: Provided

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM
For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, to remain available until expended, of which $86,357,000 shall be paid to the Administrator for grants under section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; $25,629,000 shall be for carrying out the administration of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS
For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnerships, $335,181,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $1,448,887,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds established under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and of which $906,896,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That for fiscal year 2014, to the extent there are eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act; except that for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds established under section 303 of the Clean Water Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2014

INLAND OIL SPILLS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

STATE REVOLVING FUNDS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

NOTE: See the explanatory statement accompanying this Act:

State Revolving Funds established under section 1452 of such Acts: Provided, That for fiscal year 2014, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2014, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 303(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 583(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other funds under such Acts, for the provision of assistance to states for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

OTHER PROVISIONS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PILOT PROJECTS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PILOT PROJECTS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PILOT PROJECTS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PILOT PROJECTS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PILOT PROJECTS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PILOT PROJECTS
For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PILOT PROJECTS
H346

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

(2) $5,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission; Provided, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater, and critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government that has not established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonias, or development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure.

(3) $10,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: Provided, That, of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and related expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water and related activities; Provided further, That no funds carried forward from the previous fiscal year may be spent for any grant project carried out by the State of Alaska that is funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in rural region hub communities.

(4) $90,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs;

(5) $20,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and

(6) $1,054,378,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, areas designated by the State, tribal, and local governments, and other regional and local entities, for the provision of all water, wastewater, and other critical infrastructure; and for carrying out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended by Public Law 112–177, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2007.


The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to $300,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading “Environmental Programs and Management” to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, including Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out those activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Integrated Storge Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities provided that the cost does not exceed $150,000 per project.

The fourth paragraph under the heading Administrative Provisions of title II of Public Law 109–54, the fifth paragraph under such heading of title II of division E of Public Law 111–8 and the third paragraph under such heading of title II of Public Law 112–5 is amended by striking “thirty persons” and inserting “fifty persons”.

For fiscal year 2014, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Water Pollution Control Act, the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year for the administration of grants to federally recognized Indian tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and range land research as authorized by law, $292,805,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds provided, $66,805,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and other forest management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, $1,496,330,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds provided, $40,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 5321 et seq., That of the funds provided, $339,130,000 shall be for forest products: Provided further, That of the funds provided, up to $81,000,000 is for the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program for Region 1, Region 3 and Region 4: Provided further, That of the funds provided for forest products, up to $53,000,000 may be transferred to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program in the preceding proviso.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $300,000,000, to remain available until expended, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction, decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the Forest Service land system, for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, for forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532–539 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That $35,000,000 of the funds provided, up to $20,000,000 for designated research and development, and road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers, especially in areas where Forest Service roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies which support threatened, endangered, or sensitive species and beneﬁcial water sources: Provided further, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2014 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 601) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated: Provided further, That of the funds provided for decommissioning roads up to $12,000,000 may be transferred to the “National Forest System” to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

LAND ACQUISITION

For necessary expenses for the acquisition of lands and interests therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service,
$43,525,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, (16 U.S.C. 484g), to remain available until expended (16 U.S.C. 460j–516–617a, 555a; Public Law 96–586; Public Law 76–598, 76–599; and Public Law 78–310).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 94–579, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with the on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND REQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1654(b), $6,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaskan National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 98–149), $2,100,000, to remain available until expended.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire suppression activities on National Forest System lands not otherwise appropriated, including fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, hazardous fuels reduction on or adjacent to such lands, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, and for State and volunteer fire assistance, $2,162,362,000, to remain available until expended (16 U.S.C. 554d, 558d, and 564a notes). Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available in support of forest and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperative arrangements with the private sector, institutions and organizations.

Provided, That funds provided pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be replenished as promptly as practicable.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for appropriation to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums shall be available for appropriation for the Wildland Fire Management "Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund," a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (3 U.S.C. 174a).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for:

(1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of land, water, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 282a; (5) purchases, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements, and acquisition of real estate, land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3719(c).

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for the purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and replacement of aircraft, to exceed $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements, and acquisition of real estate, land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 282a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 554a, 558d, and 564a notes) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3719(c).

Provided, That such funds shall be available for the purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and replacement of aircraft, to exceed $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements, and acquisition of real estate, land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 282a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 554a, 558d, and 564a notes) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3719(c).

Provided, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be replenished as promptly as practicable.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs: Provided, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be replenished as promptly as practicable.

Provided, That such funds shall be available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness for severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" shall be available for fire suppression, including funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as evidenced by the Secretary's notification, shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Suppression Reserve Fund," a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (3 U.S.C. 174a).

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness for severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" shall be available for fire suppression, including funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as evidenced by the Secretary's notification, shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Suppression Reserve Fund," a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (3 U.S.C. 174a).

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness for severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" shall be available for fire suppression, including funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as evidenced by the Secretary's notification, shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness for severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" shall be available for fire suppression, including funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as evidenced by the Secretary's notification, shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness for severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" shall be available for fire suppression, including funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as evidenced by the Secretary's notification, shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness for severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" shall be available for fire suppression, including funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as evidenced by the Secretary's notification, shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of Agriculture and as a reserve fund for suppression of Federal emergency management activities, $315,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums are only available for transfer to the "Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness for severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the headings "Wildland Fire Management" and "FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund" shall be available for fire suppression, including funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as evidenced by the Secretary's notification, shall be available for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.
for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to the forest fire program described in section 762(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 91–576, or section 1041(b) of Public Law 107–101 (7 U.S.C. 831b(b)).

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the procedures contained in the joint explanatory statement of the managers accompanying this Act.

Not more than $82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than $14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain services from the Department of Agriculture’s National Information Technology Center. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the Forest Service portion of implementation costs to be paid to the Department of Agriculture for the Financial Management Initiative.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1999, Public Law 106–224, as amended by Public Lands Corps Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2005, Public Law 109–154.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, $1,000,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to enter into conservation partnerships in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefiting Federal or State lands, as authorized by section 405(c) of the National Forest Foundation Act (16 U.S.C. 1035(c)(2)).

That the Foundation may hold Federal funds on an interest-bearing basis until expended:

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056c(c)(2)).

Funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed $500,000, may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar non-legal matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3055 et seq.) and approved by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act; section 108 of the Indian Health Service, and title II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, $3,982,842,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 238(b) and 238v, for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: Provided, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act may be used for annual contracts and grants that fall within 2 fiscal years and the total obligation is recorded in the year the funds are appropriated: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, except for those related to the planning, design, or construction of new facilities: Provided further, That funding contained herein for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a) shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts received by tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for to the receiving tribes and tribal organizations until expended: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may collect from the Indian Health Service, tribes, and tribal organizations operating health facilities pursuant to Public Law 93–638, such individually identifiable health information relating to diabetes and childhood obesity for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400, et seq.): Provided further, That the Indian Health Service’s Indian Health Facilities Improvement Fund may be used, as needed, to carry out activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account.

Indian Health Services Indian health services

For construction, planning, maintenance, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities and services: Provided, That funds made available to the Indian Health Service, tribes, or tribal organizations under the Act of August 5, 1944 (25 U.S.C. 460a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Facilities
Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities of the Indian Health Service, $451,673,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available through a grant, contract, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended and reauthorized to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this heading shall be subject to the proposed final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: Provided further, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to the General Services Administration, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities on a reimbursable basis, including travel, per diem, and subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from such entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account from which the funds were originally derived, with such amounts to remain available until expended: Provided further, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including overhead, associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: Provided further, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

For necessary expenses for the National Institutes of Health, $2,700,000 from this account and the “Indian Health Services” account may be used by the Indian Health Service to obtain ambulances for the Indian Health Service and the General Services Administration: Provided, That no more than $500,000 may be used by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Energy for the Indian Health Service and tribal facilities: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service may be used for sanitation facilities construction for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development: Provided further, That none of the funds authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for executive, administrative, and program direction purposes, shall be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessment or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services, unless specifically included in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available through a grant, contract, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended and reauthorized to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2014, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized and approved by the General Services Administration; uniforms or allowances therefore as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings that relate to the activities of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences: Provided, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be examined at all tribal, administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Benefits Agreement (42 U.S.C. 2651–2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 96–121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act and Public Law 93–638: Provided further, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessments or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services, unless specifically included in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: Provided further, That in performing any such health assessment, or health study activity, the Administrator of ATSDR shall not be bound by the deadlines in section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2014, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.
be provided with more than one new or replacement home: Provided further, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatee who has selected and received an approved homestead on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 640d–10: Provided further, That such relocation shall be for construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by title XV of Public Law 99–489 (26 U.S.C. part A), $9,369,000 to remain available until September 30, 2015.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed $100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, $647,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, except that amounts provided herein of which not to exceed $41,082,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, exhibition reinstallation, the National Museum of African American History and Culture, and the repatriation of skeletal remains program shall remain available until expended; and including such funds as may be necessary for the operation and administration of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, and search centers: Provided, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

For necessary expenses of repair, revitalization, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), and for construction, including necessary equipment, $18,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $10,000 shall be for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and of which $55,000,000 shall be for site improvements and the construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1957 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when approved by the Treasurer of the National Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms for employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 3101–3102); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, for operations, for improvements, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as are necessary to ensure proper, prompt, and efficient services: Provided, That funds appropriated for carrying out section 10(a)(2) of the Act, including $3,533,000 for the special exhibition program, shall remain available until expended.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities of the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, for operating lease agreements of no more than 10 years, with no extensions or renewal, for cleaning, decaying, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed $100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, $647,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which not to exceed $3,533,000 for the special exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

J. F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance and security of the J. F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $22,193,000.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing buildings and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $12,205,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $10,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Grants and Administration

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, $166,021,000 shall be available until expended, of which $35,283,000 shall be available for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act and for administering the functions of the Act, and $130,738,000 shall be available to carry out the matching grants program pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Act, including $8,357,000 for the purposes of section 11(b)(2)(A) and $2,000,000 for carrying out section 10(a)(2) shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amount of matching gifts, other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the National Endowment for the Humanities under the provisions of sections 11(b)(2)(A) and (B) for any current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1313: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That any additional amount appropriated for the Arts may approve grants of up to $10,000, if in the aggregate the amount of such grants does not exceed 5 percent of the sums appropriated for grantmaking purposes per year: Provided further, That such small grant actions are taken pursuant to the terms of an expressed and direct delegation of authority from the National Council on the Arts to the Chairperson.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts under Chapter 91 of title 40, United States Code, $2,306,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as offsets for costs not otherwise available until expended without further appropriation: Provided further, That the Commission is authorized to accept gifts, including objects, papers, artwork, and artifacts, that pertain to the history and design of the Nation’s Capital or the history and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of artistic display, study or education.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

SALES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99–190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), $2,000,000. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89–665), $6,331,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission under chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $8,084,000: Provided, That one-quarter of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representation expenses associated with management activities designed to ensure international visitors engaged in the planning and physical development of world capitals.
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as authorized by Public Law 106–292 (36 U.S.C. 535,000), not more than $515,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, for the Museum’s equipment replacement program; and of which $1,900,000 for the repair and rehabilitation program and $1,264,000 for the Museum’s outreach initiatives program shall remain available until expended.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the costs of construction design, of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

LIMITATION ON CONSULTING SERVICES
SEC. 401. In fiscal year 2014 and thereafter, the expenditure of any appropriation under this Act or any subsequent Act authorizing or appropriating funds for a department or agency, or for any project or activity under existing law, shall be subject to the limitations on consulting services described in section 314(c) of the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-21 and the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-25. The limitations described in section 314(c) of the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-21 and the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-25 shall have the same application to any contract for services entered into pursuant to this Act.

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS
SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature or materials that in any way tend to promote the public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligations of any fiscal year other than the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
SEC. 404. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital charges, for programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

MINING APPLICATIONS
SEC. 405. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site or placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(b) REPORT—On September 30, 2015, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208), and for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–188), reports on actions taken by the Department under the patent laws as provided in section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and reasonable manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow a third-party to conduct a mineral examination of the claim on which patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose a third-party to perform the mineral examination in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

SEC. 406. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated to or otherwise designated in committee reports for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service as funded by such Acts, are the total amounts available for fiscal years 1994 through 2013 for such purposes, except that the Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes to finance: (1) Federal grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes; or (2) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS
SEC. 407. No timber sale in Alaska’s Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is to be published in the Federal Register, that the rate be sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service’s appraisal process when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber sale in Region 10 shall be advertised in the Federal Register, that the western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic purchasers be offered for sale to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS
SEC. 411. Section 415(c)(2)(A) of Public Law 112–74 is amended by striking “and 2015” and inserting “and 2013”.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS
SEC. 412. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 13 of title 40, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes; or

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal law that specifically authorizes a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450c(e)) or

(3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS
SEC. 413. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to prevailing domestic market prices, use the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report that—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information that is subject to a policy that the head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has
Man has made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 414. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, University Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through the Endowment except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs and/or projects.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 415. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) The term "underserved population" means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs because of such factors as the high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term "poverty line" means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9992(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section—

(1) The term "underserved population" means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs because of such factors as the high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term "poverty line" means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9992(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) The Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact and are available or are able to tour several States;

(2) The Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) The Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) The Chairperson shall encourage the use of community-based music performance and education.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT AWARDS TO STATES

SEC. 416. Section 5(g)(4) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 960(g)(4)), is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by adding at the end the following: "Whenever a State agency requests that the Chairperson exercise such discretion, the Chairperson shall—"

(1) give consideration to the various circumstances the State is encountering at the time of such request; and

(2) ensure that such discretion is not exercised with respect to such State in perpetuity; and

(2) in subparagraph (C) by adding at the end the following: "The non-Federal funds required to make such a grant shall not be less than 50 percent of the cost of a program or production shall be provided from funds directly controlled and appropriated by the State involved and directly managed by the State agency of such State."

EXPANSION AND EXTENSION OF GOOD NEIGHBOR COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION AUTHORITY


(1) in the section heading, by striking "IN COLORADO" and inserting "IN COLORADO";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking "COLORADO";

(B) by striking "may permit the Colorado State Forester" and inserting "may permit the head of a State agency with jurisdiction over State forestry programs in a State containing National Forest System land (in this subsection referred to as 'a State Forester');" and

(C) by striking "of Colorado";

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking "of Colorado";

(B) in the second sentence, by striking "the Colorado State Forest Service" and inserting "a State Forester";

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "the Colorado State Forest Service" the first place it appears and inserting "a State Forester";

(B) by striking "of Colorado";

(C) by striking "the Colorado State Forest Service" the second place it appears and inserting "the State Forester";

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking "COLORADO";

(B) by striking "the State of Colorado" and inserting "a State"; and

(6) in subsection (e), by striking "September 30, 2013" and inserting "September 30, 2018".

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 418. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, unobligated, and unexpended funds in each program and activity.

REPORT ON USE OF CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDS

SEC. 419. Not later than 120 days after the date on which the President’s fiscal year 2015 budget is transmitted to Congress, the President shall submit a comprehensive report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing in detail all Federal agency funding, domestic and international, for climate change programs, projects, and activities in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, including an accounting of funding by agency with each agency identifying climate change programs, projects, and activities and associated costs that are subject to any agreement or law that may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 421. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts from making a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony violation of Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO DELINQUENT TAX DEBTS

SEC. 423. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, to make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony violation of Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES

SEC. 424. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, to make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the disbursement of funds to any Alaska Native village or Alaska Native village corporation under any contract or grant made under this Act or to prohibit the renewal of any such agreement.
(c) For the purpose of this section, Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc., the Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments, and the Native Village of Eyak shall be treated as Alaskan Native or rural Alaska Native health entities to which funds may be disbursed under this section.

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND USES

S$_{ec}$. 425. The Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 467 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following new subsection:

(a) Program Required.—For fiscal year 2014 and thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a program for the purpose of enhancing Forest Service administration of rights-of-way and other land uses; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “during fiscal years 2000 through 2012” and inserting “‘each fiscal year’.

S$_{ec}$. 426. (a) Appropriations Authorized.—The Secretary of Agriculture may enter into an agreement under section 101 of Public Law 94–140 and any Federal, tribal, State, or local government or a nonprofit entity for the following additional purposes:

(1) To develop, produce, publish, distribute, or sell educational and interpretive materials and products.

(2) To conduct, develop, or sell educational and interpretive programs and services.

(3) To construct, maintain, or improve facilities not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System land, or control of the Administrator of General Services for the sale or distribution of educational and interpretive materials, products, programs, and services.

(4) To operate facilities (including providing space for Forest Service employees to staff facilities) in any public or private building or on land not under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Administrator of General Services on or in the vicinity of National Forest System land.

(b) Duration.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(1) The authority provided by this section is in addition to the authority under the Forest Service State and Private Forestry Act (20 U.S.C. 3501; 33 U.S.C. 701 note) to pay the costs of educational and interpretive material, programs, and services to any State or local government or educational institution.

(2) To receive funds under this section, a State or local government or educational institution shall provide a match for any costs incurred under the terms of the agreement.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the authority to enter into agreements is in addition to the authority to enter into agreements under the Conservation Matching Grant Program (20 U.S.C. 3501; 33 U.S.C. 701 note).

(d) For purposes of this section, the term “Federal, tribal, State, or local government” includes a city, county, or other local government or any other public entity.

SEC. 427. Division F of Public Law 112–74 is amended by striking “fiscal year 2015,” and inserting “‘fiscal year 2013’.”

SEC. 428. Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–312; 16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking “‘2013” and inserting “‘2015’.

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM GRANTS


COOPERATIVE ACTION AND SHARING OF RESOURCES BY SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR AND AGRICULTURE

(SERVICE FIRST INITIATIVE)

S$_{ec}$. 430. Section 506 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–291; 43 U.S.C. 1703) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “programs,” inserting “programs”;

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “and promulgate” and inserting “and may promulgate”; and

(3) in the third sentence, by inserting after “Forest Service” the following: “or matters under the purview of other bureaus or offices of either Department”.


EXTENSION OF FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS SOURCES BY SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR

S$_{ec}$. 432. Section 330 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 2104 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following new subsection:

(a) Program Required.—For fiscal year 2014 and thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting though the Chief of the Forest Service, shall allow reasonable access for employees of any entity implementing a land and resource management plan or other similar program, project, or activity on any forest or grassland administered by the Forest Service, to materials and products.
Provided further, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as "OAA"), $1,674,371,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, and may be recaptured and reobligated in accordance with section 57(c) of the OAA.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during fiscal year 2014 of the unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation allowances under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and section 246 of that Act; and for training, employment and case management services, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, including benefit payments, allowances, training, employment and case management services, and related State administration provided pursuant to section 238 (b) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011, $656,000,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15, 2014.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

For authorized administrative expenses, $81,566,000, together with not to exceed $3,596,815,000 which may be expended from the Unemployment Trust Fund Account in the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances, and reemployment trade adjustment assistance, and alternative trade adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 and section 238 (b) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011, and shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2014, except that funds used for automation acquisitions or competitive grants authorized to States for improved operations, reemployment and eligibility assessments and improper payments, or activities described in other subparagraphs of this section, and funds used for unemployment insurance workloads experienced by the States through September 30, 2014 shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2014.
State entities:
contracts, grants, or agreements with non-
eral-State unemployment insurance or im-
which are used to establish a national one-
section 453(j)(8) of such Act:

funds appropriated for grants to States
That the Secretary may use
vided further,

federal obligation for the period July 1,
Provided, That the extent to the
Aver-
age Weekly Insured Unemployment

fiscal year for

Provided further, That
the Secretary may use
full day,

funds appropriated for grants to States
That in addition there shall be
Such

PROVIDED FURTHER

Provided, That

Special Pensions

For necessary expenses for the Office of
Workers’ Compensation Programs

Provided further, That

SPECIAL BENEFITS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Provided further, That

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the payment of compensation, bene-
fits, and expenses (except administrative ex-

provided under the heading “Civilian War Benefits” in
the Federal Security Agency Appropriation

Provided further, That amounts appropriated may be
used 5 U.S.C. 81 by the Secretary to reimburse an
employer, who is not the employer at the
time of injury, for portions of the salary of a re-employed, disabled beneficiary.

Compensation Act, $396,000,000, together with
such amounts as may be necessary to be
charged to the subsequent year appropri-
ation for the payment of compensation and
other benefits for any period subsequent to
August 15 of the current year: Provided, That

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
(“Corporation”) is authorized to make such
expenditures for the payment of

Provided further, That

For necessary expenses for the Employee
Benefits Security Administration,

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

Federal Unemployment Benefits and

For necessary expenses for the Office of
Labor-Management Standards

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of
Federal Contract Compliance Programs,

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of

Federal Unemployment Trust Fund

For necessary expenses for the Office of

In addition, $20,000,000 from the Employ-
ment Security Administration Account of
the Unemployment Trust Fund shall be
available for grants to States for administra-
tion and eligibility assessments and unem-
ployment insurance improper payment re-
views.

provided further, That the Secretary may use

For expenses of administering employment
and training activities, $100,000,000, together
with not to exceed $49,982,000 which may be
expended from the Employment Security Ad-
migration Act, $60,017,000 shall be made available
for investment management fees for

Provided further, That in addition there shall be

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Provided, That

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

provided under the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemploy-
ment Trust Fund as authorized by sections
903(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and
to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as
authorized by section 950(c)(1) of the In-
ternal Revenue Code of 1986; and for non-
repayable advances to the revolving fund es-

tablished by section 519 of the Social Secu-
rity Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund
as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the
“Federal Unemployment Benefits and
Allowances” accounts as may be necessary, which shall be available for obli-
gation through September 30, 2015.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment
and training activities, including the

$178,500,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
(“Corporation”) is authorized to make such
expenditures for the payment of

Provided further, That

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of

Federal Unemployment Trust Fund

For necessary expenses for the Office of

For the payment of compensation, bene-
fits, and expenses (except administrative ex-

provided under the heading “Civilian War Benefits” in
the Federal Security Agency Appropriation

Provided further, That amounts appropriated may be
used 5 U.S.C. 81 by the Secretary to reimburse an
employer, who is not the employer at the
time of injury, for portions of the salary of a re-employed, disabled beneficiary.

Compensation Act, $396,000,000, together with
such amounts as may be necessary to be
charged to the subsequent year appropri-
ation for the payment of compensation and
other benefits for any period subsequent to
August 15 of the current year: Provided, That

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

Federal Unemployment Benefits and

For necessary expenses for the Office of
Federal Contract Compliance Programs,

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of

For the payment of compensation, bene-
fits, and expenses (except administrative ex-

provided under the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemploy-
ment Trust Fund as authorized by sections
903(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and
to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as
authorized by section 950(c)(1) of the In-
ternal Revenue Code of 1986; and for non-
repayable advances to the revolving fund es-

tablished by section 519 of the Social Secu-
rity Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund
as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the
“Federal Unemployment Benefits and
Allowances” accounts as may be necessary, which shall be available for obli-
gation through September 30, 2015.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment
and training activities, including the

$178,500,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

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Federal Unemployment Trust Fund

For necessary expenses for the Office of

For the payment of compensation, bene-
fits, and expenses (except administrative ex-

provided under the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemploy-
ment Trust Fund as authorized by sections
903(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and
to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as
authorized by section 950(c)(1) of the In-
ternal Revenue Code of 1986; and for non-
repayable advances to the revolving fund es-

tablished by section 519 of the Social Secu-
rity Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund
as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the
“Federal Unemployment Benefits and
Allowances” accounts as may be necessary, which shall be available for obli-
gation through September 30, 2015.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment
and training activities, including the

$178,500,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
(“Corporation”) is authorized to make such
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Provided further, That

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of

Federal Unemployment Trust Fund

For necessary expenses for the Office of

For the payment of compensation, bene-
fits, and expenses (except administrative ex-

provided under the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemploy-
ment Trust Fund as authorized by sections
903(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and
to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as
authorized by section 950(c)(1) of the In-
ternal Revenue Code of 1986; and for non-
repayable advances to the revolving fund es-

tablished by section 519 of the Social Secu-
rity Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund
as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the
“Federal Unemployment Benefits and
Allowances” accounts as may be necessary, which shall be available for obli-
gation through September 30, 2015.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment
and training activities, including the

$178,500,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
(“Corporation”) is authorized to make such
expenditures for the payment of

Provided further, That

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of

Federal Unemployment Trust Fund

For necessary expenses for the Office of

For the payment of compensation, bene-
fits, and expenses (except administrative ex-

provided under the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemploy-
ment Trust Fund as authorized by sections
903(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and
to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as
authorized by section 950(c)(1) of the In-
ternal Revenue Code of 1986; and for non-
repayable advances to the revolving fund es-

tablished by section 519 of the Social Secu-
rity Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund
as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the
“Federal Unemployment Benefits and
Allowances” accounts as may be necessary, which shall be available for obli-
gation through September 30, 2015.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment
and training activities, including the

$178,500,000.
For enhancement and maintenance of automated data processing systems operations and telecommunications systems, $19,499,000; 
(2) For automated workflow processing operations, including document imaging, centralized mail intake, and medical bill processing, $22,968,000; 
(3) For the roll disability management and medical review, $15,190,000; 
(4) For program integrity, $1,369,000; and 
(5) The remaining funds shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of the Treasury.

Provided further, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a notice of injury or a claim for benefits under 5 U.S.C. 81, or the Act, in accordance with the Federal Workers’ Compensation Act, provide as part of such notice and claim, such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as such regulations may prescribe.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended by Public Law 107-275, $83,235,000, to remain available until expended.

For making after July 31 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title IV of such Act, for costs incurred in the current fiscal year, such amounts as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title IV for the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, $23,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, $55,176,000, to remain available until expended:

Provided, That not more than $25,000,000 shall be available to the Department of Labor for relocation of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Office, including costs associated with relocation, and for the relocation and re-establishment costs of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Office.

For the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (including transfer of funds)

Such sums as may be necessary from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (the ‘‘Fund’’), to remain available until expended, for purposes authorized by section 9501(d)(1), (2), (6), and (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and repayment of, and payment of interest on advances, as authorized by section 9501(d)(5): not to exceed $356,000 for payments into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of Labor.

For necessary expenses for the Black Lung Benefits program, as authorized by section 9501(d)(5): not to exceed $33,033,000 for transfer to the Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs, ‘‘Salaries and Expenses’’; not to exceed $33,033,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, ‘‘Salaries and Expenses’’; not to exceed $22,968,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, ‘‘Salaries and Expenses’’; not to exceed $356,000 for payments into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of the Treasury.

For necessary expenses for the Coal Mine Health and Safety Administration, $552,247,000, including not to exceed $200,000,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the ‘‘Act’’), which grants shall be made in accordance with the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act; and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to $200,000 for the inspection of federally recognized institutions of higher education, with or without a contract, and course tuition fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education; Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to prescribe, issue, administer, or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act which is applicable to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employ 10 or fewer employees; Provided further, That no funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to administer or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act, except—

(1) to provide, as authorized by the Act, consultation, technical assistance, educational and training services, and to conduct surveys and studies; 
(2) to conduct an inspection or investigation in response to an employee complaint, to issue a citation for violations found during such inspection, and to assess a penalty for violations which are not corrected within a reasonable abatement period and for any willful violations found; 
(3) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to enforcement dangers; 
(4) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to health hazards; 
(5) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in hospitalization of two or more employees, and to take any action pursuant to such investigation authorized by the Act; and 
(6) to take any action authorized by the Act with respect to complaints of discrimination against employees for exercising rights under the Act:

Provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not apply to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs 10 or fewer employees; Provided further, That $10,687,000 shall be available for Susan Harwood training grants.

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, $37,745,000, including not to exceed $750,000 may be collected for the National Mine Health and Safety Academy for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, which may be used without limitation for the purchase of equipment, materials, and explosives for use in mines, and may utilize such sums for such activities; The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other resources from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private, the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations; The Secretary is authorized to recognize the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association as a principal safety association and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may include funds without reimbursement for personnel, including service of Mine Safety and Health Administration officials as officers in local chapters or in the national organization of theJoseph A. Holmes Safety Association, available to the Department of Labor may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival training in the event of a major disaster:

Provided, That the Secretary may transfer such sums as may be necessary to ‘‘Departmental Management’’ for the Office of the Solicitor; move the relocation of the Mine Safety and Health Administration headquarters.

Office of Disability Employment Policy Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses for the Office of Disability Employment Policy to provide leadership, develop policy and initiatives, and award grants furtheing the objective of eliminating barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities, $37,745,000.

Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses (Including Transfer of Funds)

For necessary expenses for Departmental Management, including the hire of three passenger motor vehicles, $336,621,000, together with not to exceed $356,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

Office of Disability Employment Policy Salaries and Expenses (Including Transfer of Funds)

For necessary expenses for the Office of Disability Employment Policy to provide leadership, develop policy and initiatives, and award grants furtheing the objective of eliminating barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities, $37,745,000.
and not less than $6,000,000 shall be used to implement model programs that address worker rights issues through technical assistance in countries with which the United States has trade agreements or trade preference programs: Provided, Further, That $8,040,000 shall be used for program evaluation and modernization, available for obligation through September 30, 2015: Provided further, That funds available for program evaluation may be transferred to any other appropriate account or accounts, for such purpose as the Administrator may determine: Provided further, That the funds available to the Women’s Bureau may be used for grants to serve and promote the interests of women in the workforce.

**VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**

Not to exceed $231,414,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of chapters 41, 42, and 43 of title 38, United States Code, of which:

(1) $175,000,000 is for Jobs for Veterans State grants under 38 U.S.C. 4102A(b)(5) to support disabled veterans’ outreach program specialists under section 4103A of such title and local employment representatives under section 4104(b) of such title, and for the purpose of paying the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II. This limitation shall not apply to vendors providing goods and services as defined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A–153, Where States are recipients of such funds, States may establish a lower limit for salaries and bonuses of such receiving salaries and bonuses from subrecipients of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost-of-living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer Federal programs involved including Employment and Training Administration programs. Notwithstanding this section, the limitation on salaries for these individuals shall continue to be governed by section 101.

**BUDGET MODERNIZATION**

For necessary expenses for Department of Labor centralized information technology investment activities related to support systems and modernization, $19,778,000.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $31,414,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That the Secretary may reallocate among the appropriations provided under paragraphs (1) through (4) above an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the appropriation from which such reallocation is made.

In addition, from the General Fund of the Treasury, $38,109,000 is for carrying out the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Programs under 38 U.S.C. 2021.

**IT MODERNIZATION**

For necessary expenses for Department of Labor centralized information technology investment activities related to support systems and modernization, $19,778,000.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated by this Act—(a) shall be used to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

**TRANSFER OF FUNDS**

SEC. 102. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Labor in this Act may be transferred between a program, project, or activity or to such program, project, or activity shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary notify the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance at least 15 days in advance of any such transfer.

SEC. 103. In accordance with Executive Order 13126, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be used for the procurement of goods mined, produced, manufactured, or harvested or services rendered, in whole or in part, by forced or indentured child labor in industries and host countries already identified by the United States Department of Labor prior to enactment of this Act.

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available to the Department of Labor for grants under section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 may be used for any purpose other than competitive grants for training individuals over the age of 16 who are not currently enrolled in school or any institution of higher education that meet the definitions of any of the programs or activities funded by the appropriations provided for fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Employment and Training Administration” shall be used by a recipient or subrecipient of such funds, States may establish a lower limit for salaries and bonuses of such receiving salaries and bonuses from subrecipients of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost-of-living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer Federal programs involved including Employment and Training Administration programs. Notwithstanding this section, the limitation on salaries for these individuals shall continue to be governed by section 101.

SEC. 106. The Secretary shall take no action to amend, through regulatory or administrative action, established in section 9672 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations for functions and activities under title I of WIA, or to modify, through regulatory or administrative action, the procedures for redesignation of local areas as specified in section 271(b)(1)(A) of such Act, subject to the conditions of higher education that meet the definition of “eligible institution” under section 271(b)(1)(A) of such Act, subject to the conditions that apply to the amendment of such provision by this Act. Provided, That such funds shall only be available if the Chief Evaluation Officer within the Department of Labor approves a plan submitted by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing the evaluation to be carried out 18 days in advance of any transfer.

**INCLUSION OF TRANSFER OF FUNDS**

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding section 102, the Secretary may transfer funds made available to the Employment and Training Administration by this Act, either directly or through set-aside or assistance services to grantees to “Program Administration” when it is determined that those services will be more efficiently performed by Federal employees and paid. That this section shall not apply to section 173A(f)(2) of the WIA.

SEC. 108. (a) The Secretary may reserve not more than 0.5 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act identified in subsection (b) in order to carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities that are funded under such accounts. Any funds reserved under this section shall be transferred to “Departmental Management” for use by the Chief Evaluation Office within the Department of Labor, and shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2015: Provided, That such funds shall only be available if the Chief Evaluation Officer within the Department of Labor approves a plan submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing the evaluations to be carried out 18 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to promulgate the definition of "Fiduciary regulation" (Regulation 201 final) or in the Federal Register by the Department of Labor prior to enactment of this Act.

SEC. 110. (a) Of the funds appropriated under section 272(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 for fiscal year 2014, the Secretary may reserve no more than 3 percent of such funds to be used for evaluations of technical assistance related to the activities carried out under section 271 of such Act, including activities carried out under such section supported by the appropriations provided for fiscal years 2011 through 2013.

(b) Institutions of higher education awarded grants under section 271(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 may award grants to other institutions of higher education that meet the definition of "eligible institution" under section 271(b)(1)(A) of such Act, subject to the conditions that apply to the amendment of such provisions by this Act.

SEC. 111. (a) Section 3315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting “Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor” after “Secretary of Labor” in “Secretary of Labor or by the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.”

(b) Section 3315, title 5, United States Code, is further amended by inserting “Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.”
provisions of section 224(e) of the PHS Act, including associated administrative expenses and relevant evaluations: Provided further, That no more than $94,685,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 104-73 and for expenses incurred by the Department of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as "HHS") to recover the full costs of operating the program under such law: Provided further, That of the funds provided for the Health Centers program, as defined by section 330 of the PHS Act, by this Act or any other Act for fiscal year 2014, not less than $110,000,000 shall be obligated in fiscal year 2014 as base grant adjustments and not less than $350,000,000 shall be obligated in fiscal year 2014 for new access points including approved and unfunded applications from fiscal year 2013, grants to expand medical services, behavioral health services, and costs associated with the HHS administration of these grants.

HEALTH WORKFORCE
For carrying out titles III, VII, and VIII of the PHS Act with respect to the health workforce, $24,000,000, to remain available until expended for carrying out the provisions of section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out parts A, B, C, and D of title XXVI of the PHS Act to fund Special Projects of National Significance under section 2591.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS
For carrying out titles III and XII of the PHS Act with respect to health care systems, and the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, $103,193,000, of which $122,000 shall be available until expended for facilities renovations at the Giffis W. Long Hansen’s Disease Center.

RURAL HEALTH
For carrying out titles III and IV of the PHS Act with respect to rural health, sections 751 and 846 of the Social Security Act, and the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act of 2000, and sections 711 and 1820 of the Social Security Act, $142,335,000, of which $100,000 shall be provided from grants under section 1820(j) of the Social Security Act, shall be available for carrying out the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program authorized by section 1820(g)(6) of the Social Security Act, with funds provided for grants under section 1820(g)(6) available for the purchase and implementation of telehealth services, including pilots and demonstrations on the use of electronic health records to coordinate rural veterans care between rural providers and the Department of Veterans Affairs electronic health record system: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 338(j)(k) of the PHS Act, $9,513,000 shall be available for State Offices of Rural Health.

FAMILY PLANNING
For carrying out the program under title X of the PHS Act to provide for voluntary family planning projects: Provided, That amounts provided to said projects under such title shall not be expended for abortions, that all pregnancy counseling shall be non-directive, and that such amounts shall not be expended for any activity (including the publication or distribution of literature) that in any way tends to promote public support or encourage legislation proposal or candidate for public office.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
For program support in the Health Resources and Services Administration, $1,061,000: Provided, That not less than $1,061,000 provided under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings “Primary Health Care”, “Women, Infants, and Children Health”, “Rural White HIV/AIDS Program”, “Health Care Systems”, and “Rural Health”.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS
For any program authorized by section 200A of the PHS Act: Provided, That of the funds made available for such program under this Act, $9,513,000 shall be available for State Offices of Rural Health.
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM
TRUST FUND
For payments from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund (the "Trust Fund"), such sums as may be necessary to meet or settle claims of, or to pay the estate of, or to pay compensation to, or of the personal injury or death of any individual associated with a vaccine-related injury or death with respect to vaccines administered after September 30, 1988, pursuant to subtitle 2 of title XXI of the PHS Act, are provided. The amount of any award or judgment shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act. Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $12,864,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out public health scientific services.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health, $1,072,834,000.

INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to injury prevention and control, $142,311,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act, sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, 301, 501, and 514 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act, section 13 of the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act, and sections 20, 21, and 22 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, with respect to occupational safety and health, $180,300,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $112,000,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act. Provided further, That funds appropriated to the Agency, Service, or HHS during any year shall be used to support activities related to emerging infectious diseases and to enhance surveillance and improve health information systems.

EMERGING AND ZOONOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII, and sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, 301, 501, and 514 of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health, $147,555,000.

HIV/AIDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED, AND TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII, and sections 301, 501, and 514 of the PHS Act, $85,691,000, which shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out public health scientific services.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to infectious diseases, except as provided for in section 231 of the Public Health Service Act, $1,037,100,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $58,500,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program
For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, $55,358,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in addition to amounts appropriated to the Agency, Service, or HHS during any year, $50,000,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

GLOBAL HEALTH
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to global health, $583,000,000, of which $114,250,000 for international HIV/AIDS, which shall remain available through September 30, 2015, and of which $7,500,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015, to support national public health institutes: Provided, That funds may be used for purchase and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries.

IMMUNIZATION AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES
For carrying out titles II, III, XVIII, and section 2621 of the PHS Act, $608,500,000.

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION
For carrying out titles II, III, XVIII, and sections 301, 501, 514 of the PHS Act with respect to chronic disease prevention and health promotion, $305,000,000: Provided, That funds appropriated to the Agency, Service, or HHS during any year shall be used to support activities related to chronic disease prevention and health promotion.

PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to public health preparedness and response, and for expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, nuclear, radiological, and chemical threats to the national security, for the purpose of providing for the health, safety, security, and health of the armed forces of the United States, $3,772,100,000: Provided, That the funds appropriated to the Agency, Service, or HHS during any year shall be used to support activities related to physical security.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to public health scientific services, $347,179,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $85,691,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out public health scientific services.

CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT
For cross-cutting activities and program support that supplement activities funded under the headings ‘‘Immunization and Respiratory Diseases’’, ‘‘HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted and Tuberculosis Prevention’’, ‘‘Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases’’, ‘‘Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion’’, ‘‘Developmental Disabilities, Disabilities and Health’’, ‘‘Environmental Health’’, ‘‘Injury Prevention and Control’’, ‘‘National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health’’, ‘‘Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program’’, ‘‘Global Health’’, ‘‘Public Health Preparedness and Response’’, and ‘‘Public Health Service'': Provided, That in addition to amounts appropriated to the Agency, Service, or HHS during any year, $517,570,000, of which $380,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for business services and travel under the Working Capital Fund, and of which $21,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2018, for acquisition of real property, equipment, construction and renovation of facilities: Provided, That paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of section 2621 of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this proviso, which shall remain available in the Treasury of the United States for obligation by the Authorized User, for the purpose of the CDC: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading and in all other accounts of CDC may be used to support the purchase, hire, maintenance, or operation of aircraft for use and support of the activities of CDC: Provided further, That employees of the Public Health Service, including civilian and commissioned officers, detailed to States, municipalities, or other organizations under authority of section 214 of the PHS Act, or in overseas assignments, shall be treated as non-Federal employees for reporting purposes only and shall not be included within any personnel ceiling applicable to the Agency. Such funds may be used during the period of detail or assignment: Provided further, That CDC may use up to $10,000 from funds appropriated under this Act for official representation and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of CDC: Provided further, That in addition to the previous proviso authorized user fees, which shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: Provided further, That with respect to any previous proviso authorized user fees from the Vessel Sanitation Program shall be available through September 30, 2015: Provided further, That no funds shall be available under this heading and in all other accounts of CDC, up to $1,000 per eligible employee of CDC shall be made available until October 1, 2014: Provided further, That in addition to the previous proviso authorized user fees, which shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: Provided further, That with respect to any previous proviso authorized user fees from the Vessel Sanitation Program shall be available through September 30, 2015: Provided further, That the Vessel Sanitation Program fund or any funds appropriated to CDC for the purpose of carrying out public health scientific services under this heading and in all other accounts of CDC, shall be used only for cross-cutting activities and program support and not for programmatic activities: Provided further, That CDC shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate, or the committees of the Senate or Representatives of later than 15 days prior to any transfers made with funds provided under this heading.
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cancer, $4,923,238,000, of which up to $5,000,000 may be used for facilities repairs and improvements at the National Cancer Institute—Frederick Federally Funded Research and Development Center in Frederick, Maryland.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases, and blood and blood products, $1,986,680,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to dental and craniofacial diseases, $598,650,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to diabetes and digestive and kidney disease, $1,744,274,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to neurological disorders and stroke, $1,171,038,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to allergy and infectious diseases, $1,358,841,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to general medical sciences, $2,364,147,000: Provided, That not less than $273,325,000 is provided for the Institutional Development Awards program.

KENNEDY KENNEDY SHERIDAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to child health and human development, $1,282,595,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to eye diseases and visual disorders, $682,077,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health sciences, $865,439,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to aging, $1,171,038,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases, $520,053,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to deafness and other communication disorders, $494,019,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to nursing research, $140,517,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, $446,025,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DRUG ABUSE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to drug abuse, $1,925,435,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to mental health, $1,446,172,000.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to human genome research, $497,813,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING AND BIOENGINEERING
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to biomedical imaging and bioengineering research, $329,172,000.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to complementary and alternative medicine, $124,296,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON MINORITY HEALTH AND DISPARITIES
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to minority health and health disparities research, $368,322,000.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER
For carrying out the activities of the John E. Fogarty International Center (described in subpart 2 of part E of title IV of the PHS Act), $67,577,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to health information communications, $327,723,000, of which $1,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2015, for improvement of information systems: Provided, That in fiscal year 2014, the National Library of Medicine may enter into personal services contracts for the provision of services in facilities owned, operated, or constructed under the jurisdiction of the National Institutes of Health (referred to in this title as "NIH") covered under section 241 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $8,200,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out the purposes of the National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology established under section 478A of the PHS Act and related health initiatives.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES
For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to translational sciences, $633,267,000: Provided, That up to $9,835,000 shall be available to implement section 480 of the PHS Act, relating to the Cures Acceleration Network: Provided further, That at least $474,746,000 is provided to the Clinical and Translational Sciences Awards program.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
For carrying out the responsibilities of the Office of the Director, NIH, $1,140,134,000, of which up to $29,982,000 shall be used to carry out section 213 of this Act: Provided, That the funding shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 29 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only: Provided further, That NIH is authorized to collect third-party payments for the cost of clinical services that are incurred in NIH research facilities and that such payments shall be used to fund the NIH Management Fund: Provided further, That all funds credited to the NIH Management Fund shall remain available for one fiscal year after which they will be deposited: Provided further, That $165,000,000 shall be for the National Children's Study ("NCS"), except that not later than July 15, 2014, the Director shall establish the amount needed for the NCS during fiscal year 2014, and any funds in excess of the estimated need shall be transferred to and merged with the accounts for the various Institutes and Centers in proportion to their shares of total NIH appropriations made by this Act: Provided further, That $530,000,000 shall be available for the Common Fund established under section 402(a)(1) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That of the funds provided $10,000,000 shall be for official representational expenses when specifically approved by the Director of the NIH: Provided further, That the Office of AIDS Research within the Office of the Director of the NIH may spend up to $8,000,000 to make grants for construction or renovation of facilities as provided for in section 335(a)(5)(B) of the PHS Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
For the study of, construction or demolition, renovation or acquisition of equipment for, facilities of or used by NIH, including the acquisition of real property, $128,963,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, of which up to $7,000,000 may be used for demolition.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
MENTAL HEALTH
For carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to mental health, and the detection and treatment of mental health conditions in individuals with Mental Illness Act, $1,055,347,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 520A(b)(2) of the PHS Act, no funds appropriated for any fiscal year shall be available for carrying out section 1971 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $21,039,000 shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out subpart I of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1920(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further, that the total amount available under this Act for section 1920(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart I of part B of title XIX: Provided further, That section 520E(b)(2) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this Act for fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That none of the amounts provided under this heading, $46,000,000 shall be for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative as described in section 520E(b)(2) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That States shall expend at least 5 percent of the amount each receives for carrying out section 1911 of the PHS Act to support evidence-based programs that address the needs of individuals with early serious mental illness, including psychotic disorders, regardless of the age of the individual at onset: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for section 1911 of the PHS Act shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
For carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse treatment and section 1922(a) of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse prevention, $2,052,661,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, the following amounts shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act: (1) $79,200,000 to carry out subpart II of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to support core and technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further, that the total amount available under this Act for section 1953(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart II of part B of title XIX; and (2) $2,000,000 to evaluate substance abuse treatment programs: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for section 1921 of the PHS Act shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.
January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H361

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

For carrying out titles III and V of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse prevention, $175,631,000.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For program support and cross-cutting activities under the headings "Mental Health", "Substance Abuse Treatment", and "Substance Abuse Prevention" in carrying out titles III, V and XIX of the PHS Act and the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, $115,210,000. That which is available under section 241 of the PHS Act to supplement funds available to carry out national strategies as described in the bowling alley, to collect and analyze program data, and to conduct public awareness and technical assistance activities: Provided further, That, in addition, funding may be available for the costs of publications, data, data tabulations, and data analysis conducted under title V of the PHS Act and provided to a public or private organization, request which shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until expended for such purposes: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings "Mental Health", "Substance Abuse Treatment", and "Substance Abuse Prevention".

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

For carrying out titles III and IX of the PHS Act, section 216 of the Social Security Act, and section 1013 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, $364,000,000 shall be available for program support, pursuant to section 241 of the PHS Act, notwithstanding subsection 947(c) of such Act: Provided, That in addition, amounts received from Freedom of Information Act, fees, reimbursable and available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act, funds retained by the Secretary pursuant to section 302 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006; and such sums as may be necessary. Provided further, That all funds derived in accordance with section 335 of the PHS Act and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under section 1876 of that Act pursuant to section 216 of the PHS Act shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended, providing for grants to States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the last quarter of fiscal year 2014 for Unexpected Medicaid costs for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making, after May 31, 2014, payments to States under title XIX or in the case of section 1920 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the last quarter of fiscal year 2014 for Unanticipated Medicaid costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the first fiscal quarter of fiscal year 2015, $103,472,323,000, to remain available until expended.

Payment under such title XIX may be made to a State after September 20, 2014, with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during such quarter, if submitted in or prior to such quarter and approved in that or any subsequent quarter.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as provided by section 180D–16 of the Social Security Act, sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 278(d)(3) of Public Law 97–248, and for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 20(g) of the Social Security Act, $255,185,000,000.

In addition, for matching payments under benefit payments under section 1860D–16 of the Social Security Act that were not anticipated in budget estimates, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI, XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act, titles XIII and XXV of the PHS Act, the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1968, and other programs authorized under Part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, Medicaid and CHIP Services not to exceed $3,669,744,000, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act; together with all funds collected in accordance with section 353 of the PHS Act and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act, funds retained by the Secretary pursuant to section 302 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006; and such sums as may be necessary. Provided further, That, in addition to the amounts required to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act; together with all funds collected in accordance with section 353 of the PHS Act, and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under section 1876 of that Act pursuant to section 216 of the PHS Act, funds retained by the Secretary pursuant to section 302 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006; and such sums as may be necessary. Provided further, That funds derived in accordance with section 335 of the PHS Act and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act shall also be available for research and evaluation purposes of the appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary is directed to collect fees in fiscal year 2014 from Medicare Advantage Organizations pursuant to section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from the Peace Corps to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance pool program as authorized by the State High Risk Pool Funding Extension Act of 2006.

HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ACCOUNT

In addition to amounts otherwise available for program integrity and program management, $293,380,000, to remain available until expended.

For making, after May 31, 2014, payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the last quarter of fiscal year 2014 for Unanticipated Medicaid costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the first fiscal quarter of fiscal year 2015, $103,472,323,000, to remain available until expended.

Payment under such title XIX may be made to a State after September 20, 2014, with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during such quarter, if submitted in or prior to such quarter and approved in that or any subsequent quarter.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 ("CCDBG Act"), $2,380,000,000 shall be used to supplement state general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: Provided, That $19,357,000 shall be available for child care resource and referral, to carry out the National Child Care Resource and Referral Network, of which $996,000 shall be available to the Secretary for a competitive grant for the operation of a national toll free referral line and web site to develop and disseminate child care consumer education information for parents and help parents access child care in their local community: Provided further, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, $296,481,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658D, of which $9,000,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: Provided further,
That $9,651,000 shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities: Provided further, That technical assistance under section 609(a)(1) may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, section 369 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reorganization Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, part B of title IV and sections 412, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act, the Assets for Independent Living Act, the Social Security Act, and the Assets for Independence Act; for necessary administrative expenses to carry out such acts and titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act, Title V of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1988; and for the administration of prior year obligations made by the Administration for Children and Families under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the Help America Vote Act of 2002, $10,346,943,000, of which $37,943,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, shall be for grants authorized under section 690 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, as enacted, the applicable percent specified under section 2002 of the Social Security Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in such Act, and for new discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities described in section 645A(d) of such Act, and, notwithstanding this section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4.

Provided further, That intangible assets made available in the immediately preceding proviso, up to $10,000,000 shall be available for Federal service delivery and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso: Provided further, That an Early Head Start agency awarded funds for an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership contract, that is, 640(a)(3)(A) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 640 of the Head Start Act, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, $500,000,000 shall be available through March 31, 2015 for expansion of Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities described in section 645A(d) of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in such Act, and for new discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities described in section 645A(d) of such Act, and, notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4.

Provided further, That intangible assets made available in the immediately preceding proviso, up to $10,000,000 shall be available for the Federal service delivery and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso: Provided further, That an Early Head Start agency awarded funds for an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership contract, that is, 640(a)(3)(A) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 640 of the Head Start Act, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, $500,000,000 shall be available through March 31, 2015 for expansion of Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities described in section 645A(d) of such Act, and, notwithstanding this section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4.

Provided further, That intangible assets made available in the immediately preceding proviso, up to $10,000,000 shall be available for the Federal service delivery and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso: Provided further, That an Early Head Start agency awarded funds for an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership contract, that is, 640(a)(3)(A) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 640 of the Head Start Act, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, $500,000,000 shall be available through March 31, 2015 for expansion of Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities described in section 645A(d) of such Act, and, notwithstanding this section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4.
effective through rigorous evaluation to reduce teenage pregnancy, behavioral risk factors underlying teenage pregnancy, or other associated risk factors, of which not less than $5,000,000 shall be available for training and technical assistance, evaluation, outreach, and additional program support activities: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act, $3,455,000 shall be available to carry out activities (including individual evaluations) of teenage pregnancy prevention approaches: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $1,750,000 is for strengthening the Department’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities: Provided further, That with respect to the previous proviso, such funds shall be available for training, recruitment, retention and hiring members of the acquisition workforce as defined by 41 U.S.C. 1703, and for information technology in support of acquisition workforce management solutions to improve acquisition management: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $5,000,000 shall be available for making competitive grants to provide abstinence education (as defined by section 110(b)(2)(A)–(H) of the Social Security Act) to adolescents, and for Federal costs of administering the grant: Provided further, That grants made under the authority of section 110(b)(2)(A)–(H) of the Social Security Act shall be made only to public and nonprofit agencies that agree with respect to an adolescent to whom the entity provides abstinence education under such grant, the entity will not provide to that adolescent any education related to engaging in sexual conduct, except that, in the case of an entity expressly required by law to provide health information or services the adolescent shall not be precluded from seeking health information or services from the entity in a different setting than the setting in which abstinence education was provided: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act for embryo adoption activities may be used to provide to individuals adopting embryos, through grants and other mechanisms of technical and administrative services deemed necessary for such adoptions: Provided further, That such services shall be provided consistent with 42 CFR 95.3(a)(4).

For expenses necessary for the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, $82,381,000, to be transferred in appropriate part from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

For expenses necessary for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, including grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for the development and advancement of interoperable health information systems, $115,466,000, to be transferred in appropriate part from the Medicare Hearings and Appeals Fund, $44,811,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles for investigations, in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act, 5 U.S.C. App., $71,009,000, to be available for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015: Provided, That of such amount, necessary sums shall be available for providing protective services to the Secretary and investigating non-payment of child support cases for which non-payment is a Federal offense under 18 U.S.C. 228.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, $38,798,000.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service commissioned officers as authorized by law, for payments under the Retired Serviceman’s Family Protection Plan and Survivor Benefit Plan, and for medical care for personnel under the Dependent’s Medical Care Act, such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year:

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

For expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potentially biological, nuclear, radiological, chemical, and cybersecurity threats to civilian populations, and for other public health emergencies, $857,290,000, of which $415,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for expenses necessary to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the PHS Act, and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency, and of which up to $5,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2016, to support the delivery of medical countermeasures and shall be in addition to any other amounts available for such purpose: Provided, That funds provided under this heading for the purpose of acquisition of security countermeasures shall be in addition to any other funds available for such purpose: Provided further, That products purchased with funds provided under this heading may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be deposited in the Strategic National Stockpile pursuant to section 319F–2 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That $5,000,000 of the amounts made available to support emergency operations shall remain available through September 30, 2016.

For necessary expenses for procuring security countermeasures (as defined in section 319F–2(c)(1)(B) of the PHS Act), $255,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary to prepare for and respond to pandemic influenza, $115,009,000; of which $83,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for activities including the development and purchase of vaccine, biologics, smallpox, medical supplies, diagnostics, and other surveillance tools: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 496(b) of the PHS Act, funds may be used for the construction or renovation of privately owned facilities for the production of pandemic influenza vaccines and other biologics; if the Secretary finds such construction or renovation necessary to secure sufficient supplies of such vaccines or biologics. In addition, for expenses necessary for replacement of building leases and associated renovation costs for Public Health Service agencies and other components of HHS, including relocation and fit-out costs, $16,131,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for up to $50,000 for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 202. The Secretary shall make available through assignment not more than 60 employees of the Public Health Service to assist in child survival activities and to work in AIDS programs through and with funds provided by the Agency for International Development, the United Nations Population Fund, or the World Health Organization.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by any individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended pursuant to section 241 of the PHS Act, except for funds specifically provided for in this Act, or for other transfers or assessments. Each amount so identified in HHS, prior to the preparation and submission of a report by the Secretary to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the planned uses of such funds.

SEC. 205. Notwithstanding section 241(a) of the PHS Act, such appropriations as the Secretary shall determine but not more than 2.5 percent of any amounts appropriated for programs authorized under such Act shall be made available for the evaluation (directly, or by grants or contracts or otherwise) of the implementation and effectiveness of programs funded in this title.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

SEC. 206. Not to exceed 3 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for HHS, for expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary shall be available for providing protective services to the Secretary and investigating non-payment of child support cases for which non-payment is a Federal offense under 18 U.S.C. 228.

SEC. 207. The Director of the NIH, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, may transfer up to 3 percent among institutes and centers from the total identified by law for the Office of AIDS Research, for purposes as the Director may determine, for the support of activities in developing and testing new diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for research pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

SEC. 208. Of the amounts made available in this Act for NIH, the amount for research related to the human immunodeficiency virus, as jointly determined by the Director of NIH and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, shall be made available to the ‘‘Office of AIDS Research’’ account. The Director of the Office of AIDS Research shall transfer from such account amounts necessary to carry out section 228(d)(3) of the PHS Act.

SEC. 209. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available for the payment of an entity under title X of the PHS Act unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation, decision making by the family, and use of family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

SEC. 210. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provider of services under title X of the PHS Act shall be exempt from the provisions of any law prohibiting the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.
S. 211. None of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare Advantage program if the Secretary determines that the Medicare Advantage program would not be operated in a manner consistent with section 1862 of the Social Security Act. The Secretary shall ensure that the Medicare Advantage program is operated in a manner consistent with section 1862 of the Social Security Act, or establish a program in accordance with section 1862 of the Social Security Act.

S. 213. (a) Authority.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of NIH (“Director”) may use funds available under section 402(b)(7) or 402(b)(12) of the PHS Act (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants) to carry out research identified pursuant to such section 402(b)(7) (pertaining to the Comparative Effectiveness Research activities described in such section 402(b)(12)).

(b) Peer Review.—In entering into transactions under subsection (a), the Director may utilize such peer review procedures (including consultation with appropriate scientific experts) as the Director determines to be appropriate to obtain assessments of the estimated costs associated with the proposed activities, including such amount as would provide for the proper and efficient conduct of the activities authorized herein, at not to exceed $5,500,000 per project.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

S. 216. Of the amounts made available for NIH, 1 percent of the amount made available for National Research Service Awards (“NRSA”) shall be made available to the Administrator of the National Institute on Aging (the “NIH Director”) to carry out research and activities related to aging and age-related diseases, including consultation with appropriate scientific experts as the NIH Director determines to be appropriate to obtain assessments of the estimated costs associated with the proposed activities, including such amount as would provide for the proper and efficient conduct of the activities authorized herein, at not to exceed $5,500,000 per project.

S. 217. None of the funds made available in this title may be used, in whole or in part, for the purpose of acquiring or leasing property, except as provided in section 504(b)(2), 406(a)(3)(A), 492, and 494 of the PHS Act.
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the provisions of the Patient Protection and
Affordable Care Act of 2010 (‘‘ACA’’), and the
amendments made by that Act, in the proposed fiscal year and the 4 prior fiscal years.
(b) With respect to employees or contractors supported by all funds appropriated for
purposes of carrying out the ACA (and the
amendments made by that Act), the Secretary shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
(1) For each such fiscal year, the section of
such Act under which such funds were appropriated, a statement indicating the program,
project, or activity receiving such funds, the
Federal operating division or office that administers such program, and the amount of
funding received in discretionary or mandatory appropriations.
(2) For each such fiscal year, the number of
full-time equivalent employees or contracted
employees assigned to each authorized and
funded provision detailed in accordance with
paragraph (1).
(c) In carrying out this section, the Secretary may exclude from the report employees or contractors who:
(1) Are supported through appropriations
enacted in laws other than the ACA and
work on programs that existed prior to the
passage of the ACA;
(2) spend less than 50 percent of their time
on activities funded by or newly authorized
in the ACA;
(3) or who work on contracts for which
FTE reporting is not a requirement of their
contract, such as fixed-price contracts.
SEC. 222. In addition to the amounts otherwise available for ‘‘Centers for Medicare and
Medicaid Services, Program Management’’,
the Secretary of Health and Human Services
may transfer up to $305,000,000 to such account from the Federal Hospital Insurance
Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary
Medical Insurance Trust Fund to support
program management activity related to the
Medicare Program: Provided, That except for
the foregoing purpose, such funds may not be
used to support any provision of Public Law
111–148 or Public Law 111–152 (or any amendment made by either such Public Law) or to
supplant any other amounts within such account.
SEC. 223. In lieu of the timeframe specified
in section 338E(c)(2) of the PHS Act, terminations described in such section may occur
up to 60 days after the execution of a contract awarded in fiscal year 2014 under section 338B of such Act.
SEC. 224. The Secretary shall publish, as
part of the fiscal year 2015 budget of the
President submitted under section 1105(a) of
title 31, United States Code, information
that details the uses of all funds used by the
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
specifically for Health Insurance Marketplaces for each fiscal year since the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) and the
proposed uses for such funds for fiscal year
2015. Such information shall include, for each
such fiscal year—
(1) the section(s) of such Act under which
such funds were appropriated or used;
(2) the program, project, or activity for
which such funds were used;
(3) the amount of funds that were used for
the Health Insurance Marketplaces within
each such program, project, or activity; and
(4) the milestones completed for data hub
functionality and implementation readiness.
SEC. 225. Activities authorized under part
A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social
Security Act (except for activities authorized in section 403(b)) shall continue through
September 30, 2014, in the manner authorized
for fiscal year 2013, and out of any money in
the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appro-

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priated such sums as may be necessary for
such purpose.
SEC. 226. The Secretary shall include in the
fiscal year 2016 budget justification an analysis of how section 2713 of the PHS Act will
impact eligibility for discretionary HHS programs.
This title may be cited as the ‘‘Department
of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014’’.
TITLE III
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED
For carrying out title I of the Elementary
and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as ‘‘ESEA’’) and section
418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (referred
to
in
this
Act
as
‘‘HEA’’),
$15,552,693,000, of which $4,625,762,000 shall become available on July 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015,
and of which $10,841,177,000 shall become
available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain
available through September 30, 2015, for
academic year 2014–2015: Provided, That
$6,459,401,000 shall be for basic grants under
section 1124 of the ESEA: Provided further,
That up to $3,984,000 of these funds shall be
available to the Secretary of Education (referred to in this title as ‘‘Secretary’’) on October 1, 2013, to obtain annually updated
local educational agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census:
Provided further, That $1,362,301,000 shall be
for concentration grants under section 1124A
of the ESEA: Provided further, That
$3,281,550,000 shall be for targeted grants
under section 1125 of the ESEA: Provided further, That $3,281,550,000 shall be for education
finance incentive grants under section 1125A
of the ESEA: Provided further, That funds
available under sections 1124, 1124A, 1125 and
1125A of the ESEA may be used to provide
homeless children and youths with services
not ordinarily provided to other students
under those sections, including supporting
the liaison designated pursuant to section
722(g)(1)(J)(ii) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and providing transportation pursuant to section 722(g)(1)(J)(iii) of
such Act: Provided further, That $880,000 shall
be to carry out sections 1501 and 1503 of the
ESEA: Provided further, That $505,756,000
shall be available for school improvement
grants under section 1003(g) of the ESEA,
which shall be allocated by the Secretary
through the formula described in section
1003(g)(2) and shall be used consistent with
the requirements of section 1003(g), except
that State and local educational agencies
may use such funds to serve any school eligible to receive assistance under part A of title
I that has not made adequate yearly progress
for at least 2 years or is in the State’s lowest
quintile of performance based on proficiency
rates and, in the case of secondary schools,
priority shall be given to those schools with
graduation rates below 60 percent: Provided
further,
That
notwithstanding
section
1003(g)(5)(C) of the ESEA, the Secretary may
permit a State educational agency to establish an award period of up to 5 years for each
participating local educational agency: Provided further, That funds available for school
improvement grants may be used by a local
educational agency to implement a wholeschool reform strategy for a school using an
evidence-based strategy that ensures wholeschool reform is undertaken in partnership
with a strategy developer offering a wholeschool reform program that is based on at
least a moderate level of evidence that the
program will have a statistically significant
effect on student outcomes, including more
than one well-designed or well-implemented
experimental or quasi-experimental study:
Provided further, That funds available for

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school improvement grants may be used by a
local educational agency to implement an alternative State-determined school improvement strategy that has been established by a
State educational agency with the approval
of the Secretary: Provided further, That a
local educational agency that is determined
to be eligible for services under subpart 1 or
2 of part B of title VI of the ESEA may modify not more than one element of a school
improvement grant model: Provided further,
That notwithstanding section 1003(g)(5)(A),
each State educational agency may establish
a maximum subgrant size of not more than
$2,000,000 for each participating school applicable to such funds: Provided further, That
the Secretary may reserve up to 5 percent of
the funds available for section 1003(g) of the
ESEA to carry out activities to build State
and local educational agency capacity to implement effectively the school improvement
grants program: Provided further, That
$158,000,000 shall be available under section
1502 of the ESEA for a comprehensive literacy development and education program to
advance literacy skills, including pre-literacy skills, reading, and writing, for students from birth through grade 12, including
limited-English-proficient students and students with disabilities, of which one-half of 1
percent shall be reserved for the Secretary of
the Interior for such a program at schools
funded by the Bureau of Indian Education,
one-half of 1 percent shall be reserved for
grants to the outlying areas for such a program, up to 5 percent may be reserved for national activities, and the remainder shall be
used to award competitive grants to State
educational agencies for such a program, of
which a State educational agency may reserve up to 5 percent for State leadership activities, including technical assistance and
training, data collection, reporting, and administration, and shall subgrant not less
than 95 percent to local educational agencies
or, in the case of early literacy, to local educational agencies or other nonprofit providers of early childhood education that
partner with a public or private nonprofit organization or agency with a demonstrated
record of effectiveness in improving the
early literacy development of children from
birth through kindergarten entry and in providing professional development in early literacy, giving priority to such agencies or
other entities serving greater numbers or
percentages of disadvantaged children: Provided further, That the State educational
agency shall ensure that at least 15 percent
of the subgranted funds are used to serve
children from birth through age 5, 40 percent
are used to serve students in kindergarten
through grade 5, and 40 percent are used to
serve students in middle and high school including an equitable distribution of funds between middle and high schools: Provided further, That eligible entities receiving subgrants from State educational agencies shall
use such funds for services and activities
that have the characteristics of effective literacy instruction through professional development, screening and assessment, targeted
interventions for students reading below
grade level and other research-based methods of improving classroom instruction and
practice.
IMPACT AID
For carrying out programs of financial assistance to federally affected schools authorized by title VIII of the ESEA, $1,288,603,000,
of which $1,151,233,000 shall be for basic support
payments
under
section
8003(b),
$48,316,000 shall be for payments for children
with disabilities under section 8003(d),
$17,406,000 shall be for construction under
section 8007(a), $66,813,000 shall be for Federal
property payments under section 8002, and

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$4,835,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for facilities maintenance under section 8008: Provided, That for purposes of computing the amount of a payment for any fiscal year, all educational agencies under section 8003(a) for school year 2013–2014, children enrolled in a school of such agency that is otherwise eligible for payment under section 8003(a)(1)(B) of such Act, but due to the deployment of both parents or legal guardians, or a parent or legal guardian having sole custody of such children, or due to the death of a military parent or legal guardian while on active duty (so long as such children reside on Federal property and are in the custody of the parent or legal guardian) and are no longer eligible under such section, shall be considered as eligible students under such section, provided such students remain in average attendance at a school in the same local educational agency they attended prior to their change in eligibility status.

**School Improvement Programs**

For carrying out school improvement activities authorized by parts A and B of title II, part B of title IV, parts A and B of title VI, and parts B and C of title VII of the ESEA and the Ventana Homelands Assistance Act; section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002; the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2000; the Northern Mariana Islands Rights Act; the Micronesia-Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands: Provided further, That funds available to carry out part C of title VII of the ESEA shall be awarded on a competitive basis, and also may be used for construction: Provided further, That $48,445,000 shall be available to carry out section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002: Provided further, That $16,699,000 shall be available to carry out the Supplemental Education Grants programs and to obtain technical assistance, oversight and consultancy services in the administration of these grants and to reimburse the United States Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education for such services: Provided further, That up to 2 percent of the funds for subpart 1 of part A of title II of the ESEA shall be reserved by the Secretary for competitive awards for teacher or principal recruitment and training or professional enhancement activities to national not-for-profit organizations, of which up to 10 percent may be used for related research, dissemination, evaluation, technical assistance, and outreach activities: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of such funds shall be available to carry out part B of title II of the ESEA.

**Indian Education**

For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title VII, part A of the ESEA, $1,231,000.

**Innovation and Improvement**

For carrying out activities authorized by part G of title I, subpart 5 of part A and parts C and D of title II, parts B, C, and D of title V of the ESEA, and sections 14006 and 14007 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended. Provided, That $1,400,000 shall be available through December 31, 2014 for awards to States, in accordance with the applicable requirements of section 14006 of division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Provided further, That the Secretary, jointly with the Secretary of HHS, shall use all funds made available under the immediately preceding proviso to conduct competitive national awards in accordance with such section 14006 to States for improving early childhood care and education under such section, provided such awards may be limited to activities that build the capacity of the State to develop and implement high-quality preschool programs, including comprehensive services and family engagement, for pre-school-aged children from families at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line: Provided further, That such grants shall be awarded on a competitive basis: Provided further, That the Secretary shall administer State grants for improving early childhood care and education under such section, provided such grants may be limited to Head Start programs and licensed child care providers, or consortia thereof, for the purpose of improving the quality of such programs and that subgrantees that are early learning providers shall form strong partnerships with local educational agencies, in order to carry out the requirements of the subgrant: Provided further, That not later than 30 days prior to the announcement of a competition under such section 14006 pursuant to the requirements of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report outlining the proposed competition and priorities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the Secretary shall administer grants to States for improving early childhood care and education under such section jointly with the Secretary of Health and Human Services on the basis of an interagency agreement: Provided further, That up to $141,602,000 shall be available through December 31, 2014 for section 14007 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of such funds made available under the immediately preceding proviso to States for improving early childhood care and education under such section shall be available for technical assistance, evaluation, and other national activities related to such grants: Provided further, That the Secretary may renew a grant made under section 14007 for additional 1-year periods, for fiscal year 2014 and thereafter, if the grantee is meeting its performance standards under such award: Provided further, That no more than $288,771,000 of the funds for subpart 1 of part D of title V of the ESEA shall be available for competitive grants to local educational agencies, including State educational agencies, in order to implement professional development programs, which may include evaluation, planning, training, and systems development for staff of authorized public charter agencies: Provided further, That the Secretary shall contain assurances that State law, regulations, or other policies require that: (1) each authorized charter school in the State operate under a legally binding contract, performance contract between itself and the school’s authorized public charter agency that describes the rights and responsibilities of the school and the charter agen- cy; conduct annual, timely, and independent audits of the school’s financial statements that are filed with the school’s authorized public charter agency that demonstrate improved student academic achievement; and (2) authorized public charter agencies...
use increases in student academic achievement for all students described in section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v) of the ESEA as the most important factor when determining renewal of charter school applications.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

For carrying out activities authorized by part A of title II and subparts 1, 2, and 10 of part D of title V of the ESEA, $270,892,000: Provided further, That any amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(c) of the IDEA for any subsequent fiscal year shall not be considered in calculating the awards under section 611(d) for fiscal year 2013 or for any subsequent fiscal years: Provided further, That the funds reserved under section 611(c) of the IDEA shall be used to provide technical assistance to States to improve the capacity of the States to meet the data collection requirements of section 618, and to administer and carry out other services and activities to improve data collection, coordination, quality, and use under parts B and C of the IDEA: Provided further, That funds made available for the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004 may be used to support services associated with the Special Olympics National Games: Provided further, That the level of effort a local educational agency must meet under section 613(a)(2)(A)(iii) of the IDEA, in the year after it fails to maintain effort at the level of effort that would have been required in the absence of that failure and not the LEA's required level of expenditures.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, $1,213,479,000, of which $2,981,201,000 shall become available on July 1, 2014, and remain available through September 30, 2015, to carry out activities under section 611(c)(4)(D)(ii) of the IDEA, that the Secretary shall estimate the average of the 3 most recent 3-year periods available to such a distribution: Provided, That the Secretary shall provide the American Council of the Blind with $322,000,000: Provided further, That $56,754,000 shall be available for Promise Neighborhoods and shall be available through December 31, 2014.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, $1,213,479,000, of which $2,981,201,000 shall become available on October 1, 2013, and remain available through September 30, 2015, to carry out activities under section 611(c)(4)(D)(ii) of the IDEA, that the Secretary shall estimate the average of the 3 most recent 3-year periods available to such a distribution: Provided, That the Secretary shall provide the American Council of the Blind with $322,000,000: Provided further, That $56,754,000 shall be available for Promise Neighborhoods and shall be available through December 31, 2014.

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, $1,213,479,000, of which $2,981,201,000 shall become available on July 1, 2014, and shall remain available through September 30, 2015, to carry out activities under section 611(c)(4)(D)(ii) of the IDEA, that the Secretary shall estimate the average of the 3 most recent 3-year periods available to such a distribution: Provided, That the Secretary shall provide the American Council of the Blind with $322,000,000: Provided further, That $56,754,000 shall be available for Promise Neighborhoods and shall be available through December 31, 2014.

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, $1,213,479,000, of which $2,981,201,000 shall become available on October 1, 2013, and remain available through September 30, 2015, to carry out activities under section 611(c)(4)(D)(ii) of the IDEA, that the Secretary shall estimate the average of the 3 most recent 3-year periods available to such a distribution: Provided, That the Secretary shall provide the American Council of the Blind with $322,000,000: Provided further, That $56,754,000 shall be available for Promise Neighborhoods and shall be available through December 31, 2014.
may be used to support visits and study in foreign countries by individuals who are participating in advanced foreign language training and international studies in areas that are vital to United States national security and who plan to apply their language skills and knowledge of those countries in the fields of government, the professions, or international administration: Provided further, That the funds referred to in the preceding proviso up to 1 percent may be used for program evaluation, national outreach, and information dissemination activities: Provided further, That, of the amount available under subpart 2 of part A of title VII of the HEA, the Secretary may use up to $1,485,000 to fund demonstration projects for purposes described in subpart 1 of the HEA: Provided further, That up to 1.5 percent of the funds made available under chapter 2 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV may be used for evaluation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
For partial support of Howard University, $221,821,000, of which not less than $3,405,000 shall be for a matching endowment grant pursuant to the Howard University Endowment Act and shall remain available until expended.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM
For Federal administrative expenses to carry out activities related to existing facility loans pursuant to section 121 of the HEA, $455,000.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT
For the cost of guaranteed loans, $19,066,000, as authorized pursuant to part D of title II of the HEA, which shall remain available through September 30, 2015: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 1001(c) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1994: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $300,593,000: Provided further, That these funds may be used to support loans to public and private Historically Black Colleges and Universities without regard to the limitations on section 341(a) of the HEA.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program entered into pursuant to part D of title III of the HEA, $334,000.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES
For carrying out activities authorized by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002, the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act, section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002, and section 666 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, $576,935,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2015: Provided, That such funds are available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002, or to further the purposes of such Act: Provided further, That up to $6,000,000 of the funds available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act may be used to fund demonstration projects or private organizations or agencies to support activities to improve data coordination, quality, and use at the local, State, and national levels.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Department of Education Organization Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and hire of three passenger motor vehicles, $2,422,917,000, of which up to $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for relocation and renovation of buildings occupied by, Department staff.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS
For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $98,356,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $57,791,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
SEC. 301. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to overcome racial imbalance in any school or school system, or for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to carry out a plan of racial desegregation of any school or school system.

SEC. 302. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds contained in this Act shall be used to require, directly or indirectly, the transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest to the student for a student requiring special education, to the school offering such special education, in order to comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For the purpose of this section an indirect requirement of transportation of students includes the transportation of students to carry out a plan involving the grade restructuring of schools, the pairing of schools, or the clustering of schools, or any combination of grade restructuring, pairing, or clustering.

The prohibition described in this section does not include the establishment of magnet schools.

SEC. 303. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in the public schools.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS
SEC. 304. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary appropriation in title VI, which appropriation is provided for Federal administrative expenses to carry out activities authorized by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 which are appropriated for the Department of Education in this Act may be transferred to any other appropriation of the Department of Education in this Act, except that no amount transferred under this section may be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate before any transfer of funds authorized under this section shall be available until expended, shall be for a matching endowment grant to Howard University: Provided further, That any funds reserved under this section shall be available without regard to the source of funds for those activities: Provided, That any funds reserved under this section shall be available from July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015: Provided further, That not later than 10 days prior to the initial obligation of funds reserved under this section, the Secretary shall provide an evaluation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on Appropriations and Education and the Workforce which identifies the source and amount of funds reserved under this section, the impact on program grantees if funds are withheld, and the programs to be evaluated with such funds.

SEC. 309. (a) CONSOLIDATIONS.—For fiscal year 2015 and each succeeding fiscal year, if a local educational agency described in subsection (b) is formed at any time after 1998 by the consolidation of 2 or more former school districts, the local educational agency may elect to have the Secretary determine eligibility for funding on the basis of 1 or more of those former districts, as designated by the local educational agency.

(b) ELIGIBLE LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—A local educational agency referred to in subsection (a) is—

(1) any local educational agency that, for fiscal year 1994 or any preceding fiscal year, applied, and was determined to be eligible under section 2(c) of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 87-4, 81st Congress) that section was in effect for that fiscal year;

(2) any local educational agency formed under section 2 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 87-4, 81st Congress) that section was in effect for that fiscal year; or

(3) any local educational agency formed by the consolidation of 2 or more districts, at least 1 of which was eligible for assistance under this section for the fiscal year preceding the year of the consolidation, if—

(A) for fiscal years 2003 through 2013 the local educational agency notified the Secretary not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 the local educational agency includes the designation in its application under section 8005 or any timely amendment to such application.

The Secretary, in determining the eligibility of any local educational agency under subsection (b) shall receive a foundation payment as provided for under
subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (h)(1), as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, except that the foundation payment shall be calculated based on the most recent payment received by the local educational agency based on its former common status.

S. 310. The Secretary of Education shall—

(1) modify the Free Application for Federal Student Aid described in section 483 of the HEA so that the Free Application for Federal Student Aid contains an individual box for the purpose of identifying students who are foster youth or were in the foster care system; and

(2) authorize such identification as a tool to notify students who are foster youth or were in the foster care system of their potential eligibility for Federal student aid, including postpone the date of payment in accordance with the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 (42 U.S.C. 675 note).

This title may be cited as the "Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2014".

TITLE IV
RELATIVE AGENCIES
COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled established by Public Law 92–28, $2,577,000.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
OPERATING EXPENSES
For necessary expenses for the Corporation for National and Community Service (referred to in this title as "CNCS") to carry out the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (referred to in this title as "1973 Act") and the National Service Trust established by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (referred to in this title as "1990 Act"), $756,489,000, notwithstanding sections 198B(b)(3), 198S(g), 501(a)(6), 501(a)(4)(C), and 501(a)(4)(E) of the 1990 Act: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading: (1) up to 1 percent of program grant funds may be used to defray the costs of conducting grantee evaluations, including hiring of outside peer reviewers and electronic management of the grants cycle; (2) $70,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by section 501(a)(4)(E) of the 1990 Act; (3) $15,038,000 shall be available to provide assistance to State commissions on national and community service, under section 129(a) of the 1990 Act and notwithstanding section 501(a)(5)(B) of the 1990 Act; (4) $30,000,000 shall be available to carry out substantial title II of the 1990 Act; and (5) $3,800,000 shall be available for expenses authorized under section 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act, which, notwithstanding the provisions of section 198P shall be awarded by CNCS on a competitive basis: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this Act shall be used to defray the costs of the services of any officer or employee of CNCS or to pay for expenses necessary for the management of the grants cycle: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for in this Act shall be used to defray the costs of the services of any officer or employee of CNCS that is authorized by CNCS to receive such information.

S. 402. Americorps programs receiving grants under the National Service Trust program shall meet an overall minimum share requirement of 24 percent for the first 3 years that they receive Americorps funding, and thereafter shall meet the overall minimum share requirement as provided in section 2521.60 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations. Section 178 of the 1990 Act, are authorized to provide such information regarding such selection, directly or indirectly, to any person other than an officer or employee of CNCS that is authorized by CNCS to receive such information.

S. 403. Donations made to CNCS under section 196 of the 1990 Act for the purposes of financing programs and operations under titles I and II of the 1973 Act or subtitle B, C, D, or E of title I of the 1990 Act shall be used for the purpose of voluntary service and shall not supplant current programs and operations.

S. 404. In addition to the requirements in section 196(a), in case of an educational award for the purpose described in section 148(a)(4) shall be limited to individuals who are veterans as defined under section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

S. 405. For the purpose of carrying out section 189D of the 1990 Act:

(1) Entities described in paragraph (a) of such section for which registration under "qualified entities" under section 3 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 ("NCPA"); and

(2) Individuals described in such section shall be considered "volunteers" under section 3 of NCPA; and

(3) State Commissions on National and Community Service established pursuant to section 501(a)(5) of the 1990 Act shall be authorized to receive criminal history record information, consistent with Public Law 92–544.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING
For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("CPB"), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available for expenditures authorized by sections 122 and 322 for the fiscal year 2014: Provided, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, or age: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to support any political test or qualification in jurisdiction.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service ("Service") to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses necessary for the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978; and for expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Civil Service Reform Act, $45,149,000, including up to $400,000 to remain available through September 30, 2015 for activities authorized by the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, fees charged, up to full-cost recovery, for special, training, activities and other conflict resolution services and technical assistance, including those provided to foreign governments and international organizations shall be credited to and merged with this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That fees for arbitration services shall be available for education, training, and professional development of the agency workforce: Provided further, That the Director of the Service is authorized to accept gifts of services and real, personal, or other property in the aid of any projects or functions within the Director's jurisdiction.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, $16,423,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES
OFFICE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES
GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION
For carrying out the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 and the National Museum of African American History and Culture Act, $226,869,000.

MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS ADVISORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary to carry out section 1900 of the Social Security Act, $7,500,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary to carry out section 1805 of the Social Security Act,
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION
For necessary expenses for the Railroad Retirement Board (“Board”) for administration of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and for the Railroad Retirement accounts as determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administrative fund: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act this limitation may be used to hire attorneys only through the excepted services invoices procedure: Provided, That all new balances available under the authority in the previous proviso: Provided further, That reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7313, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General for audit, investigatory and review activities, as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, not more than $4,272,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement accounts and railroad unemployment insurance administrative fund.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS
For payment to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 201(g)(1) and 1313(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, $15,400,000.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM
For carrying out titles XI and XVI of the Social Security Act: Provided, That the amounts provided pursuant to sections 201(g)(1) and 1313(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, $11,197,000,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That the Commissioner shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to any transfer of any of the amounts determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administrative fund: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act this limitation may be used to hire attorneys only through the excepted services invoices procedure: Provided further, That all new balances available under the authority in the previous proviso: Provided further, That reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7313, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made.

VI.
For the costs associated with conducting disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, $4,197,000,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That the Commissioner shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION
For necessary expenses for the Railroad Retirement Board (“Board”) for administration of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and for the Railroad Retirement accounts as determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administrative fund: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act this limitation may be used to hire attorneys only through the excepted services invoices procedure: Provided, That not less than $2,300,000 shall be for the Social Security Administration information technology and telecommunications infrastructure: Provided further, That the Commissioner of Social Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to any transfer of any of the amounts determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administrative fund: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act this limitation may be used to hire attorneys only through the excepted services invoices procedure: Provided further, That not less than $2,300,000 shall be for the Social Security Administration information technology and telecommunications infrastructure: Provided further, That the Commissioner of Social Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
TRANSFER OF FUNDS
Section 501 of the Social Security Act, section 501 of the Social Security Act, $15,119,000, to be transferred to this appropriation from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary for the National Council on Disability as authorized by title IV of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, $3,186,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and other laws, $272,238,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935, and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3(6) of the Act of June 25, 1938, and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of railroads, reservoirs and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-profit basis and at least 95 percent of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION
Sec. 406. None of the funds provided by this Act or previous Acts making appropriations for the National Labor Relations Board may be used to issue any new administrative directive or regulation that would provide employees any means of voting through any electronic means in an election to determine a representation for the purposes of collective bargaining.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, including emergency boards appointed by the President, $13,116,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, $11,411,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
For payment to the Dual Benefits Payments Account, authorized under section 15(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, $39,000,000, which shall become available in fiscal year 2014 pursuant to section 23(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 98-63, and in addition, not to exceed 2 percent of the amount provided herein, shall be available proportional to the amount by which the product of recipients and the average benefit received exceeds the amount available for payment of vested dual benefits: Provided, That the total amount provided herein shall be credited in 12 approximately equal installments on the first day of each month in the fiscal year.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS
For payment to the accounts established in the Title I payment of benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act for interest earned on unsolicited checks, $155,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015, and for the payment of interest available for payment pursuant to section 417 of Public Law 98-76.
prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act. Such transferred balances shall be used for the same purpose, and for the same time, for which they were originally appropriated.

S. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111–118 shall be used, other than for normal and recognized administrative expenses, to promote any political campaign or to publicize or promote any political party, or political organization, or to (a) publish or distribute, for the purpose of promoting or defeating the enactment of legislation before the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body, except in presentation to the Congress or any State or local legislature itself, or designed to support or defeat any proposed or pending regulation, administrative action, or order issued by the executive branch of any State or local government, except in presentation to the executive branch of any State or local government itself. (b) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111–118 shall be used to pay travel expenses of any agent acting as a contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence the enactment of legislation, appropriations, administrative action, or Executive order proposed or pending before the Congress or any State government, State legislature or local legislature or local government subjects any institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

S. 504. The Secretary of Labor and Education are authorized to make available not to exceed $20,000,000, respectively, from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and III, for official reception and representation expenses; the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is authorized to make available for official representation and representation expenses not to exceed $5,000 from funds available for “Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Salaries and Expenses”; and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board is authorized to make available for administrative and representation expenses not to exceed $5,000 from funds available for “National Mediation Board, Salaries and Expenses”.

S. 505. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this Act, including but not limited to State and local governments and other recipients of Federal re-search grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the project or program which will be financed with Federal money; and
(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

S. 506. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be used for non-federal abortions.

(b) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be used to subsidize coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) The term “health benefits coverage” means the package of services covered by a managed care organization pursuant to a contract or other arrangement.

S. 507. (a) The limitations established in the preceding subsection shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(b) Nothing in the preceding subsection shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure of funds available for salaries and expenses of any agency, program, or project, other than State agencies and programs, that is less than the amount appropriated for such purpose in any previous Federal appropriation Act, or published in an appropriation Act.

(c) Nothing in the preceding subsection shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care organization to offer abortion coverage or the ability of a State or locality to contract separately with such a provider for such coverage with State funds if—

(1) none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

(2) In the case of a contract or other arrangement, the term “health care entity” includes an institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

S. 508. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or

(2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero under 45 CFR 46.204(b) and section 498(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 298(b)).

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “human subject” includes any organism, not protected as a human subject under 45 CFR 46 as of the date of the enactment of this Act, that is derived by fertilization, parthenogenesis, cloning, or any other means from one or more human gametes or human diploid cells.

S. 509. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, as amended, established under section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act except for normal and recognized executive-congressional communications.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply when there is significant medical evidence of a therapeutic advantage to the use of such drug or other substance or that federally sponsored clinical trials are being conducted to determine therapeutic advantage.

S. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to promulgate or adopt any final standard under section 111 of the Social Security Act, or for providing for, or providing the assignment of, a unique health identifier for an individual (except in an individual’s capacity as an employer or a health care provider), until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

S. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with an entity if—

(1) such entity is otherwise a contractor with the United States and is subject to the requirement in 38 U.S.C. 242(d) regarding submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Labor concerning employment of certain veterans; and

(2) such entity has not submitted a report as required by that section for the most recent year for which such requirement was applicable to such entity.

S. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

S. 513. None of the funds made available by this Act to carry out the Library Services and Technology Act may be made available to any library covered by paragraph (1) of section 201(b) of such Act, as amended by the Children’s Internet Protection Act, unless such library has made the certifications required by paragraph (4) of such section.

S. 514. None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be used for a purpose not described in such Act, or any report required under any final standard under section 111 of the Social Security Act, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, or provided under previous appropria-tions Acts to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure of funds available to the agencies funded by this Act, or provided under previous appropria-tions Acts to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be construed as restricting the ability of any agency, program, or project, other than State agencies and programs, that is less than the amount appropriated for such purpose in any previous Federal appropriation Act, or published in an appropriation Act.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropri-a-tions Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be used for a purpose not described in such Act, or any report required under any final standard under section 111 of the Social Security Act, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, or provided under previous appropria-tions Acts to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure of funds available to the agencies funded by this Act, or provided under previous appropria-tions Acts to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be construed as restricting the ability of any agency, program, or project, other than State agencies and programs, that is less than the amount appropriated for such purpose in any previous Federal appropriation Act, or published in an appropriation Act.
(1) augments existing programs, projects (including construction projects), or activities;
(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing programs, projects, or activities; or
(3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel, or in the numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to disseminate information that is deliberately false or misleading.

SEC. 516. Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, each department and related agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the number and amount of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements exceeding $500,000 in amount and awarded by the Department on a non-competitive basis during each quarter of fiscal year 2014 that are different than those specified in this Act, the accompanying detailed table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act) accompanying this Act, or the fiscal year 2014 budget request.

SEC. 517. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall each prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the number and amount of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements exceeding $500,000 in value and awarded by the Department on a non-competitive basis during each quarter of fiscal year 2014, but not to include grants awarded on a non-competitive basis or determined to be inconsistent with the law. Such report shall include the name of the contractor or grantee, the amount of funding, the governmental purpose, including a description of the awarding agency, and the non-competitive basis. Such report shall be transmitted to the Committees within 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the report is submitted.

SEC. 518. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract in an amount greater than $5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has its own and the contractor or grantee, and the contractor or grantee has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or off in compromise that has been accepted by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

SEC. 519. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be expended or obligated by the Commissioner of Social Security for purposes of administering Social Security benefit payments under title II of the Social Security Act, to process any claim for credit for a quarter of coverage based on work performed under a non-competitive number that is not the claimant’s number and the performance of such work under such number has formed the basis for a conviction under the terms of subsection (a) of section 208(a)(6) or (7) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 520. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Commissioner of Social Security to provide for the payment of compensation to any employee of the Social Security Administration to the payee of the employee who was notified, within 10 days of the date on which an agreement entered into after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 521. If none of the funds made available for ports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source of balances of appropriations: Provided, That balances that are unobligated and uncommitted, and ob- ligated but unexpended, the quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Appropriations of the Senate a report on the status of balances of appropriations:

SEC. 522. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to carry out any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug.

SEC. 523. Of the funds made available for fiscal year 2014 under section 3403 of Public Law 111-148, $10,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 524. None of the funds made available after the end of each calendar quarter, beginning with the first quarter of fiscal year 2013, the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Appropriations of the Senate a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations:

SEC. 525. (a) In General.—The Health Education Assistance Loan ("HEAL") program under title VII, part A, subpart I of the Public Health Service Act, and the programs under such program, including servicing, collecting, and enforcing any loans that were made under such program that remain outstanding, shall be permanently terminated 3 years after the date of enactment of this act or the fiscal year 2014 budget request.

(b) Transfer of Functions, Assets, and Liabilities.—The functions, assets, and liabilities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services relating to such programs shall be transferred to the Secretary of Education.

(c) Intergovernmental Coordination of Transfers.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education shall carry out the transfer of the HEAL program described in subsection (a), including the functions, assets, and liabilities specified in subsection (b), in a manner that they determine is most appropriate.

(d) Authorization Under HEA of 1965.—In serving, collecting, and enforcing the loans described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Education shall have available any and all authorities available to such Secretary in servicing, collecting, or enforcing a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(e) Conforming Amendments.—Effective as of the date on which the transfer of the HEAL program under section 208(a)(6) of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(f) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Education.”.

SEC. 526. (a) Definitions.—In this section, “Performance Partnership Pilot” or “PPP” means a project that seeks to identify, through a demonstration, cost-effective strategies for providing services at the State, regional, or local level that:

(A) involve two or more Federal programs (administered by one or more Federal agencies) that:

(i) have related policy goals, and

(ii) at least one of which is administered in whole or in part by a State, local, or tribal government; and

(B) provide better results for regions, communities, or specific at-risk populations through making better use of the budgetary resources that are available for supporting programs.

(b) Use of Discretionary Funds in Fiscal Year 2014.—Federal agencies may use discretionary funds that are available in this Act to carry out up to 10 Performance Partnership Pilots. Such Pilots shall:

(1) be designed to improve outcomes for disconnected youth, and

(2) involve Federal programs targeted on disconnected youth, or designed to prevent youth from disconnecting from school or work, that provide education, training, employment, and other related social services.

(c) Performance Partnership Agreements.—Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds, as authorized in this Act, to enter into a Performance Partnership Agreement with the terms of a Performance Partnership Agreement that—

(1) is entered into between:

(A) the head of the Federal administering agency, on behalf of all of the participating Federal agencies (subject to the head of the lead Federal administering agency, and

(B) the appropriate representatives of all of the State, local, or tribal governments that are participating in the Agreement; and

(2) specifies, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) the length of the Agreement (which shall not extend beyond September 30, 2018).
(b) The Federal programs and federally funded services that are involved in the Pilot;
(C) the Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot (by the respective Federal account identifier, and the total amount from such account that is being used in the Pilot), and the period (or periods) of availability (by the Federal Government) of such funds;
(D) the non-Federal funds that are involved in the Pilot, by source (which may include private funds as well as governmental funds) and by amount;
(E) the State, local, or tribal programs that are involved in the Pilot;
(F) the populations to be served by the Pilot;
(G) the cost-effective Federal oversight procedures that will be used for the purpose of maintaining the necessary level of accountability for the use of the Federal discretionary funds;
(H) the cost-effective State, local, or tribal oversight procedures that will be used for the purpose of maintaining the necessary level of accountability for the use of the Federal discretionary funds;
(i) the outcome (or outcomes) that the Pilot is designed to achieve;
(J) the appropriate, reliable, and objective outcome-measurement methodology that the Federal Government and the participating State, local, or tribal governments will use, in carrying out the Pilot, to determine whether the Pilot is achieving, and has achieved, the specified outcomes that the Pilot is designed to achieve;
(K) the statutory, regulatory, or administrative requirements related to Federal mandates (which are barriers to achieving improved outcomes of the Pilot); and
(L) in cases where, during the course of the Pilot, it is determined that the Pilot is not achieving the specified outcomes that it is designed to achieve,
(i) the consequences that will result from such deficiencies with respect to the Federal discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot, and
(ii) the corrective actions that will be taken in order to increase the likelihood that the Pilot, upon completion, will have achieved such specified outcomes.
(d) AGENCY HEAD DETERMINATIONS.—A Federal agency head shall,—
(I) the consequences that will result from the waiver authority under subsection (d), such transferred funds shall be required by the Federal Government to provide the waiver authority for purposes of the Pilot—
(i) is consistent with both—
(a) the purpose and intended scope of the Federal program for which such discretionary funds were appropriated, and
(b) the other provisions of this section, including subsections (c) and (d), the head of the Federal agency to which the Federal discretionary funds were appropriated may waive (in whole or in part) the application, solely to such discretionary funds that are being used in the Pilot, of any statutory, regulatory, or administrative requirement that such agency head—
(I) is otherwise authorized to waive (in accordance with the terms and conditions of such other authority), and
(II) is not otherwise authorized to waive, provided that in such case the agency head shall—
(a) not waive any requirement related to nondiscrimination, wage and labor standards, or allocation of funds to State and substate levels;
(b) issue a written determination, prior to granting the waiver, with respect to such discretionary funds that the granting of such waiver for purposes of the Pilot—
(i) is consistent with both—
(a) the purpose and intended scope of the Federal Partnership Pilot, and is no broader in scope than is necessary to achieve such outcomes; and
(b) provide at least 60 days advance written notice to the Committees on Appropriations and other committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives and the Senate. S. 527. Each Federal agency, or in the case of an agency with multiple bureaus or in the case of an organization that is responsible for the direction or supervision of multiple bureaus (or operating division) funded under this Act that has research and development expenditures in excess of $50,000,000 per year shall develop a Federal public access policy that provides for—
(1) the submission to the agency, agency bureau, or designated entity acting on behalf of the agency, a machine-readable version of the author's final peer-reviewed manuscripts that have been accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals describing research supported, in whole or in part, from funding by the Federal Government;
(2) free online public access to such final peer-reviewed manuscripts or published versions not later than 12 months after the official date of publication; and
(3) compliance with all relevant copyright laws.
SEC. 528. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.
(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for the operation of Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.
This division may be cited as the “Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.”
DIVISION I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014
TITLE I
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
SECTION 101. EXPENSE ALLOWANCES
For expense allowances of the Vice President, $18,760; the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, $37,520; Majority Leader of the Senate, $39,920; Minority Leader of the Senate, $39,920; Majority Whip of the Senate, $9,980; Minority Whip of the Senate, $9,980; Chairmen of the Majority and Minority Conference Committees, $4,690 for each Chairman; and Chairmen of the Majority and Minority Policy Committees, $4,690 for each Chairman; in all, $174,840.
SECTION 102. REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS
For representation allowances of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, $14,070 for each such Leader; in all, $28,140.
SECTION 103. SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
For compensation of officers, employees, and others as authorized by law, including agency contributions, $375,950,812, which shall be paid from this appropriation without regard to the following restrictions:
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
For the Office of the Vice President, $2,393,238.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
For the Office of the President Pro Tempore, $15,466.
OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS
For Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders, $5,201,576.
OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS
For Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips, $3,321,324.
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
For salaries of the Committee on Appropriations, $14,942,000.
CONFERENCE COMMITTEES
For the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Chairman of each such committee, $1,639,000 for each such committee; in all, $3,278,000.
OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONGRESS
For Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, $805,402.
POLICY COMMITTEES
For salaries of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, $4,690 for each such committee; in all, $3,347,810.
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN
For the Office of the Chaplain, $410,886.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
For the Office of the Secretary, $24,524,000.
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER
For Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, $68,000,000.
OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY
For Offices of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority, $1,740,000.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED EXPENSES
For agency contributions for employee benefits, as authorized by law, and related expenses, $47,271,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE
For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, $3,192,000.

OFFICE OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL
For salaries and expenses of the Office of Senate Legal Counsel, $1,109,000.

For expense allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, $7,110; Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, $7,110; Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, $7,110; Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, $7,110; in all, $28,440.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE
INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS
For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, or conducted under paragraph 1 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, section 112 of the Supplemental Appropriations and Rescission Act, 1980 (Public Law 96-304), and Senate Resolution 281, 96th Congress, agreed to on March 11, 1980, $326,000,000, of which $29,650,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, and of which $720,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015 to enhance inquiries and investigations of intelligence matters.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL
For expenses of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, $493,822.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, $6,250,000 of which $4,350,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE
For expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, $128,210,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
For miscellaneous items, $19,400,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

SENATORS’ OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT
For Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account, $390,000,000 of which $19,021,241 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS
For expenses necessary for official mail costs of Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account, $1,718,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION WORKERS COMPENSATION PAYMENTS
SFC. 1. (a) IN GENERAL.—Available balances of expired appropriations which are subject to disbursement by the Secretary of the Senate shall be available to the Secretary of the Senate to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees’ Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to appropriations for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, and each succeeding fiscal year thereafter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECREASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
For payment to Beverly A. Young, widow of C.W. Bill Young, late a Representative from the State of Fla., $7,114,471, including $10,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, $2,180,048, including $10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, $4,565,817, including $5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, $1,459,639, including $5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, $1,505,426; Democratic Caucus, $1,487,258; Provided, That such amount shall remain available for salaries and expenses of the Clerk of the House; Office of the Majority Leader, Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, Office of the Minority Leader, Office of the Minority Whip, Office of the Majority Floor Leader, Republican Conference, Democratic Caucus, and Standing Committees, Special and Select, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES
For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, $22,278,891, including: Office of the Speaker, $6,645,417, including $25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, $2,180,048, including $10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, $4,565,817, including $5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, $1,459,639, including $5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, $1,505,426; Democratic Caucus, $1,487,258; Provided, That such amount shall remain available until January 3, 2014, except that $2,300,000 of such amount shall remain available for committee room upgrading.}

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES
STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT
For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, $23,271,004, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and the departments of the Treasury, State, and other applicable agencies as authorized by law, and for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: Provided, That such amount shall remain available for salaries and expenses until December 31, 2014, except that $2,300,000 of such amount shall remain available for committee room upgrading.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, $23,271,004, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and the departments of the Treasury, State, and other applicable agencies as authorized by law, and for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: Provided, That such amount shall remain available for salaries and expenses until December 31, 2014.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, $172,654,864, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including the positions of the Chaplain and the Historian, including not more than $25,000 of which not more than $20,000 is for the Family Room and not more than $2,000 is for the Office of the Members’ Clerk’s Office, for official expenses of the Office of Emergency Management, and including not more than $3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, $21,009,473; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Sergeant at Arms, Government contributions for employee benefits, $258,081,289, to remain available until March 31, 2015; Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, $16,217,008, of which $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended; transition activities for new activity staff, $1,631,487 to remain available until expended; Wounded Warrior Program $2,500,000, to remain available until expended; Office of Congressional Ethics, $1,000,000, for miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary reception and gratuities to the overseas employees of the House, $7,290,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
SFC. 101. (a) REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS’ REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES ACCOUNT TO BE USED FOR DEFFicit REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for ‘‘HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Salaries and Expenses—Members’ Representational Allowances’’ shall be available only for fiscal year 2014. Any amounts remaining after all other appropriations for fiscal year 2014 are made available under this Act for the Members’ Representational Allowances Account shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to implement this provision.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ‘‘Member of the House of Representatives’’ means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

SFC. 102. (a) Section 199(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996 (2 U.S.C. 566(a)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: ‘‘, and for reimbursing the Secretary of Labor for any amounts paid with respect to unemployment compensation payments for former employees of the House.’’.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2014 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SFC. 103. (a) Section 101(c)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993 (2 U.S.C. 567(c)(2)) is amended by inserting ‘‘Allowances and Expenses’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘Allowances and Expenses’’,
the heading for any joint committee under the heading ‘Joint Items’ (to the extent that amounts appropriated for the joint committee are disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives), and ‘Office of the Attending Physician’.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to fiscal year 2014 and each succeeding fiscal year.

JOINT ITEMS
For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee on Taxation, $10,004,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN
For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of $2,175 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(2) an allowance of $1,300 per month to the Medical Officer in charge of the emergency room.

For salaries of not more than 11 assistants on the basis heretofore approved for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician.

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of $2,175 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(2) an allowance of $1,300 per month to the Medical Officer in charge of the emergency room.

For salaries of not more than 11 assistants on the basis heretofore approved for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, $1,357,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE
SALARIES
For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, $279,000,000, of which overtime shall not exceed $22,802,195 unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, in connection with official representation and reception expenses, $59,459,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee: Provided, That, notwithstanding the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2014 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
Authorization to transfer amounts between Appropriations Acts
SEC. 1001. During fiscal year 2014 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Capitol Police may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the category for salaries and the category for general expenses, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

Funds available for workers compensation payments
SEC. 1002. (a) In General.—Available balances of expired United States Capitol Police Retirement and Disability Fund, the Capit­ ol Police to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees’ Compensation Fund re­ quired by section 811(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Conforming amendment.—Section 1018 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1907) is amended by striking subsection (b) and adding at the end the following new subsection:

(c) Effective date.—This section shall apply with respect to the semiannual periods of October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30 of fiscal year 2014.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, in addition to the amounts otherwise available to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, $15,700,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION
Acceptance of voluntary student services
SEC. 1201. (a) Section 311(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "(e)" and inserting "(e)(1)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) In this section, the term 'agency' includes the Congressional Budget Office, except that in the case of the Congressional Budget Office—

(A) any student who provides voluntary service in accordance with this section shall be considered an employee of the Congressional Budget Office for purposes of section 208 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (relating to the level of confidentiality of budget data); and

(B) the authority granted to the Office of Personnel Management under this section shall be exercised by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the general and administrative support of the operations under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; electrical substations of the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnish­ ings and office equipment; not more than $5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, $59,459,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee: Provided, That, notwithstanding the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2014 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
Including transfer of funds
SEC. 1103. (a) Authority to transfer amounts between Appropriations Acts
SEC. 1001. During fiscal year 2014 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Capitol Police may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the category for salaries and the category for general expenses, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) Funds available for workers compensation payments
SEC. 1002. (a) In General.—Available balances of expired United States Capitol Police Retirement and Disability Fund, the Capitol Police to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees’ Compensation Fund required by section 811(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 1018 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1907) is amended by striking subsection (b) and adding at the end the following new subsection:

(c) Effective Date.—This section shall apply with respect to the semiannual periods of October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30 of fiscal year 2014.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, in addition to the amounts otherwise available to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, $15,700,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION
Acceptance of voluntary student services
SEC. 1201. (a) Section 311(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "(e)" and inserting "(e)(1)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) In this section, the term 'agency' includes the Congressional Budget Office, except that in the case of the Congressional Budget Office—

(A) any student who provides voluntary service in accordance with this section shall be considered an employee of the Congressional Budget Office for purposes of section 208 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (relating to the level of confidentiality of budget data); and

(B) the authority granted to the Office of Personnel Management under this section shall be exercised by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the general and administrative support of the operations under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol including the Botanic Garden; electrical substations of the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; including furnishings and office equipment; not more than $5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, $59,459,000, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or his designee: Provided, That, notwithstanding the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2014 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
Including transfer of funds
SEC. 1103. (a) Authority to transfer amounts between Appropriations Acts
SEC. 1001. During fiscal year 2014 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Capitol Police may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the category for salaries and the category for general expenses, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) Funds available for workers compensation payments
SEC. 1002. (a) In General.—Available balances of expired United States Capitol Police Retirement and Disability Fund, the Capitol Police to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees’ Compensation Fund required by section 811(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 1018 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1907) is amended by striking subsection (b) and adding at the end the following new subsection:

(c) Effective Date.—This section shall apply with respect to the semiannual periods of October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30 of fiscal year 2014.
$90,276,946, of which $599,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

**CAPITOL BUILDING**

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, $61,575,000, of which $15,940,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018, and of which $15,940,000 shall remain available until expended solely for expenses related to rehabilitation of the U.S. Capitol Dome.

**CAPITOL GROUNDS**

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Library of Congress, $13,889,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

**SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS**

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Senate office buildings; and furniture and furnishings to be expended solely for expenses related to rehabilitation of the Senate Office Buildings, $9,100,000, of which $9,100,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

**HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS**

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, $73,622,000, of which $9,100,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

In addition, for a payment to the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund, $70,000,000, shall remain available until expended.

**CAPITOL POWER PLANT**

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including all necessary electrical energy), and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the Capitol; air conditioning, refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office; and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, $116,878,000, of which $32,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018; Provided, That not more than $9,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2014.

**LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS**

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, $55,381,000, of which $38,531,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

**CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND SECURITY**

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of buildings, grounds and necessary enhancements of the United States Capitol Police, wherever located, the Alternate Computer Facility, and AOC security operations, $19,348,000, of which $1,814,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

**BOTANIC GARDEN**

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden at Washington, D.C., the U.S. Botanic Garden, and the grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, $118,556,000, of which $2,082,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018; Provided, That of the amount available under this heading, the Architect of the Capitol may obligate and expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and the grounds, $53,391,000, of which $28,531,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018; Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, $72,990,000, of which $16,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2018:

- **SECURITY**
  - For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, $20,632,000.

  **ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

  **SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF DISBURSEMENTS**

  SEC. 1301. (a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the last day of each semiannual period, the Architect of the Capitol shall submit to Congress, with respect to that period, a detailed, itemized report of the disbursements for the operations of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

  (b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include:

  (1) the name and title of each person who receives a payment from the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;

  (2) the quantity and price of any item furnished to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;

  (3) a description of any service rendered to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, together with a statement of the time required for the service, and the name, title, and amount paid to each person who renders the service;

  (4) a statement of all amounts appropriated to, or received by, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and any unexpended or unencumbered balances of such amounts;

  (5) the information submitted to the Comptroller General under section 3523(b) of title 31, United States Code; and

  (6) such additional information as may be required by regulation of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration.

  (c) PRINTING.—Each report under this section shall be printed as a House document.

  (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to semiannual periods beginning on January 1 through June 30 and July 1 through December 31 of each year, beginning with the semiannual period in which this section is enacted.

**USE OF BUILDING**

SEC. 1302. (a) USE OF BUILDING.—In exercising its authority under the item “Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Buildings and Grounds, House Office Buildings” in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–76; 112 Stat. 419; U.S.C. 111(b)), the Librarian of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections during fiscal year 2014 and shall remain available until expended, under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 91; 31 Stat. 1183; 50 U.S.C. 338) and not more than $14,000,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2014 and shall remain available until expended for the development and maintenance of a database and activities related thereto: Provided, That the Librarian of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections during fiscal year 2014 and shall remain available until expended for the digital collections and educational curricula program.

**COPYRIGHT OFFICE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For all necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, $51,624,000, of which not more than $27,971,000, to remain available until expended, and any funds derived from collections under sections 705(d)(4) and 708(a) credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2014 under section 708(e), United States Code: Provided, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than $33,444,000: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than $12,000,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas Field Offices: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than $7,119,000 shall remain available until expended for the digital collections and educational curricula program.

**COLLECTION AND SALE OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS**

SEC. 1303. Section 1101(c) of Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2009 (division G of Public Law 111–8, 123 Stat. 82, U.S.C. 111(c) note) is amended by striking “each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2013” and inserting “fiscal year 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter”.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including payment and operation of the Library’s catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; representation and reception expenses for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision of chapter 8 of title...
17. United States Code, any amounts made available under this heading which are attributable to royalty fees and payments received by the Copyright Office pursuant to sections 701(e), 705(b), and 708(a) of title 17, United States Code, may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(e).

**CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, $155,350,000: Provided, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the Executive Office of the Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

**BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For salaries and expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), $49,750,000: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, $650,000 shall be available to contract to provide newspapers to blind and physically handicapped residents at no cost to the individual.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

**REIMBURSABLE AND REVOLVING FUND ACTIVITIES**

**SRC. 1401. (a) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2014, the obligatory authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed $135,579,000.**

(b) **ACTIVITIES.—**The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

**AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS BETWEEN CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATIONS**

**SRC. 1402. (a) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2014 and any succeeding fiscal year, the Librarian of Congress may transfer amounts appropriated for the fiscal year between the categories of appropriations provided under law for the Library of Congress for the fiscal year, upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For expenses of the Government Printing Office, $364,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be transferred to any appropriation from which costs incurred in the District of Columbia. For necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office, including not more than $12,500 to be expended to certify the Comptroller General of the United States.

**OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents, $378,273,000: Provided, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate: Provided further, That the revolving fund shall be available for the payment of costs incurred in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND**

For payment to the Government Printing Office for expenses of the Government Printing Office revolving fund, $8,004,000, to remain available until expended for expenses of the Government Printing Office to acquire and disseminate Congressional, Governmental, and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, $31,500,000: Provided, That any unobligated or unexpended balances in this account or accounts for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years may be transferred to the Government Printing Office revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

**USE OF ELECTRONIC FILING FOR PROCUREMENT PROTEST SYSTEM**

**SRC. 1501. Section 3555(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:**

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF SYSTEM.—The Comptroller General shall establish and operate an electronic filing and document dissemination system under which, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General—

(A) a person filing a protest under this subchapter may file the protest through electronic means; and

(B) all documents and information required with respect to any protest may be disseminated and made available to the parties to the protest through electronic means.

(2) IMPOSITION OF FEES.—The Comptroller General may require each person who files a protest under this subchapter to pay a fee to..."
support the establishment and operation of the electronic system under this subsection, without regard to whether or not the person uses the system with respect to the protest.

(2) The Comptroller General shall establish (and from time to time shall update) a schedule setting forth the amount of the fee to be paid under subparagraph (A).

(3) The provisions of subparagraph (A) are specifically established by such Act, the rate account among the accounts of the Government Accountability Office for the electronic system under this subsection, and shall deposit all amounts received as fees under paragraph (2) into the account.

(4) The provisions in the account maintained under this paragraph shall be available to the Comptroller General, without fiscal year limitation, solely to establish and operate the electronic system under this subsection.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER TRUST FUND

For a payment to the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund for financing activities of the Open World Leadership Center under section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), $6,000,000.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105), $300,000.

TITLE II

GENERALLY PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency services. No electrical wiring or mechanical plumbing as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2014 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position is specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto. Provided, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk of the House of Representatives and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LBFCMC

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFCMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of the costs shared by the LBFCMC, except that the total LBFCMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations the Congress may determine) may not exceed $2,000.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

SEC. 206. The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the District of Columbia, is authorized to use appropriate funds to improve the landscape features, excluding streets, in the irregular shaped grassy areas bounded by Washington Avenue, on the west; Second Street, S.W., on the north; Square 582 on the south, and the beginning of the I-395 tunnel on the southeast.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 207. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 208. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

DELIVERY OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEC. 209. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to deliver a printed copy of a measure or joint resolution, or resolution to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) unless the Member of Congress consults with the Committee on Rules and Administration for the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Rules and Administration for the Senate.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORD

SEC. 210. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to destroy, or to destroy a copy of, any record of the Congressional Record to the office of a Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress).

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 211. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Architect of the Capitol, or the Comptroller General, to make any payments from any Members’ Representational Allowance for the leasing of a vehicle, excluding mobile district offices, in an aggregate that exceeds $1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

LIMITATION ON PRINTED COPIES OF U.S. CODE TO HOUSE

SEC. 212. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to print a copy of the United States Code in the House of Representatives.

AUTHORIZED COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY ON UNION SQUARE

SEC. 213. (a) TREATMENT AS PART OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of chapter 51 of title 40, United States Code, the United States Capitol Grounds shall include Union Square.

(2) UNION SQUARE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘Union Square’ means the area for which jurisdiction and control was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol under section 1202 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74).

(b) CONTINUATION OF TYPES OF ACTIVITY PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any limitations on the use of the United States Capitol Grounds (including section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code), the Chief of the United States Capitol Police (hereafter referred to as the ‘Chief’)—

(A) may issue a permit authorizing a person to engage in commercial activity in Union Square if the activity is similar to the types of commercial activity permitted in Union Square prior to the transfer of jurisdiction and control of Union Square to the Architect of the Capitol under section 1202 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74); and

(B) under the terms and conditions of such a permit, may require a person to whom the permit is issued to pay a fee to cover any costs incurred by the Architect of the Capitol as a result of the issuance of the permit, if such costs are similar to those incurred by the Director of the National Park Service for commercial activity permitted in Union Square prior to such transfer of jurisdiction and control.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Chief shall carry out this section in accordance with such regulations as the Capitol Police Board may promulgate pursuant to the Board’s authority under section 14 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (2 U.S.C. 1989), except that the Board shall promulgate the regulations in consultation with the Committee on Rules and Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(c) CAPITOL TRUST ACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account for the Architect of the Capitol to be known as the ‘Capitol Trust Account’, consisting of all fees collected by the Chief under subsection (b)(2).

(2) TRANSFER.—Immediately upon receiving any fees collected under subsection (b)(2), the Chief shall transfer the fees to the Capitol Trust Account.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the Capitol Trust Account shall be available without fiscal year limitation for such maintenance, improvements, and projects with respect to Union Square as the Architect of the Capitol considers appropriate, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74).

DIVISION J—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Army as cur- rently authorized by law, none otherwise authorized by person in the Army Corps of Engineers and other personal services necessary for the
purposes of this appropriation, and for con-
struction and operation of facilities in sup-
port of the functions of the Commander in
Chief, $1,104,675,000, to remain available un-
til September 30, 2018: Provided, That of
this amount, not to exceed $64,575,000 shall
be available for study, planning, design, archi-
tect and engineer services, as authorized by
law, unless the Secretary of the Navy deter-
mines that additional obligations are nec-
essary for such purposes and notifies the
Committees on Appropriations of both
Houses of Congress of the determination and
the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE
CORPS
For acquisition, construction, installation, and
equipment of temporary or permanent public
works, military installations, facilities, and
real property for the Navy and Marine Corps as
currently authorized by law, includ-
ing personnel in the Naval Facilities Engi-
neering Command and other personal serv-
cices necessary for the purposes of this appro-
priation, $1,628,650,000, to remain available
until September 30, 2018: Provided, That of
this amount, not to exceed $80,638,000 shall
be available for study, planning, design, design,
architect and engineer services, as author-
zated by law, unless the Secretary of the Navy
determines that additional obligations are nec-
essary for such purposes and notifies the
Committees on Appropriations of both
Houses of Congress of the determination and
the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE
For acquisition, construction, installation, and
equipment of temporary or permanent public
works, military installations, facilities, and
real property for the Air Force as currently
authorized by law, $1,052,140,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018:
Provided, That of this amount, not to exceed
$11,314,000 shall be available for study, plan-
ning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Air Force determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For acquisition, construction, installation, and
equipment of temporary or permanent public
works, installations, facilities, and real prop-
erty for the activities and agencies of the
Department of Defense (other than the
military departments), as currently author-
zated by law, $3,445,423,000, to remain avail-
able until September 30, 2018: Provided, That
such amounts of this appropriation as may be
determined by the Secretary of Defense may be
transferred to such appropriations of the
Department of Defense (other than the
military construction appropriation) as may be
available for military construction or family
housing as the Secretary may designate, to be
merged with and to be available for the same
purposes, and for persons, as authorized by law,
for study, planning, design, and archi-
tect and engineer services, as authorized by
law, unless the Secretary of Defense de-
termines that additional obligations are nec-
essary for such purposes and notifies the
Committees on Appropriations of both
Houses of Congress of the determination and
the reasons therefor:

SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM
For construction, acquisition, expansion, reh-
abilitation, and conversion of facilities for the
training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of
title 10, United States Code, and Military
Construction Authorization Acts, $45,659,000, to
remain available until September 30, 2018:
Provided, That of the amount appropriated, not
to exceed $2,540,000 shall be available for study,
planning, design, and architect and engineer
services, as authorized by law, unless the Sec-
dretary of the Navy determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMED FORCES
For construction, acquisition, expansion, re-
habilitation, and conversion of facilities for the
training and administration of the Navy and
Marine Corps Reserve as authorized by chapter
1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Mil-
itary Construction Authorization Acts, $29,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018:
Provided, That of the amount appropriated, not
to exceed $2,540,000 shall be available for study,
planning, design, and architect and engineer
services, as authorized by law, unless the Sec-
dretary of the Navy determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM
For the United States share of the cost of the
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Se-
curity Investment Program for acqui-
sion and construction of military facilities and
installations (including international military headquarters) and for related ex-
penses of the collection of the North
Atlantic Treaty Area as authorized by sec-
section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, and
Military Construction Authorization Acts, $12,500,000, to remain available until
expended.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMED
For expenses of family housing for the
Army, $27,408,000, to remain available until
September 30, 2018.
For expenses of family housing for the Army for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $312,871,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, and alteration, as authorized by law, $379,444,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $388,598,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $78,360,890, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $389,598,000.

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $76,360,890, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

For expenses of family housing for the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for operation and maintenance, leasing, and minor construction, as authorized by law, $55,845,000.

For the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund, $1,780,000, to remain available until expended, for family housing improvement, replacement, repair and alteration, as authorized by section 2883 of title 10, United States Code, providing alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing and supporting facilities.

For expenses of construction, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, as currently authorized, of up to $300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, which shall be only for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program.


For expenses of the funds made available in this title shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for construction, where cost estimates exceed $25,000, to be performed within the United States, except Alaska, without the specific approval of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor. Con. 102. Funds made available in this title for construction shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Con. 103. Funds made available in this title for construction may be used for expenses of family housing for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Account, established by section 2711 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239), $451,357,000, to remain available until expended.

For military construction or family housing projects that are being completed with funds otherwise expired or lapsed for obligation, expired or lapsed funds may be used to pay the costs of any supervision, inspection, overhead, engineering and design on those projects and on subsequent claims, if any.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds made available to a military department or defense agency for the construction of a project may be obligated for a military construction project or contract, or for any portion of such a project or contract, at any time before the end of the fourth fiscal year for which funds for such project were made available, if the funds obligated for such project: (1) are obligated from funds available for military construction projects; and (2) do not exceed the amount appropriated for such project, plus any amount by which the cost of such project is increased pursuant to law.

SEC. 118. In addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, proceeds deposited to the Department of Defense Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund, established by section 207(a)(1) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note) pursuant to section 207(a)(2)(C) of such Act, may be transferred to the account established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), to be merged with, and to be available for the same purposes and the same time period as that account.

SEC. 119. Subject to 14 days prior notification, this section may be implemented in an electronic medium pursuant to sections 480 and 2303 of title 10, United States Code, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to: (1) the Department of Defense Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund for construction in “Family Housing” accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts transferred directly to the Fund; or (2) the Department of Defense Medical Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction in “Military Construction” accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts transferred directly to the Fund.
available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund: Provided, That appropriations made available to the Funds shall be available for the purposes and at the costs, as authorized under section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans or loan guarantees issued by the Department of Defense pursuant to section 257 of title 10, United States Code, pertaining to alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing, military unprompted housing, and supporting facilities.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 120. In addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, funds may be transferred among the accounts established by sections 2906(a)(1) and 2906(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2887 note), to the fund established by section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) for pay for expenses associated with the Homeowners Assistance Program incurred under 42 U.S.C. 3374(a)(1)(A). Any amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as the fund to which transferred.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title for obligations incurred for the repair and maintenance of family housing shall be the exclusive source of funds for repair and maintenance of all family housing units, including general or flag officer units, required pursuant to section 107 and chapters 11, 13, 18, 51, 67, and 72 of title 10, United States Code, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, except that an after-the-fact notification shall be submitted if the limitation is exceeded solely due to costs associated with environmental remediation that could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of the budget submission: Provided further, That the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is to report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress all operation and maintenance expenditures for each individual general or flag officer quarter in a fiscal year.

SEC. 122. Amounts contained in the Ford Island Improvement Account established by subsections (a) and (c) of section 2514 of title 42, United States Code, are appropriated and shall be available until expended for the purposes specified in subsection (1)(b) of such section or until transferred pursuant to subsection (1)(c) of such section.

SEC. 123. None of the funds made available in this title, or in any Act making appropriations for military construction which are available for obligation, may be obligated or expended to carry out a military construction, land acquisition, or family housing project unless such project has been approved by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to procedures and responsibilities for Army stationing actions.

SEC. 124. During the 5-year period after appropriations available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing operation and maintenance are expended, the Secretary, upon a determination that such appropriations will not be necessary for the liquidation of obligations or for making adjustments to such appropriations incurred during the period of availability of such appropriations, unobligated balances of such appropriations may be transferred into the appropriation “Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Construction, Defense”, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 125. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Army to relocate a unit in the Army that—

(1) performs a testing mission or function that is not performed by any other unit in the Army and is specifically stipulated in title 10, United States Code; and

(2) is located at a military installation at which the total number of civilian employees of the Department of the Army and Army contractor personnel employed exceed 10 percent of the total number of members of the military components of the United States Armed Forces assigned to the installation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Army certifies to the congressional defense committees that in proposing the relocation of the unit of the Army, the Secretary complied with Army Regulation 5-10 relating to the policy, procedures, and responsibilities for Army stationing actions.

SEC. 126. Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available from any prior appropriation or from the fund established in section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) for the Family Housing Operation and Maintenance Fund are merged into the Arlington National Cemetery Fund and shall be available in the Arlington National Cemetery Fund for the expenses incurred in maintaining the Arlington National Cemetery.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 127. None of the funds made available in this title may be obligated or expended for planning and design and construction of projects at Arlington National Cemetery.

SEC. 128. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to the Arlington National Cemetery Fund or the National Cemetery Improvement Fund.

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding section 116, the Secretary of Army may obligate any available military construction funds for such additional funds that the Secretary determines are necessary to complete the Explosive Research and Development Facility, Nanolitany Area.

SEC. 130. Of the unobligated balances available for “Military Construction, Army”, from prior appropriations Acts (other than that designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), $200,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 131. Of the unobligated balances available for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), $12,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 132. Of the unobligated balances available for “Military Construction, Air Force”, from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), $39,700,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 133. Of the unobligated balances available for “Military Construction, Defense Wide”, from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), $14,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 134. Of the unobligated balances available for “Military Construction, Air National Guard”, from prior appropriations Acts (other than appropriations designated by law as being for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism or as an emergency requirement), $99,919,000 are hereby rescinded.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation benefits to or on behalf of veterans and a pilot program for the payment of compensation benefits to or on behalf of veterans with disabilities authorized by section 107 and chapters 11, 13, 18, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code;

H381
pension benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by chapters 15, 51, 53, and 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code; and burial benefits, the Reinstated Entitlement Program for the Burial of Veterans and Other Federal Employees’ Retirement Account, adjusted-service credits and certificates, payment of premiums due on commercial life insurance policies guaranteed by the provisions of section 901 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 541 et seq.) and for other benefits as authorized by sections 107, 1312, 1977, and 2106, of title 38, United States Code, and chapters 31, 53, 55, and 56 of title 38, United States Code, $71,476,104,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $17,049,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be reimbursed to “General Operating Expenses, Vetera
cns Benefits Administration” as authorized by section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, $77,567,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the implementation of the program described in section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, shall become available on October 1, 2014, and shall remain available until September 30, 2015. 

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by sub-chapter V of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, $1,109,000.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL SERVICES

For necessary expenses for furnishing, as authorized by law, inpatient and outpatient care and the transportation of veterans of the Department of Veterans Affairs and veterans described in section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, including care and treatment in facilities not operated by the Department, and including medical supplies and equipment, bioengineering services, food services, and salaries and expenses of

H382 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE January 15, 2014

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by sub-chapters I through III of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, $13,135,898,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2014, within the resources available, not to exceed $500,000 in gross obligations for direct loans are authorized for specially adapted housing loans. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $158,490,000.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $5,000, as authorized by chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code, $77,567,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $2,500,000.
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for information technology systems and telecommunications support, including developmental information systems and operational information systems; for pay and associated costs; and for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and associated contract costs and acquisitions, including contractual costs associated with operations authorized by section 3190 of title 5, United States Code, $3,703,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That $1,026,400,000 shall be for pay and associated costs, of which not to exceed $30,792,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That of the $2,515,000,000 which may be appropriated for operations and maintenance, of which not to exceed $151,316,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That $490,291,000 shall be for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement, and shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That amounts made available for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a certification of the amounts, in parts or in full, to be obligated and expended for each development project: Provided further, That amounts made available for salaries and expenses, operations and maintenance, and information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among the three subaccounts after the Secretary of Veterans Affairs requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued: Provided further, That funds under this heading may be used by the Interagency Program Office through the Department of Veterans Affairs using standard data and terminology model: Provided further, That the funds provided for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among projects or to newly defined projects: Provided further, That no project may be increased or decreased by more than $1,000,000,000 without submitting a request to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress to make the transfer and an approval is issued, or absent a respective 30 days advanced notice: Provided further, That funds under this heading may be used by the Interagency Program Office through the Department of Veterans Affairs using standard data and terminology model: Provided further, That the funds provided for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among projects or to newly defined projects: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement, shall be for the projects, and in the amounts specified under this heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, to include information technology, in carrying out the provisions of title 38, United States Code (U.S.C.) App., $121,411,000, of which $10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That the Office of Inspector General, and the Department of Defense’s Office of Inspector General, shall examine the process and procedures currently in place in the transmission of service records to the Department of Defense to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

For constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities, including parking projects, under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, that amounts made available under this heading be for: (1) repairs to any of the nonmedical facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department which are necessary because of loss or damage caused by any natural disaster, catastrophe, or any extraordinary measures necessary to prevent or to minimize further loss by such causes.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES

For grants to States to acquire or construct State nursing home and domiciliary facilities and to remodel, modify, or alter existing hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary facilities, for furnishing care to veterans as authorized by sections 8131 through 8137 of title 38, United States Code, $65,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. Any appropriation for fiscal year 2014 for constructing, altering, extending, or improving veterans cemeteries as authorized by section 2406 of title 38, United States Code, $6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

INCIDENTAL PERMANENT EMBRACEMENT:

For the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including planning and assessments of needs which may lead to capital investments, architectural and engineering services, construction of medical services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, not otherwise provided for, which amount of a project is equal to or less than the amount set forth in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, $714,870,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, along with unobligated balances of previous “Construction, Minor Projects” appropriations which are hereby made available for any project where the estimated cost is equal to or less than the amount set forth in such section: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be for: (1) repairs to any of the nonmedical facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department which are necessary because of loss or damage caused by any natural disaster, catastrophe, or any extraordinary measures necessary to prevent or to minimize further loss by such causes.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VETERANS CEMETERIES

For grants to assist States and tribal organizations in establishing, expanding, or improving veterans cemeteries as authorized by section 8131 through 8137 of title 38, United States Code, $85,000,000, to remain available until expended.

INCIDENTAL PERMANENT EMBRACEMENT:

SEC. 202. Any appropriation for fiscal year 2014 for constructing, altering, extending, or improving any of the facilities, including parking projects, under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including planning and assessments of needs which may lead to capital investments, architectural and engineering services, construction of medical services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, not otherwise provided for, which amount of a project is equal to or less than the amount set forth in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, $714,870,000, to remain available until expended.

INCIDENTAL PERMANENT EMBRACEMENT:

SEC. 203. Any appropriation for fiscal year 2014 for constructing, altering, extending, or improving any of the facilities, including parking projects, under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including planning and assessments of needs which may lead to capital investments, architectural and engineering services, construction of medical services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, not otherwise provided for, which amount of a project is equal to or less than the amount set forth in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, $714,870,000, to remain available until expended.
place only after the Secretary requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued: Provided, That no funds of the Department of Veterans Affairs may be transferred to or from the “Information Technology Systems” account for the cost of administration of the insurance program during fiscal year 2014, in this Act or any other Act, under section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to “Medical Services”, to remain available until expended for the purposes of this account. That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may enter into agreements with Indian tribes and tribal organizations which are party to the Alaska Native Health Compact and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1990, and other agreements with Indian tribes and tribal organizations serving rural Alaska which have entered into contracts with the Indian Health Service under the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act, to provide healthcare, including behavioral health and dental care. The Secretary shall require participating veterans services facilities to meet the appropriate rules and regulations, as established by the Secretary. The term “rural Alaska” shall mean those lands sited within the external boundaries of the Alaska Native regions specified in sections 7(a)(1)–(4) and (7)–(12) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1671, et seq.), unless reimbursement of the cost of such hospital care or medical services is required to be recorded by law against the corresponding prior year accounts within the last quarter of fiscal year 2013.

Sec. 207. Appropriations available in this title shall be available to pay prior year obligations of corresponding prior year appropriations accounts resulting from sections 3528(a), 3524, and 3712(a) of title 31, United States Code, except that if such obligations are from trust fund accounts they shall be payable only from “Compensation and Pen- sions”.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 208. Notwithstanding any other provi- sion of law, during fiscal year 2014, the Secre- tary of Veterans Affairs shall, from the Life Insurance Fund under section 1920 of title 38, United States Code, the Veterans’ Special Life Insurance Fund under section 1923 of title 38, United States Code, and the United States Government Life Insurance Fund under section 1955 of title 38, United States Code, reimburse the “General Operating Expenses, Veterans Bene- fits Administration”, “General Operating Expenses, Information Technology Systems” accounts for the cost of administration of the insurance programs financed through those accounts: Provided, That such reimbursements may be made only from the surplus earnings accumulated in such an insurance program during fiscal year 2014 that are available for dividends in that program. Provided further, That the Secretary shall have the cost of administrative services provided in a prior fiscal year may be recovered for care or services provided in a prior fiscal year for which the person has disclosed to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in such form as the Secretary may require, current, accurate third-party reimbursement information for purposes of section 1729 of such title: Provided, That the Secretary may recover, in the same manner as any other debt due the United States, the reasonable charges for care or services from any person who does not make such disclosure as required: Provided further, That any amounts so recovered for care or services provided in a prior fiscal year may be obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which amounts are received.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 210. Funds available in this title or funds for salaries and other administrative expenses may be reimbursed to the Office of Resolution Management of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication of title 38, United States Code, for all services provided at rates which will recover actual costs but not to exceed $25,000,000 for the Office of Resolution Management and $3,300,000 for the Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication: Provided, That payments may be made in advance for services to be furnished based on estimated costs: Provided further, That amounts received shall be credited to the “General Administration” and “Information Technology Systems” accounts for use by the office that provided the service.

Sec. 211. No appropriations in this title shall be available to enter into any new lease of real property if the estimated annual rent or the annual cost is more than $1,000,000, unless the Secretary submits a report which the Com- mittees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress approves and forwards to the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued. That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued. Provided, That none of the funds made available in this title may be transferred to or from the “Construction, Major Projects” and “Construction, Minor Projects” accounts, to remain available until expended for the pur- poses of these accounts.

Sec. 213. Notwithstanding any other provi- sion of law, proceeds or revenues derived from enhanced-use leasing activities (including disposal) may be deposited into the “Construction, Major Projects” and “Construction, Minor Projects” and may be used for construction (including site acquisition and disposition), alterations, and improvements of any medical facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Such sums as realized are in addition to the amount provided for in “Construction, Major Projects” and “Construction, Minor Projects”.

Sec. 214. Amounts made available under “Medical Services” are available—

(1) for furnishing recreational facilities, supplies, and equipment;

(2) for funeral expenses, burial expenses, and other expenses incidental to funerals and burials for beneficiaries receiving care in the Department.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Sec. 215. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to “Medical Serv- ices”, to remain available until expended for the purposes of that account. The Secretary shall reimburse an account for expenses incurred by that account during a prior fiscal year for providing enhanced-use lease services, may be obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which amounts are received.
waive this requirement after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 223. Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2014 for “Medical Services”, “Medical Support and Compliance”, “Medical Facilities”, “Construction, Minor Projects”, and “Infectious Disease System of Systems” to $254,257,000, plus reimbursements, may be transferred to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Services and Support Account for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-6; 122 Stat. 450; Provided), That additional funds may be transferred from accounts designated in this section to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 224. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, for healthcare provided at facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-6; 122 Stat. 450) shall also be available: (1) for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Services and Support Account established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 3571) and (2) for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-6; 122 Stat. 450).

SEC. 225. Of the amounts available in this title designated as “Medical Support and Compliance”, and “Medical Facilities”, a minimum of $15,000,000 shall be transferred to the DOT-VA Health Care Shared Savings Fund, as authorized by section 811(d) of title 38, United States Code, to remain available until expended, for purposes authorized by section 2109 of title 36, United States Code.

SEC. 226. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this section and designated as “Medical Support and Compliance”, and “Medical Facilities”, a minimum of $15,000,000 shall be transferred to the construction of Medical Support and Compliance projects designated as Federal Medical Centers under the heading “Department of Veterans Affairs—Medical Support and Compliance”.

(b) Of the amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, an additional amount is appropriated to the following accounts in the amounts specified:

(1) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Services”, $1,400,000,000.

(2) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Support and Compliance”, $150,000,000.

(3) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Facilities”, $250,000,000.

(4) In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, an additional amount is appropriated to the following accounts in the amounts specified to remain available until September 30, 2015:

(1) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Services”, $1,400,000,000.

(2) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Support and Compliance”, $150,000,000.

(3) “Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical Facilities”, $250,000,000.

SEC. 227. The Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of all bid savings in major construction projects in excess of $5,000,000, or 5 percent of the programmed amount of the project, whichever is less: Provided, That such notice shall occur within 15 days of identifying the bid savings and shall describe the anticipated use of such savings.

SEC. 228. The scope of work for a project included in “Medical Facilities Projects” may not be increased above the scope specified for that project in the original justification data provided to the Congress as part of the request for appropriations.

SEC. 229. The Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall provide on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress notification of any single national outreach and awareness marketing campaign in which obligations exceed $25,000,000.

SEC. 230. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a quarterly report following information from each Veterans Benefits Administration Regional Office: (1) the average time to complete a disability compensation appeal for which there is no response to the request for a response within 125 days; (3) error rates; (4) the number of claims personnel; (5) any corrective action taken within the quarter to address poor performance; (6) training programs undertaken; and (7) the number and results of Quality Review Team audits: Provided, That each quarterly report shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the respective quarter.

SEC. 231. The Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a reprogramming request if at any point during fiscal year 2014, the funding allocated for a medical care initiative identified in the fiscal year 2014 expenditure plan is adjusted by more than $25,000,000 from the allocation shown in the corresponding congressional budget justification. Such a reprogramming request may go forward only if the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress approve the request or if a period of 14 days has elapsed.

SEC. 232. Of the funds provided to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2014 for “Medical Services” and “Medical Support and Compliance”; a maximum of $1,198,000 may be obligated from the “Medical Services” account and a maximum of $69,804,000 may be obligated from the “Medical Support and Compliance” account for the Veterans Health Administration health record interoperability projects: Provided, That funds in addition to these amounts may be obligated for the Veterans Health Administration health record interoperability projects upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 233. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of all organizational changes which result in the transfer of 25 or more full-time equivalents from one organizational unit of the Department of Veterans Affairs to another.

SEC. 234. Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Veterans Affairs from prior year discretionary appropriations (other than appropriations designated by law as being for an emergency requirement) $182,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

RELATIONS AMONG AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SEC. 301. Funds appropriated in this Act under the heading “American Battle—Civil, Cemetery Expenses, Army” may be provided to Arlington County, Virginia, for construction and renovation of the American Battle Monuments Commission Administration Building.

SEC. 302. (a) On and after October 1, 2014, funds provided to the American Battle Monuments Commission in this Act for expenses in connection with the construction and renovation of the American Battle Monuments Commission Administration Building may be transferred to the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of maintaining the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 303. Funds appropriated in this Act for necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchases and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its territories, and purchase of garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one-for-one replacement basis only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $7,500 for official reception and representation expenses; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries, when required by law of such countries, $63,200,000, to remain available until expended.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS ACCOUNT

SEC. 304. For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the American Battle Monuments Commission, such sums as may be necessary to remain available until expended, for purposes authorized by section 2109 of title 36, United States Code.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS

SEC. 305. (a) Funds appropriated in this Act for necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia are hereby rescinded.

(b) Funds appropriated in this Act for necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, not to exceed $5,000,000, are hereby rescinded.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

SEC. 306. (a) Funds provided to the Department of Defense for necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the operation of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims as authorized by section 7251 through 7258 of title 38, United States Code, $5,408,000: Provided, That $2,500,000 shall be available for the purpose of providing financial assistance as described, and in accordance with the process and reporting procedures set forth, under this heading in Public Law 112-229.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL, CEMETERY EXPENSES, ARMY

SEC. 307. Funds appropriated in this Act for necessary expenses for maintenance, operation, and improvement of Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers and Airmen’s Home National Cemetery, including the purchase or lease of passenger motor vehicles for replacement on a one-for-one basis only, and not to exceed $7,500,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $65,800,000, of which not to exceed $7,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

SEC. 308. In addition, such funds may be necessary for parking maintenance, repairs and replacement, to be derived from the “Lease of Department of Defense Real Property for Defense Agencies” account.

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME TRUST FUND

SEC. 309. For the Armed Forces Retirement Home to operate and maintain the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulfport, Mississippi, to be paid from funds available in the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund, $3,200,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and renovation of the physical plants at the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulfport, Mississippi.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 310. Funds appropriated in this Act, including the heading “American Battle Monuments Commission—Civil, Cemetery Expenses, Army”, may be provided to Arlington County, Virginia, for
the relocation of the federally owned water main at Arlington National Cemetery, mak-
ing additional land available for ground bur-
tals.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Sec. 401. No part of any appropriation con-
tained in this Act shall remain available for ob-
ligation beyond the current fiscal year un-
less expressly so provided herein.

Sec. 402. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any program, project, or activity, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are made available that the program, project, or activity is not in compliance with any Federal law relating to risk assessment, the protection of private property rights, or unilateral mandates.

Sec. 403. No part of any funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for national and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, book, publication, record, visual presentation, film, or photograph designed to support or defeat legislation pend-
ing before Congress, except in presentation to Congress itself.

Sec. 404. All departments and agencies funded under this Act are encouraged, within the limits of the existing statutory authori-
ties and funding, to expand their use of "E-
Commerce" technologies and procedures in the conduct of their business practices and public service activities.

Sec. 405. Unless otherwise provided otherwise, all re-
ports and notifications required by this Act shall be submitted to the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropria-
tions of the House of Representa-
tives and the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Re-
lated Agencies of the Committee on Appropria-
tions of the Senate.

Sec. 406. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any depart-
ment, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this or any other appropriations Act.

Sec. 407. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for a project or pro-
gram named for an individual serving as a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commis-
sioner of the United States House of Represen-
tatives.

Sec. 408. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public Web site of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a re-
port if—

(1) the public posting of the report com-
promises national security; or

(2) the report contains confidential or pro-
prietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such re-
port shall so do only after such report has been made available to the requesting Com-
mittee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

Sec. 409. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) This division (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agen-
cy or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

Sec. 410. None of the funds made available in this Act may be distributed to the Asso-
ciation of Community Organizations for Re-
form Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries or suc-
cessors.

Sec. 411. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by an agency of the executive branch to pay for first-class travel by an employee in an instance in which the conven-

Sec. 412. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Defense Department in this Act may be used to construct, renovate, or expand any overseas air bases, airports, any island territories, or possessions to house any indi-
vidual detained at United States Naval Sta-
tion, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, for the pur-
poses of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Depart-
ment of Defense.

(b) The provision in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this sub-
section is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Sta-
tion, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Sec. 413. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to execute a con-
tract for goods or services, including con-
struction services, where the contractor has not complied with Executive Order No. 12989.

Sec. 414. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a con-
tract, memorandum of understanding, or co-
operative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corpo-
ratio that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Sec. 415. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a con-
tract, memorandum of understanding, or co-
operative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corpo-
ratio that has any unpaid Federal tax liabil-
ty that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has consid-
ered suspension or debarment of the corpo-
ratio and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Sec. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Af-
fairs to lease or purchase new light duty ve-
hicles for any executive fleet, or for an agen-
cy's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

Sec. 417. None of the funds made available by this paragraph for any department or agency in military construction and veterans affairs, and Re-
lated Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014".

DIVISION K—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not other-
wise provided for, $710,000,000, of which not less than $710,000,000 may remain available until Sep-
tember 30, 2015, and of which up to $1,867,251,000 may remain available until ex-
pended for Worldwide Security Protection:

Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be allocated in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) as follows:

(1) HUMAN RESOURCES.—For necessary ex-

penses for training, human resources man-
agement, and salaries, including employ-
ment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Informa-
tion and Educational Exchange Act of 1946, as amended, of which not less than $131,713,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy American salaries, and up to $255,666,000 is for Worldwide Security Protec-

(2) OVERSEAS PROGRAMS.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the De-
partment of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, $1,760,255,000, of which not less than $389,589,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy international informa-

(3) DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT.—For necessary expenses for the functional bu-
reaus of the Department of State, including representa-
tion to certain international orga-

(4) SECURITY PROGRAMS.—For necessary ex-

penses for security activities, $1,715,600,000, of which up to $1,611,385,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

AND PAYMENTS COLLECTED.—In addi-
tion to amounts otherwise made available under this heading:

(A) not to exceed $1,806,600 shall be derived from fees collected from foreign and inter-

(B) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed $5,000,000, to re-

(C) not to exceed $15,000, which shall be de-

(6) TRANSFER, REPROGRAMMING, AND OTHER MATTERS.—

(7) notwithstanding any provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between paragraphs (1) through (4) under
this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $10,000,000 may be transferred with funds made available by this Act under the heading “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(E) None of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1108(g), for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in this heading.

(D) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to $34,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be transferred to, and remain available for, the Diplomatic Security Construction Program Account, as authorized, to remain available until expended.

Provided further, That any such transfers shall be subject to the same terms and conditions.

Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial report required under this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act, the Secretary of State, renovating, in addition to funds appropriated in this paragraph, directing, and planning for buildings that are in the national interest of the United States.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292–303), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and providing security for mission buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds made available by the Harry Truman Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program Account as authorized, $765,351,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed $35,000,000 may be used for security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, $1,614,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the OMB shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and to the appropriate committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the overall and anticipated proceeds of sales for all projects in fiscal year 2014.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, $9,242,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to, and used for, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Repatriation Loans Program Account” subject to the same terms and conditions.

REPARTITION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $1,537,000, as authorized: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be subject to the same terms and conditions.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-465), $31,221,000.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, $158,900,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, $2,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For representation expenses as authorized, $7,200,000.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interests of the United States and the President has submitted to the Congress such a recommendation; Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations any credits available to the United States arising under treaties, or specific appropriations any credits available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico or Great Britain, and the States and Canada or Great Britain, and the United States arising under treaties, or specific appropriations any credits available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico or Great Britain, and the States and Canada or Great Britain, and the United States arising under treaties, or specific appropriations any credits available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico or Great Britain, and the

SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, $44,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION
For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, $33,438,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS
For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, authorized by law, $35,980,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3524.

RELATEDE AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS
For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), as authorized by law, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio and television broadcasting to the Middle East, $72,008,000: Provided, That up to $41,734,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmission programs, of which not less than $25,500,000 shall be available to expand unrestricted access to programs funded under this heading and other information technologies, the development and use ofcircumvention and secure communication technologies: Provided further, That the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $55,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which $10,000 may be used for representation expenses within the United States; $30,000 may be used for representation expenses outside the United States; and $90,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Provided further, That the authority provided by section 506(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228; 22 U.S.C. 6206 note) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2014: Provided further, That the BBG shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the Board that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, have a platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in subsection (b) of section 303 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) or the entity’s journalistic code of ethics: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to BBG to broadcast hours previously justified to Congress, including changes to transmission platforms (shortwave, medium wave, satellite, Internet, etc.), for all BBG broadcast language services shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to $2,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to $500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to $1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the Voice of America Broadcasting and the United States International Broadcasting Fund, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
For the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, and purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, including to Cuba, as authorized, $8,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS
The Asia Foundation
For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by law (2 U.S.C. 4402), $17,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by law (2 U.S.C. 4402), $17,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE
For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act, $30,984,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, which shall not be used for construction activities.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE
For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act, $30,984,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND
For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Department of State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2978), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2014, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2014, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A–110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A–122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), including payments on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, as amended, $69,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER
To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1968, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, $16,700,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY
For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, $350,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $100,000,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and $55,000,000 shall be for democracy, human rights, and rule of law programs.

OTHER COMMISSIONS
COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA’S HERITAGE ABROAD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America’s Heritage Abroad, $690,000, as authorized by section 1303 of Public Law 99–83.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94–330, $2,579,000,
including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People’s Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7002), $3,500,000, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION


For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $1,059,229,000, of which not more than $3,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001, $3,500,000, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading as if included in this Act.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Funds Appropriated to the President

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $1,466,800,000, including not more than $2,000,000 for representation and entertainment expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That none of such funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to carry out any obligations under the Compact with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). Provided further, That not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit a strategy to eliminate redundant services and operations at diplomatic facilities abroad, including information technology systems, communications systems, and motor pool: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available only for purposes described in this Act and shall not be obligated or expended for purposes not consistent with such heading as if included in this Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $1,059,229,000, of which not more than $3,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, and which shall be appropriated directly to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID): Provided, That this amount shall be made available for training and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, containment, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to individuals affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; and (6) family planning/reproductive health: Provided further, That such funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to the GAVI Alliance: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this paragraph may be used to purchase vaccines which do not appear on the list of priority vaccines published biennially by the WHO: Provided further, That any funds made available under this paragraph may be used for maternal, newborn, and child health programs: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning, to terminate a pregnancy, for the performance of induced abortions.
for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–25), as amended, for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight Tuberculosis, Malaria (Global Fund), and shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: Provided further, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national interests of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to $15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for such purposes: Provided further, That the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISIS FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to support programs and activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen challenges and complex crises, not to exceed $400,000,000: Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available on such terms and conditions as the President determines necessary for the purposes of preventing or responding to such challenges and crises, except that no funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to respond to natural disasters: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7001, 7006, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding other provisions of law, except sections 635(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to support transition to democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and $60,000,000 shall be made available for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1966, the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Peace Corps Act of 1962; and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no amounts in the previous proviso may be made available from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1980, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.
That any decision to open, close, significantly reduce, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or country program shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, except that prior consultation and regular notification procedures may be waived when there is a substantial risk to volunteers, Peace Corps personnel, or other governmental and international organizations.

That notwithstanding section 606(b)(1) of the MCA, the funds appropriated under this heading, up to $1,005,610,000 may be available for assistance for the fiscal year.

That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading, up to $5,000,000 shall be made available, on a cost-matching basis from sources other than the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country.

That the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation may, after such time as such waiver authority is terminated, in accordance with the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

For necessary expenses to carry out title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533), $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

That publication in the Federal Register of a notice of availability of a copy of a Compact on the Millennium Challenge Corporation Web site shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 610(b)(2) of the MCA for such Compact: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, and related programs shall be available for a threshold program in a country that is not currently a candidate country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.
That for the clearance of unexpended ordnance, the Secretary of State should prioritize those areas where such ordnance was caused by the United States: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be available notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation and weapons of mass destruction, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That such funds may be used for such country or countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: Provided further, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including related activities and in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities.

**Peacekeeping Operations**

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $235,600,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of the Arms Export Control Act of 1961, $235,600,000: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated the President to carry out the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act, $5,389,280,000: Provided, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State should, upon consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than $36,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and funds are available for assistance for Jordan and other beneficiaries: Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance as for Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as are made available by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapon systems, of which not less than $815,300,000 shall be available for the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services, including research and development: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated the President to carry out the provisions of section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2014 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only in the fiscal year 2014.

**Funds Appropriated to the President**

**International Organizations and Programs**

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 21(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the Arms Export Control Act, and of section 21(e)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of State in fiscal year 2014 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only in the fiscal year 2014.

**Multilateral Assistance**

**Funds Appropriated to the President**

**International Organizations and Programs**

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 21(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of State in fiscal year 2014 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only in the fiscal year 2014.

**International Financial Institutions**

**Global Environment Facility**

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, $13,750,000, to remain available until expended.

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, $13,750,000, to remain available until expended.

**Limitation on callable capital subscriptions**

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock, $2,929,990,899.

**Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund**

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Clean Technology Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $343,630,000, to remain available until expended.

**Contribution to the Strategic Climate Fund**

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Strategic Climate Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $49,900,000, to remain available until expended.
GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
For payment to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program by the Secretary of the Treasury, $133,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
For payment to the Inter-American Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, $102,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
The United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $1,096,794,833.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND
For payment to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $6,298,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of increase in capital stock, $106,586,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $2,558,048,769.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of increase in capital stock, $106,586,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of increase in capital stock, $32,418,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $2,558,048,769.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of increase in capital stock, $32,418,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $507,860,808.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VI
EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK of the UNITED STATES INSPECTOR GENERAL

PROGRAM ACCOUNT
The Export-Import Bank (the Bank) of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 101 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from such fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That amounts collected in fiscal year 2014 in excess of obligations, up to $10,000,000, shall become available until September 30, 2017.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION NONRECURRINT ACCOUNT
The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 110 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official recipient guarantee insurance) to members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed not to exceed $30,000 for official recipient guarantee insurance; $300,000 for official recipient guarantee insurance; and, That the sum of $2,500,000, to remain available until expended, to purchase, and make available, nonrecurring accounts to the Export-Import Bank for the purpose of carrying out the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, may be used to purchase, and make available, nonrecurring accounts to the Export-Import Bank for the purpose of carrying out the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from such fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That amounts collected in fiscal year 2014 in excess of obligations, up to $10,000,000, shall become available until September 30, 2017.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION NONRECURRINT ACCOUNT
The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 110 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official recipient guarantee insurance) to members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed $30,000 for official recipient guarantee insurance; $300,000 for official recipient guarantee insurance; and, That the sum of $2,500,000, to remain available until expended, to purchase, and make available, nonrecurring accounts to the Export-Import Bank for the purpose of carrying out the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from such fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That amounts collected in fiscal year 2014 in excess of obligations, up to $10,000,000, shall become available until September 30, 2017.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT
For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, $27,371,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to be borrowed by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Nonrecurring Account: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and in accordance with law as may be necessary: Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from such fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That amounts collected in fiscal year 2014 in excess of obligations, up to $10,000,000, shall become available until September 30, 2017.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, $27,371,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to be borrowed by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Nonrecurring Account: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and in accordance with law as may be necessary: Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from such fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That amounts collected in fiscal year 2014 in excess of obligations, up to $10,000,000, shall become available until September 30, 2017.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 1 of the Trade and Development Assistance Act of 1961, $55,073,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this heading be not more than $5,000,000 available for representation and entertainment expenses.
UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligat-
ed balances by account, except where oth-

erwise provided under existing law, or under

executing Executive Order issued pursuant to

existing law.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appro-

priation under title I of this Act for any con-
sulting services to design, construct, or pro-

cure a building, facility, or system, or any pro-


corporation, or any other account, fund, or ac-

count, shall be subject to the regular notification

procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) Of funds provided under title I of this Act, except as provided in sub-

section (b), a project to construct a diplo-

matic facility of the United States may not in-
clude office space or other accommoda-
tions for an employee of a Federal agency or de-
partment if the Secretary of State deter-

mines that such department or agency has not

provided to the Department of State the full
amount of funding required by sub-

section (e) of section 604 of the Secure Em-
bassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4864), as ame-
dened by section 629 of the Depart-

ments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the


terrestrial and temporary diplomatic facilities

and temporary diplomatic enclaves: Provided,

that such funds shall not be used to

provide for the construction of a diplo-

matic facility in a non-diplomatic build-

ing; (2) any relocation of the chancery will not

result in the displacement of a permanent diplo-

matic mission in the United States or that of a

diplomatic mission in a foreign country;

(3) the drinking water system for the diplo-

matic mission will be maintained at the level of
drinkable water service currently enjoyed by
persons of the host country.

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a depart-

ment or agency funded under title I of this

Act resulting from personnel actions taken
in response to funding reductions included
in this Act shall be absorbed within the total
budgetary resources available under title I to
such department or agency: Provided,

That the authority to transfer funds between
appropriations accounts as may be necessary
to carry out this section is provided in addi-
tion to authorities included elsewhere in this
Act: Provided further, That use of funds to
(excluding office space or other accommoda-
tions for an employee of a Federal agency or
department if the Secretary of State deter-
dmines that such department or agency has not
provided to the Department of State the full
amount of funding required by sub-
section (e) of section 604 of the Secure Em-
bassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4864), as ame-
dened by section 629 of the Depart-
ments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the


terrestrial and temporary diplomatic facilities

and temporary diplomatic enclaves: Provided,

that such funds shall not be used to

provide for the construction of a diplo-

matic facility in a non-diplomatic build-

ing; (2) any relocation of the chancery will not

result in the displacement of a permanent diplo-

matic mission in the United States or that of a

diplomatic mission in a foreign country;

(3) the drinking water system for the diplo-

matic mission will be maintained at the level of
drinkable water service currently enjoyed by
persons of the host country.

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a depart-

ment or agency funded under title I of this

Act resulting from personnel actions taken
in response to funding reductions included
in this Act shall be absorbed within the total
budgetary resources available under title I to
such department or agency: Provided,

That the authority to transfer funds between
appropriations accounts as may be necessary
to carry out this section is provided in addi-
tion to authorities included elsewhere in this
Act: Provided further, That use of funds to

activities for which the funds in such receiving
account may be used, but no such appropriation,
except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by operation of this Act, or any other Act, or by any reappropriation made under this Act, or by any reappropriation for the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: Provided, That such funds appropriated for the purposes of chapter 4, part 4, and title IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and funds provided to the heading "Development Credit Authority" shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which such funds were appropriated, if such funds are initially allocated or obligated for obligations incurred by the United States during a period in excess of 1 calendar year.

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided for in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year.

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be subject to taxation for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for assistance under that agreement; provided that the Secretary of State shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations at the beginning of each fiscal year, detailing by account and source year, the use of this authority during the previous fiscal year.

(b) REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—Funds withheld from obligation for any country or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or (c) FOREIGN POLICY EXEMPTION.—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the tax imposed on or collected with respect to any foreign tax during the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: Provided, That such funds provided under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act of 1961 which are not available to provide assistance for a foreign country by the United States pursuant to a program for which no funds are authorized under this Act, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.
that—

activities, programs, or projects through a funded under title I of this Act, shall be
United States derived by the collection of from any accounts in the Treasury of the department funded under titles I and II of previous appropriations Acts to the agency or provided under pre-

appropriated under titles I and II of this Act, or provided under pre-

section shall apply to all obligations of funds Appropriations, the requirements of this sub-

bureaus, centers, or offices;

ity;

reflows or other offsetting collections, or by the collection of fees or of currency
cal year 2014, or provided from any accounts

shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by any Act.

(b) None of the funds provided under titles I and II of this Act, or in prior appro-

ments Acts to the agencies and de-

ments funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the agencies and departments funded by this Act, may be used for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(c) Collings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appro-

or otherwise made available by any sub-

section so directs: Provided, That specifically des-

ignated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

(7) reorganizes programs or activities; or

(5) closes or opens a mission or post;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as ap-

proved by Congress; or

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as ap-

proved by Congress; or

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as ap-

proved by Congress; or

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as ap-

proved by Congress; or

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
countries in the amounts contained in the respective tables included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) For the purposes of implementing this section and only with respect to the tables included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations when proposing the amounts referenced in paragraph (1) to a government if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided further, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity for which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act, or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which is grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity for which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions, as defined in section 702(g) of this Act, to use the voice and vote of the United States to ensure any assistance or any other financial assistance, using funds appropriated or made available under this Act, for the production or extraction of a commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.
(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements containing provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee on Appropriations and accompanying House Joint Resolution 68 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(2) Applicability of other provisions of law.—Such funds may be obligated and expended in accordance with the provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee on Appropriations and accompanying House Joint Resolution 68 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) Notification.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or non-project sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of those committees, in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be appropriated by this Act to carry out the requirements of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Act shall be used for such purpose in each applicable country; and

(a) into an agreement with that government—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(b) enter into an agreement with that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as the case may be, for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of such country and the United States Government.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The USAID Administrator shall report on schedule to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended in accordance with the provisions of law which are consistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee on Appropriations and accompanying House Joint Resolution 68 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or non-project sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of those committees, in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a description of the economic reforms that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the requirements of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That before using the authority of this subsection in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations that the regular notification procedures of those committees including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibition against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2014, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-380) Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCLUSION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

LOCAL COMPETITION

SEC. 7028. (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXCEPTIONS TO COMPETITION FOR LOCAL ENTITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) may only be made available for limited competitions through local entities if—

(1) prior to the determination to limit competition to local entities, USAID has—

(A) assessed the level of local capacity to effectively implement the program, and account for programs included in such competition; and

(B) documented the written results of the assessment in the project cycle;

(2) prior to making an award after limiting competition to local entities—

(A) each successful local entity has been determined to be responsible in accordance with USAID guidelines; and

(B) effective monitoring and evaluation systems are in place for assessing the award if the funding is used for its intended purposes; and

(3) no level of acceptable fraud is assumed.

(b) In addition to the requirements of paragraphs (a), the USAID Administrator shall report, on a semi-annual basis, to the appropriate congressional committees on all awards subject to limited or no competition or for International financial institutions: Provided, That the requirements of this subsection shall only apply to awards in excess of $10.000,000 to local entities in excess of $2,000,000.

(c) Section 7077 of division I of Public Law 112-2 was to continue in effect during fiscal year 2014. That subsection (b) of such section is amended by—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “other” and in subsection (b)(3)(A) by striking “or” after the semicolon among a period at the end of such section.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act shall be made as payment to any international financial institution unless the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such institution has a policy and practice of requiring independent, outside evaluations of all international financial institution loan or grant and significant analytical, non-lending activity, and the impact of such loan, grant, or activity on achieving the institution’s goals, including reducing poverty and promoting equitable economic growth, consistent with effective safeguards.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(1) not make any payment to any international financial institution to the United States government; or

(2) make such payment to any international financial institution if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such payment(s) is consistent with effective safeguards.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(1) not make any payment to any international financial institution if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such payment(s) is not consistent with effective safeguards.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(1) not make any payment to any international financial institution if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such payment(s) is not consistent with effective safeguards.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(1) not make any payment to any international financial institution if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such payment(s) is not consistent with effective safeguards.
of each international financial institution to seek to ensure that each such institution responds to the findings and recommendations of its accountability mechanism by providing redress to individuals and communities that suffer violations of human rights, including forced displacement, resulting from the procurement, strategy or policies of such institution.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States Executive Directors of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and every 30 days thereafter until September 30, 2014, on the steps being taken by such institutions to support the implementation of the Harris Government Reparations Plan for Damages Suffered by the Communities Affected by the Construction of the Chixoy Hydroelectric Dam in Guatemala.

(g) For the purposes of this Act “international financial institutions” shall mean the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund.

SEC. 7030. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor for natural resource extraction (to include mining, forestry, and the government of the recipient country have agreed, in writing, on clear and achievable objectives for the use of such assistance, which should be made available on a cost-reimbursement basis; and

(e) The recipient government is taking steps to protect the rights of civil society, including freedom of association and assembly.

(2) In addition to the requirements in subsection (a), no funds may be made available for assistance without prior consultation with, and notification of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall contain an explanation of how the proposed activity meets the requirements of paragraph (1): Provided further, That the requirements of this paragraph shall only apply to direct government-to-government assistance in excess of $10,000,000 and all funds available for cash transfer, budget support, and cash payments to individuals.

(3) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(4) The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concur with the congressional budget justification materials, amounts planned for assistance described in subsection (a) by country, proposed funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance.

(5) Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act and 6 months thereafter until September 30, 2014, the USAID Administrator or the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report that:

(A) details all assistance described in subsection (a) provided during the previous 6-month period by country, funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance; and

(B) the type of procurement instrument or mechanism utilized and whether the assistance was provided on a reimbursable basis.

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution.

(ii) to the Committees on Appropriations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; or

(d) The Government of the United States and any other government of a country that has agreed, in writing, on clear and achievable objectives for the use of such assistance, which should be made available on a cost-reimbursement basis; and

(v) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to publicly disclose on an annual basis its national budget, to include income and expenditures;

(B) the recipient government is in compliance with the principles set forth in section 7030 of this Act; and

(C) the recipient government is not headed or controlled by an organization designated as a foreign terror organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

(3) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, make a determination of “significant progress” or “no significant progress” in meeting the transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual “Fiscal Transparency Report” to be posted on the Department of State’s Web site: Provided, That the Secretary shall identify the significant progress made by each such government to publicly disclose national budget documents, contracts, and data which are additional to such information disclosed in previous fiscal years, and include specific recommendations of short- and long-term steps such government should take to improve fiscal transparency:

Provided further, That the annual report shall include a detailed description of how funds appropriated by this Act are being used to improve fiscal transparency, and identify benchmarks for measuring progress.

(4) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under this Act for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report that:

(A) details each assistance described in subsection (a) provided during the previous 6-month period by country, funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance; and

(B) the type of procurement instrument or mechanism utilized and whether the assistance was provided on a reimbursable basis.

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution.

(i) to the Committees on Appropriations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; or

(v) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to publicly disclose on an annual basis its national budget, to include income and expenditures;

(B) the recipient government is in compliance with the principles set forth in section 7030 of this Act; and

(C) the recipient government is not headed or controlled by an organization designated as a foreign terror organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

(d) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEB SITE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and III shall be available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the Department of State’s foreign assistance Web site: Provided, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request, to the Department of State.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $2,849,555,000 should be made available for democracy programs, as defined in the USAID Appropriations. (b) Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(c)(1) For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term “democracy programs” means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religious freedom, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, nongovernmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states, and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(2) For purposes of funds appropriated under title III of this Act, the term “democracy programs” shall also include programs to retain scholars and fellowships, scholarships, and exchanges in the Middle East and North Africa region for academic professionals and university students from countries not that are subject to the Counterterrorism Notification Procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy, human rights, and governance activities in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of the assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to the prior approval by the government of any foreign country: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall regularly update and make available to DRL a list of political prisoners, and such data-base shall be regularly updated and made publicly available on the Internet, as appropriate.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7033. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral programs funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge—

(1) previously justified, including the projected future year costs, in a congressional budget justification;

(2) included in an Act making appropriations for International Development Programs; and

(3) notified in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, including the projected future year costs; or

(4) the subject of prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and such consultation was conducted at least 7 days in advance of the pledge.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated in titles III and VI of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking and assist victims of such trafficking, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITIES.—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 608(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary should consider the following as necessary to support programs to disband, demobilize, and reintegrate into civilian society former members of foreign terrorist organizations: (1) previous evidence of their role in terrorist activities; (2) the current or former use of such organization or organization (for which the term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act); (3) evidence that such a program is likely to lead to the sending state that immunity of individual diplomats or family members be waived to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union 1994, as provided by the European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 6501–6508).

(c) PARTNER VETTING.—Funds appropriated in this Act for any program or project under appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be used by the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, to support the continued implementation of the Partner Vetting System (PVS) program: Provided, That the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 30 days after completion of the pilot program, on the estimated timeline and criteria for evaluating the PVS for expansion: Provided further, That such report shall include the requirements under this subsection in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): Provided further, That such report may be delivered in classified form, if necessary.

(d) INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS.—The Secretary of State may withhold funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for the central governments of any country that is not taking appropriate steps to comply with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions, done at The Hague on October 25, 1980: Provided, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of withholding funds under this subsection.

SEC. 7035. (a) REPORTS REPEALED.—Section 585 in the matter under section 101(c) of Division A of Public Law 104–208, Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997, and subsection (g)(3) of section 7081 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Division F of Public Law 111–117) is hereby repealed.

(b) TRANSFERS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading “Giving Refuge to Foreign Officials” unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” for fiscal year 2014, exchange funds designated for the Contingency Operations_Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7036. (a) OF EMPLOYEES OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall implement section 203(a)(2) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457): Provided, That in determining whether to suspend the issuance of A–3 or G–5 visas under such section, the Secretary should consider the following as “credible evidence”: (1) a final court judgment (including a default judgment) issued against the current or former official or the commission or organization (for which the term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).
permit criminal prosecution: Provided further, That the Secretary should assist in obtaining payment of final court judgments awarded to A-3 and G-5 visa holders, including expediting state funds to provide compensation directly to victims: Provided further, That the Secretary shall include in the Annual Report an annual report a concise summary of each trafficking case involving an A-3 or G-5 visa holder which meets one or more of the items in the first section. Place of origin shall mean the place of origin. (i) MODIFICATION OF AMENDMENT.—Section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Limitation on Assistance to Security Forces) is amended by inserting in lieu thereof “an individual is designated to receive United States training, equipment, or other types of assistance the individual’s unit is vetted as well as the individual.” (j) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.— (1) Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2014” for “September 30, 2010”. (2) The authority provided by section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 485a) for effect in facilities in Afghanistan through September 30, 2014, except that the notification and reporting requirements contained in such section shall include certification by the appropriate congressional committees. (3) The authority contained in section 111(d) of Public Law 111–32 shall remain in effect through September 30, 2014. (4) Section 622(g) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064(g)) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2014” for “October 1, 2010” in paragraph (2). (5) The authority provided by the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 273a(a)) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2014” for “October 1, 2013” in paragraph (2). (6) Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2014” for “October 1, 2010” in paragraph (b). (7) (A) Subject to the limitation described in subparagraph (b), the authority provided by section 1133 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 110–161; 120 Stat. 1904) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2014. (B) The authority described in subparagraph (A) may not be used to pay an eligible member of the Foreign Service (as defined in section 1113(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009) a locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that exceeds two-thirds of the amount of the locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that would be payable to such personnel under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, if such member’s official duty station were in the District of Columbia. (B) The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) is amended— (1) in subsection (b) by— (i) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and 2013” and inserting “2013, 2014”; and (ii) in subsection (e), by striking “2013” each place it appears and inserting “2014”; and (B) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”; and (C) in section 1505(b)(1) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 485a), by striking everything after “when” and insert “an individual is designated to receive United States training, equipment, or other types of assistance the individual’s unit is vetted as well as the individual.” (m) REPEAL.—Section 606 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74; 125 Stat. 887) is hereby repealed. (n) OTHER AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for foreign security forces that use excessive force to repress peaceful expression, association, or assembly in countries undergoing developments involving a national security decision involving an A–3 or G–5 visa holder which meets one or more of the items in the first section. Place of origin shall mean the place of origin. (1) DEFINITIONS.— (A) “Appropriations”—The term “appropriations” shall mean funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired. (B) “Arab League boycott of Israel” shall mean— the Arab League boycott of Israel, and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to peace in the region and to United States investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa; the Arab League boycott, which was regrettably reinstated in 1997, should be immediately disbanded; the Arab League boycott should continue to vigorously oppose the Arab League boycott of Israel and find concrete steps to demonstrate that opposition by, for example, taking into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the boycott when determining to approve loans to said countries; and the President should report to Congress annually on specific steps being taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to bring about the termination of the Arab League boycott of Israel, including those to encourage allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply. (2) “Palestinian state” shall mean— new Palestinian state— (A) that the governing entity of a new Palestinian state— (i) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and (ii) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and (B) that the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, with mutual recognition, security arrangements, and (A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;
(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of a Palestinian Authority as provided in subsection (a); (C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force; (D) the freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and (E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) Determination of misconduct.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judicial system, for the protection of human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) Waiver.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(d) Exception.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the government of any West Bank or Gaza Governorate, to implement the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (‘‘Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority’’).

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7037. None of the funds appropriated under titles II through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, or any successor Palaestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: Provided further. That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles shall be subject to the Secretary of State, the Secretary, or the President certifying and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on the benchmarks established pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) Prohibition.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the Palestinian Authority may be made available for the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism.

(d) Audits.—(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(e) Cesitification.—(1) The President may exercise the authority provided in subsection (a), if the President determines that the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority.

(f) Prohibition on Hamas and the Palestinian Liberation Organization.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas, over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(g) Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the certification required by subsection (d).
Provided. That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the aforementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance to Egypt or for assistance to the Government of Egypt unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(2) Economic Support Fund.—(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” and subject to paragraph (6) of this subsection, up to $250,000,000 may be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which not less than $35,000,000 shall be available for higher education programs including not less than $10,000,000 for scholarships at not-for-profit institutions for Egyptians with high financial need: Provided, That such funds may also be made available for democracy programs.

(B) notwithstanding any provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, including paragraph (6) of this subsection, funds made available under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for democracy programs shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds may not be made available for cash transfer assistance or budget support unless the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Egypt is taking steps to stabilize the economy and implement economic reforms.

(C) The Secretary of State may reduce the amount made available for the Government of Egypt under the heading “Economic Support Fund” by an amount the Secretary determines is equivalent to that expended by nongovernmental organizations for legal and court fees, associated with democracy programs in Egypt, and for development activities in the Sinai.

(3) Foreign Military Financing Program.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and subject to paragraph (6) of this subsection, up to $757,800,000 may be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which not less than $35,000,000 shall be available for programs for assistance for Egypt that may be made available for programs for assistance for Iraq that may be made available only to professionalize the LAF to secure Lebanon’s borders, including for security requirements along the border with Iraq.

(e) Iraq.—(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance to Lebanon may be made available only to professionalize the LAF and to strengthen border security and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the LAF to secure Lebanon’s borders, interdicting arms shipments, preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups, in support of the Government of Lebanon under the land-use agreement has been entered into by the Government of Lebanon under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 701, and shall be submitted not later than September 1, 2014: Provided, That any notification submitted pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act shall be submitted not later than September 1, 2014: Provided further, That none of the funds made available pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 7015 of this Act shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance to Lebanon under the Foreign Military Financing Program for assistance for Lebanon may be made available only to professionalize the LAF until the Secretary of State submits a detailed spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure that equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, to the Committees on Appropriations, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be submitted not later than September 1, 2014: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to section 219 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 7015 of this Act shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance to Lebanon under the Foreign Military Financing Program for assistance for Lebanon may be made available only to professionalize the LAF until the Secretary of State submits a detailed spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure that equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, to the Committees on Appropriations, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be submitted not later than September 1, 2014: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to section 219 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 7015 of this Act shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment. 

(f) Libya.—(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance to Libya may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Libya unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with United States Government efforts to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for the attack on
United States personnel and facilities in Benghazî, Libya in September 2012: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to funding made available for the purpose of protecting United States Government personnel or facilities.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for Libya, until the President provides to the Committees on Appropriations the certifications required under section 238 of the AID Act, that the Secretary has determined that the Government of Libya has taken steps to—

(A) establish a transparent, accountable, and inclusive government; and

(B) respect and protect the civil liberties, human rights, and fundamental freedoms of its people, including freedom of association, religion, speech, and of the press; and

(3) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be transferred to, and programs to which such funds are transferred shall not be made available to, a foreign country unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations, and the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, that the Government of the country in question—

(A) has not retaliated against or threatened to retaliate against United States Government personnel or facilities in the event of their being engaged in counterterrorism operations, for the purposes of this Act, in that country; and

(B) is not engaged in, and has not provided assistance to, or supported, any terrorist organization or activity.

§ 332. Assistance for the Palestinian Authority

(a) In General.—The President may make available, out of funds provided for the military assistance program, funds to pay a portion of the salaries of the Palestinian Authority and its ministerial and other agencies, not to exceed $300,000,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(b) Certification.—The President may make available the funds described in subsection (a) only if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that—

(1) the President has determined and certified in writing to the Committees on Appropriations, and to the Congress, that funds made available under this section are subject to the conditions described in section 660(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; and

(2) the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, that the Government of the country in question—

(A) is not providing support or assistance to groups seeking to commit or support the commission of terrorist acts; and

(B) has not taken steps to prevent the Government of the country in question from providing support or assistance to groups seeking to commit or support the commission of terrorist acts.

§ 333. Assistance to States—

(1) Assistance for Israel.—The President may make available, out of funds provided for the military assistance program, funds for—

(A) training of forces of the Israel Defense Forces; and

(B) equipment and supplies for the Israel Defense Forces.

(2) Assistance to Egypt—

(A) Egypt.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be transferred to, and programs to which such funds are transferred shall not be made available to, Egypt unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committees on Appropriations, and the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, that the Government of Egypt has taken steps to—

(i) adhere to the rule of law;

(ii) protect judicial independence; freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion; the right of political opposition parties, civil society organizations, and journalists to operate without harassment or interference; and due process of law; and

(iii) the right of all individuals to access human rights and humanitarian organizations to the Somali region of Ethiopia; and

§ 334. Assistance for the Somali Region in Ethiopia

(a) In General.—The President may make available, out of funds provided for the military assistance program, funds for—

(A) training of forces of the Somali National Army; and

(B) equipment and supplies for the Somali National Army.

§ 335. Assistance to the Palestinian Authority—

(A) Assistance for the Palestinian Authority.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be transferred to, and programs to which such funds are transferred shall not be made available to, the Palestinian Authority, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committees on Appropriations, and the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, that the Government of the country in question—

(1) has not retaliated against or threatened to retaliate against United States Government personnel or facilities in the event of their being engaged in counterterrorism operations, for the purposes of this Act, in that country; and

(2) is not engaged in, and has not provided assistance to, or supported, any terrorist organization or activity.

§ 339. Assistance for Yemen—

(a) In General.—The President may make available, out of funds provided for the military assistance program, funds for—

(A) training of forces of the Yemeni armed forces; and

(B) equipment and supplies for the Yemeni armed forces.
(B) submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the types and amounts of United States training and equipment provided to the Ethiopian military forces within one year of the enactment of this Act. The report shall design that such assistance is not provided to military or police personnel or units that have violated human rights, and steps taken by the Government of Ethiopia to investigate and prosecute members of the Ethiopian military and police who have been credibly alleged to have violated such rights.

(2) The restriction in paragraph (1) shall not apply to IMET assistance, assistance to Ethiopian military efforts in support of international peacekeeping operations, countering terrorism, border security, and for assistance to the Ethiopian Defense Command and Staff College.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” that are available for assistance in the lower Omo and Gambella regions of Ethiopia shall—

(A) not be used to support activities that directly or indirectly involve forced evictions;

(B) support initiatives of local communities to improve their livelihoods; and

(C) be subject to prior consultation with affected populations.

(4) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to oppose financing for any activities that directly or indirectly involve forced evictions in Ethiopia.

(e) EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—

(1) Funds appropriated under the heading “International Military Education and Training” (IMET) in this Act that are made available for assistance for Angola, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: Provided, That the limitation included in this paragraph that support training in maritime security, and

(2) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “International Military Education and Training” in this Act may be made available for assistance for Equatorial Guinea or the Central African Republic.

(f) SOUTH SUDAN.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be subject to prior consultation with the Government of South Sudan, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States, and modifying concession loans, guarantees, and credit agreements.

(g) PROGRAMS IN AFRICA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Complex Crises Fund”, and “Economic Support Fund”, not less than $7,000,000 shall be available for a program to address health and development challenges in Africa and promote increased economic opportunities with the United States.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” (INCLE), not less than $8,000,000 shall be made available for a pilot program to address security challenges in Africa.

(h) Funds made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be programmed in a manner that leverages a United States Government-wide approach to addressing shared challenges and mutually beneficial opportunities, and shall be the responsibility of United States Chiefs of Mission in countries in Africa. The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the United States in areas of trade, investment, development, health, and security.

(i) SOMALIA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for Somalia should be used to promote dialogue and reintegration between the central government and Somali regions, and should be provided in an impartial manner that is based on need and institutional capacity.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for lethal assistance for Somali security forces.

(j) SOUTH SUDAN.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of South Sudan, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in South Africa, including projected trajectories for levels and types of United States assistance.

(k) SOUTH SUDAN.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Sudan.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Sudan, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the Government of Sudan, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States, and modifying concession loans, guarantees, and credit agreements.

(l) The limitations of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to—

(A) humanitarian assistance;

(B) assistance for the Darfur region, Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State, other marginalized areas and populations in Sudan, and Abyei; and

(C) assistance to support implementation of outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), mutual arrangements related to post-referendum issues associated with the CPA, or any other international arrangements recognized viable peace agreement in Sudan.

(m) SOUTH SUDAN.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for South Sudan, including to promote stability and reconciliation, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, support an independent judiciary, parliament, and security institutions and the rule of law, and enhance the capacity of the National Auditor Chamber to carry out its responsibilities, and shall submit a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, and following consultation with the Government of South Sudan, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing steps that will be taken by the Government of South Sudan, which are additional to those taken in the previous fiscal year, to improve resource management and ensure transparency and accountability of funds.

(n) CONFLICT MINERALS, WILDLIFE, AND OTHER CONTRABAND.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” in this Act may be made available for assistance for Rwanda unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Rwanda is taking steps to cease political, military and/or financial support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including M23, that have violated human rights or are involved in the illegal exportation of minerals, wildlife, or other contraband out of the DRC.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall not apply to assistance to improve border controls to prevent the illegal exportation of minerals, wildlife, and other contraband out of the DRC by such groups; humanitarian relief efforts, or to support the training and deployment of members of the Rwandan military in international peacekeeping operations, or to conduct operations against the Lord’s Resistance Army.

(o) WAR CRIMES IN AFRICA.—

(1) The Congress reaffirms its support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to bring to justice individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in a timely manner.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country in which individuals indicted by the ICTR and the SCSL are credibly alleged to be living, if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with the ICTR and the SCSL, including the apprehension, surrender, or prosecution of indictees in a timely manner: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to assistance provided under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or to project assistance under title I of this Act: Provided further, That the United States shall use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council to fully support efforts by the ICTR and the SCSL to bring to justice individuals indicted by such tribunals in a timely manner.

(3) The prohibition in paragraph (2) may be waived on a country-by-country basis if the President determines that doing so is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided, That prior to exercising such waiver authority, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, in classified form if necessary, on—

(A) the steps being taken to obtain the cooperation of the government in apprehending and surrendering the indicted in question to the court of jurisdiction, including a timeline for bringing the indicted before such court; and

(B) investigating and punishing members of security forces who have violated human rights.

(4) The Secretary of State shall seek to obtain regular audits of the financial accounts of the Government of South Sudan in conducting such audits, and provide the Secretaries of the Departments of State and the Treasury with a report not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act of the Department of State’s ability to carry out its responsibilities, and shall submit a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, and following consultation with the Government of South Sudan, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing steps that will be taken by the Government of South Sudan, which are additional to those taken in the previous fiscal year, to improve resource management and ensure transparency and accountability of funds.

(5) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director...
of each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loans or grants to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs, to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State determines and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is implementing transparent fiscal policies, including public disclosure of revenues from the extraction of natural resources.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) ASIA REBALANCING.—

(1) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an integrated, multi-year planning and budget strategy for implementing United States policy in Asia that links United States interests in the region with the necessary resources and personnel required for implementation, management and oversight of such strategy: Provided, That such strategy may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

(2) Funds appropriated by title III of this Act that are designated for implementation of the strategy described in paragraph (1) shall also support the advancement of democracy and human rights in Asia, including for democratic political parties, civil society, and groups and individuals seeking to advance transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. Provided, That such funds shall also be made available, through an open and competitive process, to nongovernmental organizations that seek to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Asia.

(3) Funds appropriated by this Act that are designated for implementation of the strategy described in paragraph (1) should be matched, to the maximum extent practicable and as appropriate, by sources other than the United States Government.

(b) BURMA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for Burma notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided, That no such funds shall be made available to any successor or affiliated organization of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) controlled by former SPDC officials until the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Burma is conducting business in accordance with the terms of the National Assembly, and the National Assembly is conducting business in accordance with the Cambodian constitution.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State determines and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is implementing transparent fiscal policies, including public disclosure of revenues from the extraction of natural resources.

(3) None of the funds appropriated by this Act for a United States contribution to a Khmer Rouge tribunal should not be made available for any successor or affiliated organization of the Khmer Rouge tribunal that the Governor of Cambodia has provided, or otherwise secured, funding for the national side of such tribunal.

(c) CAMBODIA.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Broadcasting Operations” in title I of this Act, not less than $5,938,000 shall be made available for broadcasts in North Korea.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for assistance for refugees from North Korea, including for protection activities in the People’s Republic of China.

(3) None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for the government of North Korea.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” in this Act may be obligated or expended for processing the export of commercial satellites and satellite components to the People’s Republic of China unless the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such country is engaged in the development of a coordinated diplomatic and assistance strategy that
counters such influence: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on such strategy prior to the initial obligation of funds for such strategy. Such strategy may be submitted to the Committees in classified form if necessary.

(f) Tibetan.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support the inclusion in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and resources to Tibetans, are based on a thorough needs-assessment, foster self-sufficiency of the Tibetan people and respect Tibetan culture and traditions, and are subject to effective monitoring.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetans, and the region.

(g) Vietnam.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for remediation of sites contaminated with dioxin and may be made available for assistance for the Government of Vietnam, including the military, for such purposes, and funds appropriated under the heading “Development Assistance” shall be made available for health/disability activities in areas sprayed with Agent Orange or otherwise contaminated with dioxin.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) Afghanistan.—

(1) OPERATIONS AND REPORTS.—

(A) Funds appropriated under titles I and II of this Act that are available for the construction and renovation of United States Government facilities in Afghanistan may not be made available if the purpose is to accommodate United States employees transferred to or permanently assigned to this country or to expand aviation facilities or assets above those notified by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to the Committees on Appropriations, or contractors in addition to those in place on the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That the limitations in this paragraph shall not apply if funds are necessary to protect such facilities or the security, health, and welfare of United States personnel.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” and “Operating Expenses” that are made available for operations in Afghanistan may not be made available for activities that are devoted to travel, transportation, or communications that are unnecessary. Such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations that—

(i) the GoA has occurred;

(ii) the GoA has agreed to a Bilateral Security Agreement with the United States Government that further defines the security partnership, including support for counterterrorism operations; and

(iii) the GoA is taking credible steps to protect and advance the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan;

(iv) the necessary policies and procedures are in place to ensure GoA compliance with section 7046(a)(2)(A) of division I of Public Law 112–74.

(C) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for assistance for the Government of Afghanistan may not be obligated unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(i) credible elections in Afghanistan have taken place, and a peaceful transfer of power has occurred;

(ii) the GoA—

(A) has agreements with the United States concerning the release of prisoners that the United States Government, the International Security Assistance Force, or the United States Armed Forces believes are pose a threat to the United States, Afghanistan, and the region;

(B) is making credible efforts to reduce corruption and recover Kabul Bank stolen assets.

(B) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may waive the requirements of subparagraph (A) if to do so is important to the national security interests of the United States: Provided, That no funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” and “Operating Expenses” that are available for assistance for the GoA may be made available not-withstanding section 7012 of this Act or any similar provision of law and section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(2) AFGHANISTAN REGIONAL TRANSITION.—Of the funds made available by this Act for assistance for Afghanistan, up to $150,000,000 may be made available for activities in Central and South Asia relating to a transition in Afghanistan, including expanding Afghanistangovernments, and the region.

(3) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for assistance for the Government of Afghanistan may not be obligated unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(i) credible elections in Afghanistan have taken place, and a peaceful transfer of power has occurred;

(ii) the GoA—

(A) has agreements with the United States concerning the release of prisoners that the United States Government, the International Security Assistance Force, or the United States Armed Forces believes are a threat to the United States, Afghanistan, and the region;

(B) is making credible efforts to reduce corruption and recover Kabul Bank stolen assets.

3. Section 7046(a)(2)(A) of division I of Public Law 112–74 shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act for rule of law programs in Afghanistan.

4. That funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance” that are available for assistance for Nepal only if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Nepal is investing and prosecuting violations of human rights and the laws of war, and the Nepal army is cooperating fully with civilian judicial authorities, including providing investigative access to witnesses, documents, and other information.

(2) The conditions in paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance for humanitarian relief and reconstruction activities in Nepal, or for training to participate in international peacekeeping missions.

(d) Pakistan.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” for assistance for the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Pakistan is—
(i) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al-Qaeda, and other terrorist and foreign terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and carrying out cross-border attacks into neighboring countries;

(ii) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, Pakistan’s nuclear weapons and foreign terrorist intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;

(iii) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs;

(iv) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(v) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts, assistance programs, and Department of State operations in Pakistan;

(vi) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

The Secretary of State may waive the requirements of subparagraph (A) if to do so is important to the national security interests of the United States. Provided further, That not later than 6 months after submission of such plan, and each 6 months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of achieving the goals and benchmarks in such plan.

The Secretary of State should suspend assistance for the Government of Pakistan if any report required by paragraph (A)(i) indicates that Pakistan is failing to make measurable progress in meeting such goals or benchmarks.

The Secretary of State may waive the certification required in paragraph (1), funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for assistance for Sri Lanka, so long as the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Sri Lanka is meeting the conditions specified under such heading in Senate Report 113-81.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance for humanitarian demining, disaster relief, and aerial and maritime surveillance.

(3) If the Secretary makes the certification required in paragraph (1), funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for assistance for Sri Lanka, so long as the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Sri Lanka is meeting the conditions specified under such heading in Senate Report 113-81.

(4) Funds appropriated under the heading “International Military Education and Training” (IMET) in this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka, may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to maritime security.

(5) Funds appropriated under the heading “International Military Education, and Training” (IMET) in this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka, may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to maritime security.

(6) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs” that are available for assistance for Pakistan shall be made available only to support counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities in Pakistan, and are subject to section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(7) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education, and Training” (IMET) in this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka, may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to maritime security.

(8) Funds appropriated under the heading “International Military Education, and Training” (IMET) in this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka, may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to maritime security.

(9) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Cooperative Research and Development, Test and Evaluation” (CRDTE) in this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka, may be made available only for training related to international peacekeeping operations and expanded IMET: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to maritime security.

(10) Funds appropriated by this Act and made available under the Department of State for assistance for the Government of Colombia may be used to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, drug-related terrorism, and the associated violence and the Central American countries.

Provided further, That the first through fifth provisos of paragraph (1), and paragraph (3) of section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(11) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for programs that would assist or accrue to Hamas.

(12) Funds appropriated by this Act and made available under the Department of State for assistance for the Government of Colombia may be used to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, drug-related terrorism, and the associated violence and the Central American countries.

Provided further, That the first through fifth provisos of paragraph (1), and paragraph (3) of section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

Provided further, That the phrase “United States” inserted in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified under section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(13) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for programs that would assist or accrue to Hamas.
resolved all cases involving Guatemalan children and American adoptive parents pending since December 31, 2007, or that such government is making significant progress toward achieving a specific timetable for resolving such cases.

(d) HAITI.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Central Government of Haiti until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) the Government of Haiti is undertaking steps to hold free and fair parliamentary elections and to seat a new Haitian Parliament;

(B) the Government of Haiti is respecting the independence of the judiciary;

(C) the Government of Haiti is combating corruption and improving governance, including passage of the anti-corruption law to enable prosecution of corrupt officials and implementing financial transparency and accountability requirements for government institutions;

(2) The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(e) HONDURAS.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, 35 percent may not be made available for assistance for the Honduran military and police except in accordance with the procedures and requirements specified under section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) The restriction in paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance to promote transparency, anti-corruption, border security, and the rule of law within the military and police.

(f) MEXICO.—

(1) Prior to the obligation of 15 percent of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are available for assistance for the Mexican military and police, the Secretary of State shall report in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Mexico is meeting the requirements specified under section 7045 in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) In paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance to promote transparency, anti-corruption, border security, and the rule of law within the military and police.

(g) AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel funded by this Act should be paid for by the recipient country.

(h) TRADE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development, Peace, and “Economic Support Fund” should be made available for labor and environmental capacity building activities relating to free trade agreements with countries of Central America, Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 7046. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, including passage of the anti-corruption law to enable prosecution of corrupt officials and implementing financial transparency and accountability requirements for government institutions.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS

SEC. 7047. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 532(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in section 6(j)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of 1979, or any other provision of law, is a government program to provide support for acts of international terrorism.

The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in this subsection if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the United Nations Human Rights Council only if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that participation in the Council is in the national interest of the United States: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2014, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item.

(d) Report.—Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2014 under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “International Organizations and Programs” that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: Provided, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: Provided further, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—The reporting requirements regarding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency contained in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32, House Report 111–151), under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in title XI shall apply to funds made available by this Act under such heading.

(f) UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL MASTER PLAN.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the design, renovation, or construction of the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7049. (a) AUTHORITY.—Funds made available by titles III and IV of this Act to the programs described in part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 600 of such Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disaster, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Assistance provided under section 532(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, in support of the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.
PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO
SEC. 7050. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same kind.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES
SEC. 7051. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of agencies of the United States Government who are stationed in the United States, at any single international conference occurring outside the United States, unless the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days in advance that such attendance is important to the national interest: Provided, That the term “international conference” shall mean a conference attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER AND COORDINATION
SEC. 7052. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any provision of law, or regulation or guidance promulgated with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, and related programs, the transfer of aircraft during a deployment: Provided, That the responsibility for policy decisions and justification for the use of such transfer authority shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Department of State, and this responsibility shall not be delegated.

(b) PROPERTY DISPOSAL.—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: Provided, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—(1) The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with funds made available in this Act shall be approved by the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and the appropriate account for international development, and the Department of State and USAID shall be coordinated with the relevant authorities: Provided, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: Provided further, That official travel for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: Provided, That such aircraft may be used by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 309 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) RESTRICTIONS.—(1) The number of individuals hired in any fiscal year under the authority contained in subsection (a) may not exceed 175.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The authority of subsection (a) shall only be used to the extent that an equivalent number of positions that are filled by personal services contractors or other non-direct hire employees of USAID, who are compensated with funds appropriated by this Act to carry out this section, are promptly disposed of.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 765 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to: Provided, That the date “September 30, 2009” in section (f)(2)(B) shall be deemed to be “September 30, 2013”.

LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS
SEC. 7054. (a) LANDMINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(b) CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless:

(1) The submunitions of the cluster munitions, and any derivative cluster munitions, known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(2) The authority of section (a) should only be used to the extent that such munitions or cluster munitions technology is important to the national interest.

(2) The requirement and authorities of this section shall only apply to aircraft, the authority of section (a) should only be used to the extent that an equivalent number of positions that are filled by personal services contractors or other non-direct hire employees of USAID, who are compensated with funds appropriated by this Act to carry out this section, are promptly disposed of.

(d) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of providing assistance pursuant to section 7054 of this Act shall be the account charged for the cost of providing assistance pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(e) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired or employed by USAID with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(f) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated or made available under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide assistance in response to natural disasters, or manmade disasters subject to the regular notification procedures of the Congress.

(g) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be used to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 283-830) to support personal services contractors assigned to or support programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other countries subject to the regular notification procedures of the Congress.

(h) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exemption to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(i) SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED APPOINTMENTS.—Individuals hired pursuant to the authority provided by section 7059(q) of division F of Public Law 111–117 may be assigned to or support missions in Afghanistan, Pakistan or other countries subject to the regular notification procedures of the Congress.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA
SEC. 7055. None of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act by the Congress: Provided further, That such funds may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96–533.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES
SEC. 7056. Of the funds appropriated or made available by this Act, Title II of this Act, not to exceed $100,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
SEC. 7057. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to $29,900,000 of the funds made available by this Act, Title II of this Act, may be used for recruitment, training, and other activities associated with the support of expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency under permanent direct hire personnel and are hired and trained: Provided, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: Provided further, That such funds may be used to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 283-830) to support personal services contractors assigned to the Office of Food for Peace.

(b) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exemption to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES
SEC. 7058. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the implementation of the following programs and activities: (1) Tobacco control and related programs including activities related to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS which may be made available to support any law except for provisions under the heading “Global Health Programs” and the United
States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $575,000,000 shall be made available for family planning/reproductive health, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species, and programs that support the participation, and protecting the rights and economic and social needs of the broader community.

(c) GENDER BASIS.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act, not less than $150,000,000 should be made available to implement programs that support the participation, and protecting the rights and economic and social needs of the broader community.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $25,000,000 shall be to support such programs and, in addition, not less than $212,500,000 shall be made available to protect biodiversity, and shall not be used to support or promote the expansion of industrial scale logging or any other industrial scale extractive activity into areas that were primary in the development of the Department of the Interior (DOI) to publish OIG reports on a public Web site;

(b) The Global Fund is providing sufficient resources to maintain an independent OIG that

(i) reports directly to the Board of the Global Fund;

(ii) maintains a mandate to conduct thorough and programs audits, free from undue interference; and

(iii) compiles regular, publicly published audits and investigations of financial, programmatic, and reporting aspects of this Act, not less than $800,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for basic education.

(2) The United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that programs supported with funds appropriated for basic education in this Act and prior Acts meeting implementation and monitoring of the Global Fund shall be: Provided, That funds made available for the Central African Regional Program for the Environment and other tropical forest programs in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve shall be apportioned directly to the DOI: Provided further, That such funds shall support programs to protect great apes and other endangered species.

5. WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $225,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for basic education.

(b) Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than $225,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for basic education.

(2) The United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that programs supported with funds appropriated for basic education in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs are integrated, when appropriate, with programs to promote economic development activities to address the economic and social needs of the broader community.

(c) Funds appropriated by title III of this Act for basic education may be made available for the promotion of women’s education and participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women’s opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(c) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS.—

(1) In general.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $1,153,500,000 should be made available for environment programs.

(2) CLEAN ENERGY.—The limitation in section 708(b) of division F of Public Law 111–117 shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2014 as if part of this Act: Provided, That the provisions contained in such section shall not apply.

3. ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for United States contributions to multilateral environmental funds to support adaptation and mitigation programs and activities.

4. SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES AND BIODIVERSITY.—Of the funds appropriated under title II of this Act, not less than $123,500,000 shall be made available for sustainable landscapes programs and, in addition, not less than $212,500,000 shall be made available to protect biodiversity, and shall not be used to support or promote the expansion of industrial scale logging or any other industrial scale extractive activity into areas that were primary in the development of the Department of the Interior (DOI) to publish OIG reports on a public Web site;
credit, grant, or guarantee) for the extraction and export of a natural resource if the government of the country has in place laws, regulations, or procedures to prevent or limit the diversion of commodities and payments as required by section 1504 of Public Law 111–230, and unless such government has adopted laws, regulations, or procedures in the sector, which assistance is being considered for—

(I) accurately accounting for and public disclosure of payments to the host government or public entities involved in the extraction and export of natural resources;

(II) the independent auditing of accounts receiving such payments and public disclosure of such audits; and

(III) public disclosure of such documents as Host Government Agreements, Concession Agreements, and bidding documents, allowing in any such dissemination or disclosure for the redaction of, or exceptions for, information that is commercially proprietary or that would create competitive disadvantage.

(ii) The requirements of clause (i) shall not apply to assistance for the purpose of building the capacity of such government to meet the requirements of this subparagraph.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution and the United States representative on any forest-related multilateral financing mechanisms and processes that it is the policy of the United States to vote against any financing to support or promote the expansion of any large hydroelectric dam (as defined in "Dams and Development: A New Framework for Decision-Making," World Commission on Dams (November 2000)).

(D) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution that it is the policy of the United States to oppose any loan, grant, strategy or policy of such institution to support the construction of any large hydroelectric dam (as defined in "Dams and Development: A New Framework for Decision-Making," World Commission on Dams (November 2000)).

(E) Transfer of funds.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall make available not less than $356,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $365,000,000 shall be made available for water and sanitation development programs as required by section 1504 of Public Law 109–121.

(1) Notification requirements.—Authorizing the use of funds described in subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.


(1) продолжение текста
with the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, and the Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate: Provided further. That the Assistant Secretary of State for DRL shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF TORTURE

SEC. 7066. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture, cruel, or inhuman, or other practice not sparing of life or infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering by or at the direction of a Member of the Armed Forces of the United States or any other person acting in an official capacity for the Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Global Health Programs”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, and “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That such funds, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may be used for assistance other than by government-to-government sale being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale being provided by commercial lease under such Act.

(c) The Secretary of State may waive the restrictions in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations, for assistance to eliminate torture by foreign police, military or other security forces in countries receiving assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

SEC. 7067. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings “International Disaster Assistance”, “Emergency Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, and “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) The Secretary of State may waive the restrictions in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is in the national interests of the United States.

COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 7068. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of the section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers or Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under the Arms Export Control Act.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 7069. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” shall be

made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That such funds, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may be used for assistance other than by government-to-government sale being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale being provided by commercial lease under such Act.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, other programs and related programs for the countries identified in section 3(c) of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–179) and section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511) and may be used to carry out the provisions of those Acts: Provided, That such assistance and related programs from funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 601 of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–179) and section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511).

(c) Section 365 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and related programs from funds appropriated under title III of this Act, 104–201 or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 601 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act; and

(6) humanitarian assistance.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7070. (a) The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b) (1) and (2) and 7090(a) of division F of Public Law 111–117 shall apply to this Act.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek to ensure that any loan will be repaid to the IMF before other private creditors.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, a description and estimate of IMF surcharges on outstanding and new loans for the calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013; the use of IMF loans for the internal use of funded from such surcharges; and details of the IMF’s internal budget for the calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Committees on Appropriations a description of steps taken by the United States Government to ensure that the Eastern Partnership countries maintain full sovereignty in their foreign policy decision making.

(e) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a description of the steps taken by the United States Government to ensure that the Eastern Partnership countries maintain full sovereignty in their foreign policy decision making.

(f) Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for democracy and rule of law programs in countries of the former Soviet Union: Provided, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a description of efforts by the Government of the Russian Federation to invest in and support law enforcement and government personnel credibly alleged to be responsible for gross violations of human rights against Russian individuals affiliated with nongovernmental and civil society organizations, the private sector, social activists, and opposition political parties, and the media.

SEC. 7071. (a) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated under title III of this Act that are available for assistance for the central government of the Russian Federation, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national interests of the United States.

(b) Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on actions taken by the Government of the Russian Federation to apply pressure on Eastern Partnership countries to prevent their further integration with European institutions and with European legal norms; an assessment of whether the Government of the Russian Federation is violating its obligations as a member of the World Trade Organization by erecting non-tariff barriers against imports of goods from these countries; and a description of actions taken or planned by the United States Government to ensure that the Eastern Partnership countries maintain full sovereignty in their foreign policy decision making.

(c) The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a description of steps taken by the United States Government to ensure that the Eastern Partnership countries maintain full sovereignty in their foreign policy decision making.

SEC. 7072. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of agencies funded by this Act who are required to file report under section 708 or 712 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.
LIMITATION ON CERTAIN AWARDS

SEC. 7073. (a) CONVICTIONS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or to provide loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months. A contracting agency that has direct knowledge of the conviction, unless a Federal agency has considered, in accordance with its procedures, that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

(b) UNPAID TAXES.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or to provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, or that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency has direct knowledge of the unpaid tax liability unless a Federal agency has considered, in accordance with its procedures, that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The requirements of this section shall be implemented 180 days after enactment of this Act.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7074. (a) None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified at least fifteen days in advance.

(b) Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment vehicle existing in accordance with this section, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ARMS TRADE TREATY

SEC. 7075. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7076. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I and II, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2014, that provides details of the use of such funds at the program, project, and activity level.

(b) SPEND PLANS.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under title III, and under title IV where applicable, for—

(1) assistance for Afghanistan, Colombia, Egypt, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, the West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen;

(2) the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the Central American Regional Security Initiative, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership program, and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism program; and

(3) democracy programs, and food security and agriculture development programs.

(c) NOTIFICATIONS.—The President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available during fiscal year 2013 under the heading “Development Credit Authority.”

(d) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the USAID Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the headings “Department of State” in title III and “International Financial Institutions” in title V.

(e) NOTIFICATIONS.—The spend plans referred to in paragraph (c) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(f) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS.—The congressional budget justifications for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations at least 180 days after enactment of this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “Complex Crises Fund”, and shall be incorporated into country assistance, democracy promotion, and broadcasting strategies, as appropriate.

(1) made available to the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for programs to implement the May 2011, International Strategy for Cyberspace and the Internet Freedom Act of 2013, to promote Internet freedom and access to information in Iran, as required by section 414 of Public Law 112-158; and

(2) made available to the Board of Governors (BBG) to provide tools and techniques to access the Internet Web sites of BBG broadcasters that are censored, and to work with such broadcasters to promote and distribute such tools and techniques, including digital security techniques;

(4) made available for programs that support the efforts of civil society to counter the development of repressive Internet-related laws and regulations, including countering threats to Internet freedom at international organizations; to combat violence and censorship by governments and so enhance digital security training and capacity building for democracy activists; and

(5) made available for research of key threats to Internet freedom; the continued development of technologies that provide or enhance access to the Internet, including circumvention tools that bypass Internet blocking, filtering, and other censorship techniques used by authoritarian governments; and maintenance of the United States Government’s technological advantage over such censorship techniques: Provided, That the Secretary of State, in consultation with the BBG, shall coordinate any such research and development projects with relevant United States Government departments and agencies in order to share information, technologies, and best practices, and to assess the effectiveness of such technologies.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 7081. None of the funds appropriated or made available under titles I through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business entity currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States;
States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of international labor standards or results in the exploitation of workers' rights, as defined in section 507(d) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country.

(3) any assistance to an entity outside the United States if such assistance is for the purpose of directly relocating or transferring jobs from the United States to other countries and adversely impacts the labor force in the United States;

(4) until September 30, 2014, for the enforcement of any rule, regulation, policy, or guidelines implemented pursuant to—

(A) the third proviso of subsection 7079(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; or

(B) the Supplemental Guidelines for High Carbon Intensity Projects approved by the Export-Import Bank of the United States on December 12, 2013 when enforcement of such rule, regulation, policy, or guidelines would prohibit, or have the effect of any cutting, any coal-fired or other power-generation project the purpose of which is to: (i) provide affordable electricity in international Development Association (IDA)-eligible countries and IDA-blend countries; and (ii) increase exports of goods and services from the United States without preventing the loss of jobs from the United States.

DEATH GRATUITY AND OTHER BENEFITS

INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS

SEC. 7082. (a) DEATH GRATUITY.—Section 413 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(d)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking ''at the time of death'' and inserting "at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, at the time of death, except that for employees compensated under local compensation plans established under section 408, the amount shall be equal to the greater of either one year's salary at the time of death, or one year's basic salary at the highest step of the highest grade on the local compensation plan from which the employee was being paid at the time of death'';

(2) by redesigning subsections (b) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e) respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

"(b) OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—The head of an executive agency shall provide a death gratuity which shall be

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "at the time of the death of an employee who dies as a result of injuries sustained in an act of terrorism, as defined in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(d)), shall be eligible for a payment from the United States in an amount that, when added to the employee's employer-provided group life insurance policy coverage (if any), equals $400,000. In the case of an employee compensated under a local compensation plan established under section 408, the amount of such payment shall be determined by regulations implemented by the Secretary of State and shall be no greater than $400,000.

(2) DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY.—A payment made under paragraph (1) shall be made in accordance with the guidance issued under section 413(a).

(b) OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—The head of an executive agency shall provide additional assistance authorized by this section, consistent with the provisions set forth in subsection (a), with respect to any employee of that agency or of an individual in a special category serving in an uncompensated capacity who dies as a result of injuries sustained while on duty abroad because of an act of terrorism, as defined in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(d)), subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended or added by this section, shall apply in the case of a Foreign Service employee who served in a capacity that is subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3961 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 415. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT APPLICABLE TO THOSE KILLED IN TERRORIST ATTACKS.

"(a) FOREIGN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3961 et seq.) is amended by adding, at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 415. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT APPLICABLE TO THOSE KILLED IN TERRORIST ATTACKS.

"(a) FOREIGN SERVICE EMPLOYEES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 4 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended by inserting after the foregoing provisions the following new section:

"(2) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents of section 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended by inserting the following new heading:

"(3) FUNDING.—

"(1) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS FUNDS.—Amounts made available to the Department of State pursuant to the above provision under the heading ‘Diplomatic and Consular Programs’ in title I of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (division J of Public Law 110-161) are authorized to be used by the Department of State to pay benefits or payments made available pursuant to this section.

"(2) AVAILABILITY.—To pay benefits or payments made available pursuant to this Act, the Secretary of State may merge with the amounts made available pursuant to this Act any assistance to an entity outside the United States if such assistance is for the purpose of directly relocating or transferring jobs from the United States to other countries and adversely impacts the labor force in the United States or likely to reduce the number of employees of United States companies making payments of such assistance.

"(3) RESCISSION.—Of the unexpended balances available under the heading “Export and Investment Assistance, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Subsidy Appropriations” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $32,000,000 are rescinded.

PREADPTION VISITATION REQUIREMENT

SEC. 7083. Section 101(b)(1)(F)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)(F)(i)) is amended by striking “at least twenty-five years of age, at whom the person personally saw and observed the child prior to or during the adoption proceedings;” and inserting “who is at least 25 years of age, at whom the person personally saw and observed the child before or during the adoption proceedings;”.

January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
For an additional amount for ‘‘Diplomatic and Consular Programs’’, $1,391,109,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which $344,390,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to $100,000,000 of the total funds made available under this heading to any other appropriation of any department or agency of the United States, upon the concurrence of such department or agency, to support operations in and assistance for Afghanistan and to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsections (a) and (b) of section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ‘‘Conflict Stabilization Operations’’, $8,900,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ‘‘Office of Inspector General’’, $10,038,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ‘‘Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs’’, $921,172,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, which shall be for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ‘‘Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance’’, $275,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for ‘‘Contributions to International Organizations’’, $74,490,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for ‘‘Economic Support Fund’’, $1,656,215,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
DIVISION I—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, $107,000,000, of which not to exceed $2,652,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Secretary, not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary; not to exceed $2,652,000 shall be available for the Office of the General Counsel; not to exceed $10,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation for Policy; not to exceed $12,676,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure for Budget and Programs; not to exceed $2,530,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs; not to exceed $26,378,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration; not to exceed $2,530,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Federal Financial Assistance; not to exceed $1,963,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary for Security; not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Information Officer; not to exceed $10,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary for Policy and Planning; not to exceed $4,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary for Access and Mobility; not to exceed $10,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration; and not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, $19,764,000, of which not to exceed $8,980,000 shall be available for the Office of the Secretary, $5,984,000 shall be available for the Office of the Deputy Secretary, $5,984,000 shall be available for the Office of the General Counsel, and $5,984,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation for Policy. Not to exceed $75,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Information Officer. Provided further, That notice of any change in funding greater than 5 percent in a particular appropriation for any fiscal year shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, $19,764,000, of which not to exceed $8,980,000 shall be available for the Office of the Secretary, $5,984,000 shall be available for the Office of the Deputy Secretary, $5,984,000 shall be available for the Office of the General Counsel, and $5,984,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation for Policy. Not to exceed $75,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Information Officer. Provided further, That notice of any change in funding greater than 5 percent in a particular appropriation for any fiscal year shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

The Federal share of the costs for which an expenditure is made under this heading shall be, at the option of the recipient, up to 80 percent: Provided further, That the Secretary shall give priority to projects that require a contribution of Federal funds in order to achieve complete a project, not to exceed $10,000,000 in Federal funds in the case of projects located in any area located in a rural area, the minimum grant size shall be $1,000,000 and the Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading, the Secretary shall take such measures so as to ensure an equitable geographic distribution of funds, an appropriate balance in addressing the needs of urban and rural areas, and the investment in a variety of transportation modes: Provided further, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to mean that projects located in rural areas and projects located in urban areas shall be given preferential treatment.

Provided further, That the Secretary may retain up to $20,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading to be awarded to a State, local government, transit agency, or a collaboration among such entities on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area, or a region: Provided further, That projects eligible for funding provided under this heading shall include, but not be limited to, highway or bridge projects eligible under title 23, United States Code; public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; public transportation projects and port infrastructure investments: Provided further, That the Secretary may use up to 35 percent of the funds made available under this heading for the purpose of paying the subsidy and administrative costs of projects eligible for Federal credit assistance made under the National Infrastructure Investments program.

The Secretary may retain up to $20,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading to be awarded to a State, local government, transit agency, or a collaboration among such entities on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area, or a region: Provided further, That projects eligible for funding provided under this heading shall include, but not be limited to, highway or bridge projects eligible under title 23, United States Code; public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; public transportation projects and port infrastructure investments: Provided further, That the Secretary may use up to 35 percent of the funds made available under this heading for the purpose of paying the subsidy and administrative costs of projects eligible for Federal credit assistance made under the National Infrastructure Investments program.
For necessary expenses for upgrading and enhancing the Department of Transportation’s financial systems and re-engineering business processes, $7,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015.

Cyber Security Initiatives
For necessary expenses for cyber security initiatives, including necessary upgrades to wide area network and information technology infrastructure; improvements of network perimeter controls and identity management, testing and assessment of information technology against business, security, and operational requirements, implementation of Federal cyber security initiatives and information infrastructure enhancements, implementation of enhanced security controls on network, and enhancement and development of cyber security workforce training tools, $4,455,000, to remain available through September 30, 2015.

Office of Civil Rights
For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, $9,551,000.

Transportation Planning, Research, and Development (Including Rescissions)
For necessary expenses for conducting transportation research, development, development activities, and making grants, to remain available until expended, $7,000,000: Provided, That of the unobligated balances available under Public Law 111–171, $750,000 are hereby rescinded: Provided further, That of the unobligated balances made available by section 196 of Public Law 111–171, $2,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

Working Capital Fund
For necessary expenses for operating costs and capital outlays of the Working Capital Fund, not to exceed $178,000,000 shall be paid from appropriations made available to the Department of Transportation: Provided, That such services shall be provided on a competitive basis to entities within the Department of Transportation: Provided further, That the above limitation on operating expenses shall not apply to non-DOT entities: Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act to the Working Capital Fund shall be transferred to any budget activity under section 502 of title 49, United States Code, of which not to exceed $7,311,790,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in determining between or among carriers competing for business in the community, the Secretary may consider the relative subsidy requirements of the carriers: Provided further, That basic essential air service requirements shall not include the 15-passenger capacity requirement under subsection 41732(b)(3) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this Act shall be used to enter into a new contract with a community located less than 40 miles from the nearest small hub airport before the Secretary has negotiated with the community over a local cost share.

Administrative Provisions—Office of the Secretary of Transportation
SEC. 101. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to subsidize total loan principal, any part of loan interest, or any part of loan technical support services, improvement by more than 2 percent:

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)
In addition to funds made available from any other source to carry out the essential air service program under 49 U.S.C. 41731 through 417310,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in determining between or among carriers competing for business in the community, the Secretary may consider the relative subsidy requirements of the carriers: Provided further, That basic essential air service requirements shall not include the 15-passenger capacity requirement under subsection 41732(b)(3) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this Act shall be used to enter into a new contract with a community located less than 40 miles from the nearest small hub airport before the Secretary has negotiated with the community over a local cost share.

Federal Aviation Administration Operations
(airport and airway trust fund)
For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration otherwise provided for, including operations and research activities related to commercial space transportation, administrative expenses for research and development, development of air navigation facilities, the operation (including leasing) and maintenance of aircraft, subsidizing the cost of aeronautical charts and maps sold to the public, lease or purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, in addition to amounts made available by Public Law 108–176, $592,000, to remain available until expended, provided that none of the funds in this Act shall be available for commercial space transportation activities; not to exceed $762,462,000 shall be available for finance and management activities; not to exceed $59,782,000 shall be available for National Guard and reserve activities; and not to exceed $296,600,000 shall be available for staff offices: Provided, That not to exceed 2 percent of any budget activity, except aviation safety activities, may be transferred to any budget activity under this heading: Provided further, That no transfer may increase or decrease any appropriation by more than 2 percent: Provided further, That any transfer in excess of 2 percent shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in this section: Provided further, That not later than March 31 of each year hereafter, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall transmit to Congress an annual update to the report submitted to Congress in December 2004 pursuant to section 221 of Public Law 108–176: Provided further, That the amount herein appropriated shall be reduced by $100,000 for each day that the report required to be submitted to the Congress: Provided further, That not later than March 31 of each fiscal year hereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes a comprehensive strategy for staffing, hiring, and training flight standards and aircraft certification staff in a format consistent with the requirements of law regarding the report to the one utilized for the controller staffing plan, including stated attrition estimates and numerical hiring goals by fiscal year: Provided further, That the amount hereinafter appropriated shall be reduced by $100,000 per day for each day after March 31 that such report has not been submitted to Congress: Provided further, That funds may be used to enter into a grant agreement with a non-profit standard-setting organization to assist in the development of aviation safety standards: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for new applicants for the second career training program: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for rehabilitation or implementation any regulation that would promulgate new aviation user fees not specifically authorized by law after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That there may be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections funds received from States, counties, municipalities, foreign authorities, other public agencies, and private sources for expenses incurred in the provision of agency services, including receipts for the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities, and for issuance, renewal or modification of certificates, including airman, aircraft, and repair station certificates, or for texts related thereto, or for major repair or overhaul: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $140,000,000 shall be for the contract tower program: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $140,000,000 shall be for the contract tower program: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act for aeronautical charting and cartography are available for activities conducted by, or coordinated through, the Working Capital Fund.

Facilities and Equipment
(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)
For necessary expenses to carry out the Federal Aviation Administration’s requirements otherwise provided for, including construction, acquisition, installation, and maintenance of facilities and equipment, as authorized under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code,
including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; engineering and service testing, including construction of test facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; construction and finishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities and communities; to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, $2,600,000,000, of which $450,250,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, and $2,149,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the establishment, improvement, and modernization of national airspace systems: Provided further, That upon initial submission to the Congress of the fiscal year 2015 President’s budget, the Secretary of Transportation shall transmit to the Congress a comprehensive capital investment plan for the Federal Aviation Administration which includes funding for each budget line item for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, with total funding for each year of the plan and total funding for the years thereafter those years as estimated and approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND) (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 114. The Secretary shall apportion to the sponsor of an airport that received government-owned buildings for services rendered to the Federal Aviation Administration, a blocking of that owner’s or operator’s aircraft registration number from any display of the Federal Aviation Administration’s Aircraft Situational Display to Industry data that is made available to the public, the purchase or lease of that aircraft from funds available under this Act, the implementation of the provisions of law, none of the funds made available under this Act shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration and to remain available until expended: Provided, That not later than one year after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations the report related to aeronautical navigation products described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of title 47 of United States Code).
(f) by deleting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014” in lieu thereof;

(b) section 4303 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (b) by deleting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014” in lieu thereof;

(c) section 4310 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (a) by deleting “the date specified in section 106(3) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014” and inserting “September 30, 2014” in lieu thereof;

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Not to exceed $415,100,000, together with advances and reimbursements received by the Federal Highway Administration, shall be paid in accordance with law from appropriations made available by this Act to the Federal Highway Administration for necessary expenses for administration and operation. In addition, not to exceed $3,248,000 shall be paid from appropriations made available and transferred to the Appalachian Regional Commission in accordance with section 104 of title 23, United States Code.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Funds available for the implementation or execution of programs of Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs authorized under titles 23 and 49, United States Code, and the provisions of Public Law 112-141 shall not exceed total obligations of $40,236,000,000 for fiscal year 2013: Provided, That the Secretary may collect and spend from the funds made available by title II of the United States Code, to cover the costs of services of expert firms, including counsel, in the field of municipal and project finance to assist in the underwriting and servicing of Federal credit instruments and all or a portion of the costs to the Federal Government of servicing such credit instruments: Provided further, That such amounts are in addition to administrative expenses that are also available for such purpose: Excesses from not subject to any obligation limitation or the limitation on administrative expenses under section 608 of title 23, United States Code.

( LIQUIDATION OR CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For the payment of obligations incurred in carrying out Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs authorized under title 23, United States Code, $40,000,000,000 derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 120. (a) For fiscal year 2014, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) not distribute from the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways—

(A) amounts authorized for administrative expenses and programs by section 106(a)(1) of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) amounts authorized for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

(2) not distribute from an obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways that is equal to the unobligated balance of amounts authorized for—

(A) made available from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for previous fiscal years the funds for which are allocated by the Secretary (or apportioned by the Secretary under sections 202 or 204 of title 23, United States Code); and

(B) for which obligation limitation was provided in a previous fiscal year;

(3) determine the proportion that—

(A) the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate of amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, bears to

(B) the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs (other than those exempted from the obligation limitation under subsection (a)) and apportioned for programs of law described in paragraphs (1) through (11) of subsection (b) and sums authorized to be appropriated for section 119 of title 23, United States Code, equal to the amount referred to in subsection (b)(12) for such fiscal year, less the aggregate of the amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection;

(4) distribute the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate of amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2), for each of the programs (other than programs to which paragraph (1) applies) that are allocated by the Secretary under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act and title 23, United States Code, or apportioned by the Secretary under sections 202 or 204 of that title, by multiplying—

(A) the proportion determined under paragraph (3); by

(B) the amounts authorized to be appropriated for each such program for such fiscal year; and

(5) distribute the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, the aggregate of amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) and the amounts distributed under paragraph (4), for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs that are apportioned by the Secretary under title 23, United States Code (other than the amounts apportioned for the national highway performance program in section 119 of title 23, United States Code, that are exempt from the limitation under subsection (b)(12) and the amounts apportioned under sections 202 and 204 of that title) in the proportion that—

(A) amounts authorized to be appropriated for the programs that are apportioned under title 23, United States Code, to each State for such fiscal year;

(B) the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the programs that are apportioned under title 23, United States Code, to all States for such fiscal year.

(b) EXCEPTIONS FROM OBLIGATION LIMITATION—The obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways shall not apply to obligations under this Act; and

(1) section 202 of title 23, United States Code; and

(2) section 204 of title 23, United States Code; and

(3) section 125 of title 23, United States Code; and

(4) section 147 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (23 U.S.C. 144 note; 92 Stat. 2714); and

(5) section 9 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1701); and

(6) subsection (a) and (b) of section 131 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2119); and

(7) sections 113 through 118 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 855); and

(8) section 105 of title 23, United States Code (as in effect for fiscal years 1998 through 2004, but only in an amount equal to $639,000,000 for each of those fiscal years); and

(c) REDISTRIBUTION OF UNUSED OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary shall, after August 1 of such fiscal year—

(1) revise a distribution of the obligation limitation made available under subsection (a) so that amount distributed during that fiscal year shall not be obligated during that fiscal year; and

(2) distribute sufficient amounts to those States able to obligate amounts in addition to those previously distributed during that fiscal year, giving priority to those States having large unobligated balances of funds apportioned under sections 144 (as in effect for fiscal years before the date of enactment of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act) and 104 of title 23, United States Code.

(d) CANCELLABILITY OF OBLIGATION LIMITATIONS ON TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways shall apply to contract authority for transportation research programs carried out under—

(A) title 5 of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) section 5 of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Obligation authority made available under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) remain available for a period of 4 fiscal years; and

(B) be in addition to the amount of any limitation imposed on obligations for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for future fiscal years.

(e) REDISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN AUTHORIZED FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of distribution of obligation limitation under this Act, the Secretary shall distribute to the States any funds (excluding funds authorized for the program under section 202 of title 23, United States Code) that—

(A) are authorized to be appropriated for such fiscal year for Federal-aid highway programs; and

(B) the Secretary determines will not be allocated to the States (or will not be apportioned to the States under title 23, United States Code), and will not be available for obligation, for such fiscal year because of the imposition of any obligation limitation for such fiscal year.

(2) RATIOS.—Funds shall be distributed under paragraph (1) in the same proportion as the distribution of obligation authority under subsection (a)(5).
such notification shall include, but not be limited to, the name of the project sponsor; a description of the project; whether credit assistance will be provided as a direct loan, guaranteed loan, or other guarantee; the amount of guarantee; credit, and the amount of credit assistance.

SEC. 125. Section 149(m) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking "that is in actual operation as of the date of enactment of this Act," and replacing with "for which CMAQ funding was made available, obligated or expended in fiscal year 2012, and shall have no imposed toll费 than the Mass Transit Account): available for obligation until September 30, 2015.\n
motor carrier safety assistance program, $5,000,000 shall be available for the commercial driver’s license improvements program, $32,000,000 shall be available for border enforcement grants, $5,000,000 shall be available for the commercial vehicle information systems and network information system management program, $25,000,000 shall be available for the commercial vehicle information systems and network information system management program, $25,000,000 shall be available for the safety data improvement program: Provided further, That, of the funds made available herein for the motor carrier safety assistance program, $32,000,000 shall be available for audits of new entrant motor carriers.

SEC. 123. (a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available under any appropriation or authorization act for fiscal year 2014 shall be available for obligation until September 30, 2016, for the research and technology program, and of which $1,000,000 shall be available for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the sum of which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds available for obligation for the planning or execution of programs the total obligations for which, in fiscal year 2014, are in excess of $561,500,000, of which $20,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015.\n
motor carrier safety programs shall not exceed $13,000,000.\n
motor carrier safety assistance program, $32,000,000 shall be available for border enforcement grants, $5,000,000 shall be available for the commercial vehicle information systems and network information system management program, $25,000,000 shall be available for the safety data improvement program: Provided further, That, of the funds made available herein for the motor carrier safety assistance program, $32,000,000 shall be available for audits of new entrant motor carriers.

SEC. 124. None of the funds in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be used to provide credit assistance unless not less than 3 days before any application pursuant to section 313(b) of title 49, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation Statistics from the sale of data products, for necessary expenses incurred pursuant to section 313(b) of title 49, United States Code, may be credited to the Federal-aid Highways account for the purpose of reimbursing the Bureau for such expenses provided, That such funds shall be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways and highway safety construction programs.

SEC. 122. Not less than 15 days prior to waiving, under his statutory authority, any Buy America requirement for Federal-aid highway projects, the Secretary of Transportation shall make an informal public notice and comment opportunity on the intent to issue such waiver and the reasons therefor: Provided, That the Secretary shall provide an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on any waivers granted under the Buy America requirements.

$235,000,000 shall be for “Highway Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 402; $272,000,000 shall be for “National Priority Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 405; $29,000,000 shall be for “Highway Reconstruction Programs” under section 209 of Public Law 109–59, as amended by Public Law 112–141; $23,500,000 shall be for “Administrative Expenses” under section 313(a)(6) of Public Law 110–432, as amended by Public Law 110–432: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be used for construction, rehabilitation, or remodeling costs, or for office furnishings for State, local or private buildings or structures: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 of the funds made available for “National Priority Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 405 for the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program shall be available for Federal credit risk premium during fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for “National Priority Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 405(a)(1)(G) within 60 days.

THEREFORE, the Secretary shall approve funding for capital projects or portions of capital projects pursuant to section 401 of the America COMPETES Act, under section 405(a)(1)(G), any amounts transferred to in-

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to issue direct loans and loan guarantees pursuant to sections 501 through 504 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, as amended, to States, the District of Columbia, or political subdivisions of States, for the purposes of creating, improving, or maintaining railroad lines and rail terminals: Provided, That, pursuant to section 502 of such Act, as amended, no new direct loans or loan guarantee commitments shall be made using Federal funds for the credit risk premium during fiscal year 2014.

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make quarterly grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, in amounts based on the Corporation’s seasonal cash flow requirements, for the operation of intercity pas-

senger rail, as authorized by section 101 of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–432), $340,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Secretary may retain up to one-half of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading to fund the costs of project management and oversight of activities authorized by sub-

sections 101(a) and 101(c) of division B of Public Law 110–432: Provided further, That the Secretary shall approve funding for capital projects or portions of capital projects pursuant to section 401 of the America COMPETES Act, under section 405(a)(1)(G), any amounts transferred to in-

Provided further, That the preceding proviso does not apply to routes under the previous proviso or under 23 U.S.C. 405(a)(1)(G) within 60 days.

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to issue direct loans and loan guarantees pursuant to sections 501 through 504 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, as amended, to States, the District of Columbia, or political subdivisions of States, for the purposes of creating, improving, or maintaining railroad lines and rail terminals: Provided, That, pursuant to section 502 of such Act, as amended, no new direct loans or loan guarantee commitments shall be made using Federal funds for the credit risk premium during fiscal year 2014.

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make quarterly grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, in amounts based on the Corporation’s seasonal cash flow requirements, for the operation of intercity pas-

senger rail, as authorized by section 101 of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–432), $340,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Secretary may retain up to one-half of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading to fund the costs of project management and oversight of activities authorized by sub-

sections 101(a) and 101(c) of division B of Public Law 110–432: Provided further, That the Secretary shall approve funding for capital projects or portions of capital projects pursuant to section 401 of the America COMPETES Act, under section 405(a)(1)(G), any amounts transferred to in-

Provided further, That none of the funds under this heading may be used for capital projects not approved by the Secretary of Transportation in accordance with the Corporation’s business plan: Provided further, That in addition to the project management oversight funds authorized under section 101(d) of division B of Public Law 110–432, the Secretary may retain up to an additional $5,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading to fund expenses associated with implementing section 212 of division B of Public Law 110–432, in-
of Transportation is authorized to allow the issuer of any preferred stock heretofore sold to the Department to redeem or repurchase such stock upon the payment to the Department of an amount to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 153. None of the funds provided to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation may be transferred to or used to pay overtime costs in excess of $35,000 for any individual employee: Provided, That the president of Amtrak may waive the cap set in the previous proviso for specific employees when the president of Amtrak determines such a cap poses a risk to the safety and operational efficiency of the system: Provided further, That Amtrak shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations each quarter of the calendar year on waivers granted to employees and amounts paid above the cap for each month with such quarterly and the reasons each waiver was granted: Provided further, That Amtrak shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 17, 2014, a summary of all overtime payments incurred by the Corporation for 2013 and the two prior calendar years: Provided further, That such summary shall include the number of individual employees that received waivers and the total overtime payments the Corporation paid to those employees receiving waivers for each month for 2013 and the two prior calendar years.

SEC. 154. Of the funds made available under Public Law 113–2 under the heading ‘‘Federal Railroad Administration, Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation’’, the second proviso is amended by deleting ‘‘or any other Act’’.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses of the Federal Transit Administration’s programs authorized by chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, $185,933,000, of which not less than $4,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5329 and not less than $1,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5338: Provided, That none of the funds provided or limited in this Act may be used to create a permanent office of transit security under this heading: Provided further, That upon submission to the Comptroller General of the President’s budget, the Secretary of Transportation shall transmit to Congress the annual report on New Starts, including proposed allocations for the fiscal year.

TRANSIT FORMULA GRANTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For payment of obligations incurred in the Federal Public Transportation Assistance Program in this account, and for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5305, 5307, 5310, 5311, 5318, 5322(d), 5328(e)(6), 5335, 5337, 5338, and 5340, as amended by Public Law 112–141; and section 2006 of Public Law 110–244, a 60–day period to come into compliance with 49 U.S.C. 5307(b)(4), a 60–day period to come into compliance with 49 U.S.C. 5328(a), (b), and (e), a 60–day period to come into compliance with 49 U.S.C. 5338, a 60–day period to come into compliance with 49 U.S.C. 5338(e), a 60–day period to come into compliance with 49 U.S.C. 5339, and a 60–day period to come into compliance with 49 U.S.C. 5340, as amended by the Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Grants program and the Metropolitan Transportation Capacity Grant program, $8,595,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That the appropriation for such grants shall be subject to the terms and conditions required under such section.

SEC. 169. Of the funds made available for the Job Access and Reverse Commute program, as authorized by Public Law 105–178, as amended, $11,429,055 are hereby permanently rescinded: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the formulas and certain discretionary programs, as authorized by Public Law 112–141, are hereby permanently rescinded: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) program, as authorized by Public Law 94–941, are hereby permanently rescinded: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the Urban Disadvantaged Area formula and certain discretionary programs, as authorized by Public Law 88–365, are hereby permanently rescinded: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the Urban Disadvantaged Area formula and certain discretionary programs, as authorized by Public Law 94–941, are hereby permanently rescinded; Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the DBE program, as authorized by Public Law 94–941, are hereby permanently rescinded: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the DBE program, as authorized by Public Law 94–941, are hereby permanently rescinded: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the DBE program, as authorized by Public Law 94–941, are hereby permanently rescinded.
budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions set forth in the Corporation’s budget for the current fiscal year.

Operations and Maintenance
(HARBOUR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND)
For necessary expenses to conduct the operations, maintenance, and capital asset renewal activities of those portions of the St. Lawrence Seaway owned, operated, and maintained by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, $31,000,000, to be derived from the Harbour Maintenance Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 99–662, and of which $2,400,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for the Asset Renewal Program.

Maritime Administration
Maritime Security Program
For necessary expenses to maintain and present the merchant fleet necessary to preserve the national security needs of the United States, $186,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Operations and Training
For necessary expenses of operations and training activities authorized by law, $148,000,000, of which $11,300,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair, and the Director is authorized to make expenditures of such moneys for facilities maintenance and repair, equipment, and capital improvements at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, and the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall hold all allotments made by the Secretary of Transportation or the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs: Provided, That amounts apportioned for the United States Merchant Marine Academy shall be available only upon allotments made personally by the Secretary of Transportation or the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs: Provided further, That the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and the Director of the Office of Resource Management of the United States Merchant Marine Academy may not be allotment holders for the United States Merchant Marine Academy, and the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall hold all allotments made by the Secretary of Transportation or the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs under the previous proviso: Provided further, That 50 percent of the funding made available for the United States Merchant Marine Academy under this heading shall be available only after the Secretary, in consultation with the Superintendent and the Maritime Administrator, completes a plan detailing by program or activity how such funding will be expended at the Academy, and this plan is submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Administrator shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing the current and future impacts and reductions in government impelled cargo on the U.S. Merchant Marine as a result of changes to cargo preference requirements included in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), the historical reductions in the P.L. 480 title II Food for Peace program due to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan: Provided further, That the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator, in collaboration with the Department of Defense, shall further develop a national sealift strategy that ensures the long-term viability of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

Ship Disposal
For necessary expenses related to the disposal of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet of the Maritime Administration, $4,800,000, to remain available until expended.

Maritime Guaranteed Loan (TITLE XI) Program Account
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized, $38,500,000, of which $35,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 602 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, and of which $2,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses to carry out the guarantees or programs that shall be transferred to and merged with the Appropriations for “Operations and Training”. Maritime Administration.

Administrative Provisions—Maritime Administration
SEC. 170. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with the present or future, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received therefor shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: Provided, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy for items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 171. None of the funds available or appropriated in this Act shall be used by the United States Department of Transportation or the United States Maritime Administration to negotiate or otherwise execute, enter into, or perform any contract or service contracts for vessel disposal, scrapping or recycling, unless there is no qualified domestic ship recycler that will pay any sum of money to purchase and scrup and scrap vessels owned, operated or managed by the Maritime Administration or that is part of the National Defense Reserve Fleet. Such sales of vessels to the highest bidder, with the provision that the Administration shall ensure that the contract is awarded to a qualified domestic ship recycler, provided that all efforts have been made to negotiate a contract with a qualified domestic ship recycler, shall be competitive by domestic and foreign air carriers and travel agents; and to discharge the pipeline program responsibilities of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $119,087,000, of which $15,573,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and shall remain available until September 30, 2016; and of which $98,514,000 shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund, of which $54,436,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016; and of which $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Design Review Fund, as specified in section 5107(n): Provided, That not less than $1,058,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for the One-Call state grant program.

Emergency Preparedness Grants
(EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND)
For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5128(b), $188,000, to be derived from the Emergency Preparedness Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That not more than $28,318,000 shall be made available for obligation in fiscal year 2014 from amounts made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(i), 5128(b), or 5128(c): Provided further, That none of the funds made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(i), 5128(b), or 5128(c) shall be made available for obligation in fiscal year 2014 from amounts made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(i), 5128(b), or 5128(c): Provided further, That the Inspector General shall have all necessary authority, in carrying out the duties specified in the Inspector General Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3), to investigate allegations of fraud, including false statements to the government (18 U.S.C. 1001), by any person or entity that is subject to regulation by the Department: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading shall be used to investigate, pursuant to section 41712 of title 49, United States Code, unfair or deceptive practices and unfair methods of competition by domestic and foreign air carriers and ticket agents; and to the compilation of information on air carriers and ticket agents with respect to item (1) of this proviso: Provided further, That: (1) the Inspector General...
shall have the authority to audit and investigate the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA); (2) in carrying out these audits and investigations the Inspector General and the auditors are subject to the provisions under section 6 of the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.); (3) MWAA Board Members, employees, contractors, and subcontractors shall be subject to the provisions on conflict of interest and misconduct with respect to the Inspector General, including providing testimony and other information; (4) The Inspector General shall be permitted to observe, at his discretion, meetings of the MWAA Board of Directors; (5) MWAA shall pay the expenses of the Inspector General, including staff salaries and benefits and associated operating costs, which shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended; and (6) if MWAA fails to make funds available to the Inspector General within 30 days after a request for such funds is received, then the Inspector General shall notify the Secretary of Transportation, who shall not approve a grant for MWAA under section 47106(b) of title 49, United States Code, until such funding is made available for the Inspector General: Provided further, That hereafter funds transferred to the Office of the Inspector General prior to a forfeiture proceeding or from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund or the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, or transferred to an agency, are not available from the forfeiture of property in investigations in which the Office of Inspector General participates, or through the grant of a Petition for Remission or Mitigation, shall be deposited to the credit of this account for law enforcement activities authorized under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, to remain available until expended.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Surface Transportation Board, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $31,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $1,250,000 from fees established by the Chairman of the Surface Transportation Board shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and used for necessary and authorized expenses under this heading: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated, transferable from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2014, to result in a final appropriation not to exceed $29,750,000: Provided further, That any surplus obtained from the general fund estimated at no more than $29,750,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SIC. 180. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations to the Department of Transportation shall be available for maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of liability or motor vehicle insurance; for operating in foreign countries on official department business; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (3 U.S.C. 5901–5905).

SIC. 181. Appropriations contained in this Act for the Department of Transportation shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, as noted above, except that such rates and indexes above the rate of the Executive Level IV.

SIC. 182. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, for executive and administrative services, for not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for an Executive Level IV.

SIC. 183. (a) No recipient of funds made available in this Act shall disseminate personal information (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2725(b)) obtained by a State department of motor vehicles or the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 119 or for purposes of establishing, maintaining, or enforcing a motor vehicle record as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2725(c), except as provided in 18 U.S.C. 2721 for a use permitted under 18 U.S.C. 2721. (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary shall not withhold funds provided in this Act for any grantees if a State is in noncompliance with this section.

SIC. 184. Funds received by the Federal Highway Administration, Federal Transit Administration, and Federal Railroad Administration as forfeitures, penalties, fees, or from other sources, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed $29,750,000.

SIC. 185. None of the funds in this Act to the Secretary of Transportation may be used to make a grant unless the Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, not less than 30 days after a request for such grant is received, may provide notice to the Committees on Appropriations, and the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 30 days following the date on which the reprogramming action has been approved or denied by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SIC. 186. The unobligated balances of funds appropriated in this Act to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are available for the purposes and period for which such appropriations were available: Provided further, That any funds retained by the Secretary under section 26101(b) of title 49, United States Code, that are available for corridor planning improvement grants as described in section 26101(b) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That such corridor planning improvement grants as described in section 26101(b) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That such corridor planning improvement grants shall be available for passenger rail corridors that have not completed a tier 1 environmental impact statement within the last 10 years: Provided further, That the Secretary shall make available for planning activities to facilitate the preparation of a

January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE
service development plan and related envi-
ronmental impact statement for rail cor-
rridors located in multiple States.
This title may be cited as the “Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2014”.

**TITLE II**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

For necessary salaries and expenses for Ex-
cutive Offices, not to exceed $205,000,000.

**FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Fair Housing and Equal Oppor-
portunity, $69,000,000.

**OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOUSING**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy
Housing, $7,000,000.

**PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING**

**TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE**

For activities and assistance for the provi-
sion of tenant-based rental assistance au-
thorized under the United States Housing
Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437 et
seq.) (“the Act” herein), not otherwise pro-
duced for, $17,365,527,000 shall be available
for the Office of Risk Management and Re-
duction, not to exceed $8,000,000 shall be avail-
able for the Office of the Chief Financial
Officer; not to exceed $9,000,000 shall be avail-
able for the Office of the General Counsel;
not to exceed $157,900,000 shall be available for
the Office of Administration; not to exceed
$3,000,000 shall be available for the Office of
Field Policy and Management; not to exceed
$15,500,000 shall be available for the Office of
the Chief Procurement Officer; not to exceed
$3,270,000 shall be available for the Office of
Departmental Equal Employment Opportu-
nity; not to exceed $4,300,000 shall be avail-
able for the Office of Strategic Planning and
Management; and not to exceed $8,000,000
shall be available for the Office of the Chief
Information Officer: Provided further, That
funds provided under this heading may be
used for necessary administrative and non-
administrative expenses of the Department of
Housing and Urban Development, not oth-
erwise provided for, including purchase of
uniforms and equipment, as autho-
rized by U.S.C. 5901–5902; hire of passenger
motor vehicles; and services as authorized
by 5 U.S.C. 310b: Provided further, That
notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropri-
at ed under this heading may be used for
advertising and promotional activities that support the housing mission area: Pro-
vided further, That the Secretary shall pro-
vide the Committees on Appropriations quar-
terly written notification regarding the sta-
tus of pending congressional reports: Pro-
vided further, That the Secretary shall pro-
vide all signed reports required by Congress
electronically.

**PROGRAM OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

**PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Public and Indian Housing, $205,000,000.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Community Planning and Develop-
ment, $102,000,000.

**MANUFACTURED HOUSING**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Manufactured Housing, $381,500,000, of
which at least $8,000,000 shall be for the Office of Risk
and Regulatory Affairs: Provided, That the
Secretary shall notify the administrative offi-
cers of the Office of Manufactured Housing that
a person has been selected and begun such administration
within 120 days of enactment of this Act: Pro-
vided further, That the funds made avail-
able under this heading shall be reduced by
$50,000 for each day that the Department is
in violation of this proviso and any such funds
shall be rescinded.

**POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Policy Development and Research,
$22,000,000.

**OFFICE OF INSURANCE AND GUARANTEED MORTGAGE FINANCING**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Insurance and Guaranteed Mort-
gage Financing, $11,000,000.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of the Chief Financial Officer, $47,900,000.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, $53,000,000.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, $38,100,000.

**OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Equal Employment Opportu-
nity, $69,000,000.

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Strategic Planning and Manage-
ment, $30,000,000.

**OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of the General Counsel, not to exceed
$47,900,000.

**OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Risk Management and Reduction,
$16,500,000.

**OFFICE OF HEALTHY HOUSING**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Healthy Housing, $3,000,000.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of the Chief Information Officer, $8,000,000.

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Strategic Planning and Manage-
ment, $30,000,000.

**OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION**

For necessary salaries and expenses of the
Office of Risk Management and Reduction,
$16,500,000.
the availability of funds: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this paragraph, $5,000,000 may be available to provide tenant protection assistance, not otherwise covered under this paragraph, to residents residing in low vacancy areas and who may have to pay rents greater than 30 percent of household income, as the result of (1) the termination of any HUD-insured or section 202 loan that requires the permission of the Secretary prior to loan prepayment; (2) the expiration of a rental assistance for assistance or for use through a supported housing program in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized under section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937; Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous proviso, including, but not limited to, requirements for defining eligible at-risk households within 120 days of the enactment of this Act;

(3) $1,500,000,000 shall be for administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in the section 8 project-based rental assistance program, of which up to $15,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that make available to all tenants receiving such assistance, who are eligible for enhanced voucher or tenant protection assistance under existing law; or (3) the expiration of a rental assistance program, accompanying a mortgage or preservation program administered by the Secretary: Provided further, That such tenant protection assistance, as required by this paragraph, shall be only for activities under this proviso may be provided under the authority of section 8(t) or section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(t)); Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous proviso, including, but not limited to, requirements for defining eligible at-risk households within 120 days of the enactment of this Act;

(3) $1,500,000,000 shall be for administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in the section 8 project-based rental assistance program, of which up to $15,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that make available to all tenants receiving such assistance, who are eligible for enhanced voucher or tenant protection assistance under existing law; or (3) the expiration of a rental assistance program, accompanying a mortgage or preservation program administered by the Secretary: Provided further, That such tenant protection assistance, as required by this paragraph, shall be only for activities under this proviso may be provided under the authority of section 8(t) or section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(t)); Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous proviso, including, but not limited to, requirements for defining eligible at-risk households within 120 days of the enactment of this Act;

(3) $1,500,000,000 shall be for administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in the section 8 project-based rental assistance program, of which up to $15,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that make available to all tenants receiving such assistance, who are eligible for enhanced voucher or tenant protection assistance under existing law; or (3) the expiration of a rental assistance program, accompanying a mortgage or preservation program administered by the Secretary: Provided further, That such tenant protection assistance, as required by this paragraph, shall be only for activities under this proviso may be provided under the authority of section 8(t) or section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(t)); Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous proviso, including, but not limited to, requirements for defining eligible at-risk households within 120 days of the enactment of this Act;
public housing agencies’ formula income levels.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS INITIATIVE

For competitive grants under the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (subject to section 24 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1437v), unless otherwise specified under this heading), for transformation, rehabilitation, and replacement housing needs of both public and non-profit-driven housing that is intended to transform neighborhoods of poverty into functioning, sustainable mixed income neighborhoods with appropriate services, schools, public assets, transportation and access to jobs, $90,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That these funds may be used for resident and community ownership and development, and affordable housing needs in the community, and for conversion of vacant or foreclosed properties to affordable housing: Provided further, That the use of funds made available under this heading shall not be deemed to be public housing notwithstanding section 3(b)(1) of such Act: Provided further, That the grantee shall consult with the Secretaries of Education, Labor, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate and leverage other appropriate Federal resources: Provided further, That those grants for projects or programs that exceed $25,000,000, shall be awar...
be awarded through one national competition to Native American tribes with the greatest need.

EMPOWERMENT ZONES/ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES/RENEWAL COMMUNITIES

RECESS

Unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading are hereby permanently rescinded.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LOAN GUARANTORS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, as authorized by section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 5308): Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be defined in section 802 of the Congress appropriated under such section (m) of such Act, and any such fees collected shall be available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed 90 percent, or to underwrite any aggregate limitation on outstanding obligations guaranteed in section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.''

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For the HOME investment partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, $1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, as amended. That any rental assistance that may represent initial or final amounts allocated hereunder shall be available for such emergency solutions grants program: Provided further, That for the emergency solutions grants program as authorized under title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended; the continuum of care program as authorized under subtitle C of title IV of such Act; project-based assistance programs as authorized under subtitle D of title IV of such Act; and for the rural housing stability assistance program as authorized under such Acts, $2,160,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for such emergency solutions grants program: Provided further, That not less than $250,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for such emergency solutions grants program: Provided further, That not less than $1,815,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for such continuum of care and rural housing stability assistance programs: Provided further, That not less than $50,000,000 of such funds be made available for such continuum of care program and the rural housing stability assistance program shall be matched by not less than 25 percent in cash funds, or in kind by each grantee: Provided further, That for all match requirements applicable to funds made available under this heading for units in projects that are subject to any such of any such funds: Provided further, That the Secretary may renew contracts for units in projects that are subject to approved plans of action under the Emergency Low Income Housing Preservation Act of 1974, as amended.

SELF-HELP AND ASSISTED HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

For the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program, as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, as amended, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That of the total amount provided under this subsection, $10,000,000 shall be made available to the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, as amended. That any rental assistance agreements made available under such subsection (a) of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 9816 note), of which not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for rural housing stability assistance activities under section 4(a) of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 9816 note), of which not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for rural housing stability assistance activities under section 4(a) of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 9816 note), of which not less

HOMELAND ASSISTANCE GRANTS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the emergency solutions grants program as authorized under title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended; the continuum of care program as authorized under subtitle C of title IV of such Act; project-based assistance programs as authorized under subtitle D of title IV of such Act; and for the rural housing stability assistance program as authorized under such Acts, $2,160,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, as amended.

HOMING PROGRAMS PROJECT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

For activities and assistance for the provision of project-based subsidy contracts under the United States Housing Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) ("the Act"), otherwise provided for, $9,516,628,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2013, and $400,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2014, to make subsidies available for contracts entered into pursuant to section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11391), for renewal of section 8 contracts for units in projects that are subject to approved plans of action under the Emergency Low Income Housing Preservation Act of 1974, or the Low-Income Housing Preservation and Federal Stabilization Act of 1990, and for administrative and other expenses associated with project-based activities and assistance funded under this paragraph: Provided further, That the total amounts provided under this heading, not to exceed $265,000,000,000 shall be available for assistance agreements with performance-based contracts entered into pursuant to section 8: Provided further, That amounts recap-
of law, upon the request of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, project funds that are held in residual receipts accounts for any project subject to a section 8 project rental assistance contract that authorizes HUD to require that surplus project funds be deposited in an interest-bearing residual receipts account and that any amount be remitted to the Department and deposited in this account, to be available until expended. Provided, That such accounts deposited pursuant to the previous proviso shall be available in addition to the amount otherwise provided by this heading for uses authorized under this heading.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

For amendments to capital advance contracts for housing for the elderly, as authorized by section 202(c)(2) of such Act, including amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewal of expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 1-year term, and for senior preservation rental assistance contracts, as authorized by section 811(e) of the Trade Act of 1988 and the Cranston-Gonzalez National Housing Act, and for supportive services associated with the housing for persons with disabilities under section 811(b)(3) of such Act, $126,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading shall be used for the purposes authorized under this heading, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds transferred to or appropriated under this heading for the purposes authorized under this heading: Provided further, That funds shall be used for providing counseling and advice to tenants and householders, both current and prospective, with respect to property maintenance, financial management, and such other matters as the Secretary determines appropriate in improving their housing conditions, meeting their financial needs, and fulfilling the responsibilities of tenancy or homeownership, for program administration; and for housing counselor training.

RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

For amendments to contracts under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s) and section 236(f)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715–1) in State-aided, noninsured rental housing, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount, together with unobligated balances from recaptured amounts appropriated prior to fiscal year 2014, if any, may be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 under such sections of law, and any unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated under this heading for fiscal year 2014 shall also be available for extension of up to one year for expiring contracts under such sections of law.

RENT SUPPLEMENT

Of the amounts recaptured from terminated contracts under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s) and section 236 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715–1), $5,500,000 are rescinded: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an annual requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99–177) or rescheduled by the National Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund: Provided, That not to exceed the total amount appropriated under this heading shall be available from general funds for such purpose to the extent necessary to incur obligations and make expenditures pursuant to the receipt of collections to the Fund pursuant to section 620 of such Act: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced as such collections are received during fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2014 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $1,000,000 and fees pursuant to such section 620 shall be modified to reflect the final fiscal year 2014 appropriation: Provided further, That for the dispute resolution and installation programs, the Secretary may expend such collections pursuant to such section 620 in State-aided, noninsured rental housing, as authorized by section 624 of such Act, and such collections shall be deposited in the Fund, and upon collection, may be used, as well as fees collected under section 620, for necessary expenses of such Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 620 of such Act, the Secretary may carry out responsibilities of the Secretary under such Act through the use of approved service providers that are paid directly by the recipients of their services.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM

ACCOUNT

New commitments to guarantee single family loans insured under the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund shall not exceed $400,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That obligations to make direct loans to carry out the purposes of section 204(g) of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall not exceed $40,000,000,000: Provided further, That the foregoing amount in the previous proviso shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities in connection with sales of manufactured firm properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund. For administrative contract expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, $127,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That to the extent guaranteed loan commitments exceed $20,000,000,000 on or before April 1, 2014, an additional $1,400 for administrative contract expenses shall be available for each $1,000,000 of additional loan commitments (including a pro rata amount for any amount below $1,000,000), but in no case shall funds made available by this proviso exceed $850,000,000.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

New commitments to guarantee loans insured under the General and Special Risk Insurance Funds, as authorized by sections 238 and 519 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715–3 and 1715c), shall not exceed $30,000,000,000 in total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2014, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct
loans, as authorized by sections 204(c), 207(l), 238, and 519(a) of the National Housing Act, shall not exceed $20,000,000, which shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities to construct, renovate, or sell the sale of Persons holding family properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under such Act.

**Government National Mortgage Association**

**GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES**

**LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

New commitments to issue guarantees to carry out the purposes of section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1710z-1 et seq.), or any amendment to such section, and any amounts transferred to this Fund under section 306 of the National Housing Act shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account.

**OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND HEALTHY HOMES**

**LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION**

For the Lead Hazard Reduction Program, as authorized by section 101(b) of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That up to $15,000,000 of that amount shall be for the Healthy Homes Initiative, pursuant to section 501 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 that shall include research, studies, testing, and demonstration efforts and outreach concerning lead-based paint poisoning and other housing-related diseases and hazards: Provided further, That for purposes of section 101(b) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other provisions of the law that further the purposes of such Act, a grant under this heading, or a grant under any other heading, to carry out the Lead Technical Studies program under this heading or under prior appropriations Acts for such purposes under this heading, shall be considered to be funds for a special project for purposes of section 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: Provided further, That if the total amount available under this heading, $45,000,000 shall be made available on a competitive basis for areas with the highest lead paint abatement needs: Provided further, That each recipient of funds provided under this heading shall provide a 50 percent match toward the cost of the project: Provided further, That for non-competitive agreements entered into in accordance with the previous two provisos, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements funded with philanthropic entities, other Federal agencies, or State or local governments and their agencies for research projects: Provided further, That with respect to the previous proviso, such partners to the cooperative agreement shall contribute at a 50 percent match toward the cost of the project: Provided further, That with respect to amounts made available under this heading, notwithstanding section 204 of this title, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements funded with philanthropic entities, other Federal agencies, or State or local governments and their agencies for research projects: Provided further, That not more than 25 percent of the cash amounts associated with such budget authority, that are recaptured and that remain available under this heading, shall be used for the purposes specified Acts may be used for the purposes specified under this Fund, in addition to any amounts transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury in fiscal year 2014 to investigate or prosecute under this heading.

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND**

For the development of, modifications to, and infrastructure for Department-wide and program-specific information technology systems and the operational support, maintenance of, and program-specific information systems, and for program-related maintenance activities, $10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: Provided, That any amounts transferred to this Fund under this heading shall be used for the purposes specified Acts may be used for the purposes specified under this Fund, in addition to any amounts transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury in fiscal year 2014 to investigate or prosecute under this heading.

**FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE**

**H431**

**January 15, 2014**

**FOR NECESSARY EXPENSES OF RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND PROGRAM METRICS ACTIVITIES; PROGRAM DEMONSTRATIONS; AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING, TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2016:** Provided, That $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which $45,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015; Provided, That any amounts transferred to this Fund under this heading, and any amounts transferred to this Fund under this heading, shall be considered to be funds for a special project for purposes of section 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: Provided further, That if the total amount available under this heading, $45,000,000 shall be made available on a competitive basis for areas with the highest lead paint abatement needs: Provided further, That each recipient of funds provided under this heading shall provide a 50 percent match toward the cost of the project: Provided further, That for non-competitive agreements entered into in accordance with the previous two provisos, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements funded with philanthropic entities, other Federal agencies, or State or local governments and their agencies for research projects: Provided further, That not more than 25 percent of the cash amounts associated with such budget authority, that are recaptured and that remain available under this heading, shall be used for the purposes specified Acts may be used for the purposes specified under this Fund, in addition to any amounts transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury in fiscal year 2014 to investigate or prosecute under this heading.

**FOR NECESSARY EXPENSES OF RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND PROGRAM METRICS ACTIVITIES; PROGRAM DEMONSTRATIONS; AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING, TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2016:** Provided, That $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which $45,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015; Provided, That any amounts transferred to this Fund under this heading, and any amounts transferred to this Fund under this heading, shall be considered to be funds for a special project for purposes of section 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: Provided further, That if the total amount available under this heading, $45,000,000 shall be made available on a competitive basis for areas with the highest lead paint abatement needs: Provided further, That each recipient of funds provided under this heading shall provide a 50 percent match toward the cost of the project: Provided further, That for non-competitive agreements entered into in accordance with the previous two provisos, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements funded with philanthropic entities, other Federal agencies, or State or local governments and their agencies for research projects: Provided further, That not more than 25 percent of the cash amounts associated with such budget authority, that are recaptured and that remain available under this heading, shall be used for the purposes specified Acts may be used for the purposes specified under this Fund, in addition to any amounts transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury in fiscal year 2014 to investigate or prosecute under this heading.
activity engaged in by one or more persons, including the filing or maintaining of a non-frivolous legal action, that is engaged in solely for the purpose of achieving or preventing an administrative action of the Department and shall be reviewable by the judicial branch of the Government, or a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 203. Sections 203 and 209 of division C of Public Law 112–55 (125 Stat. 693–694) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2014 and “fiscal year 2012” each place such terms appear.

Sec. 204. Except as explicitly provided in law, all administrative agencies or other entities that made or are made available or provided for other assistance made pursuant to title II of this Act shall be made on a competitive basis and in accordance with section 102 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 3545).

Sec. 205. Funds of the Department of Housing and Urban Development subject to the Government Corporation Control Act or section 402 of the Housing Act of 1937 shall be available, without regard to the limitations on administrative expenses, for legal services on a fee basis, and for utilizing and making payment for services and facilities of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, Federal Home Loan banks, and any insured bank, or any combination of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1811–1).

Sec. 206. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or through a reprogramming of funds, no part of any appropriation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be made available for any program, project or activity in excess of amounts set forth in the budget estimates submitted to Congress.

Sec. 207. Corporations and agencies of the Department of Housing and Urban Development which are subject to the Government Corporation Control Act are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accordance with law, and to make such investments as are necessary to fulfill the purpose of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, Federal Home Loan banks, and any insured bank, or any combination of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1811–1), without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of such Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget estimates submitted to Congress.

Sec. 208. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall provide quarterly reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations regarding all uncommitted, unobligated, recaptured and excess funds in each program and category within the jurisdiction of the Department and shall submit additional, updated budget information to these Committees upon request.

Sec. 209. The Secretary’s annual formal budget request for fiscal year 2015, as well as the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s congressional budget justifications to be submitted to the Committees of Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall use the identical account and sub-account structure provided under this Act.

Sec. 210. Paragraph (2)(B)(i) of section 3(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (I) (A) by striking “Except as otherwise provided under this clause, each” and inserting “Each”;

(2) by striking the undesignated matter following: “Public housing agencies must comply by June 1, 2014, with the requirement of this clause, except that if a new flat rental amount for a dwelling unit will increase a family’s existing rental payment by more than 35 percent, the new flat rental amount shall be phased in as necessary to ensure that the family’s existing rental payment does not increase by more than 35 percent annually. The preceding sentence shall not be construed to require establishment of a new flat rental amount for the fair market rental in years when the fair market rental falls from the prior year.”;

(3) if a public housing agency or such other entity that administers Federal housing assistance for the Housing Authority of the county of Los Angeles, California, the States of Alaska, Iowa, and Mississippi shall not be required to make any of the following:

(a) The Secretary determines that this project or projects meet the standards under subsection (2)(B) of section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (as defined in section 502 of the Congressionally Required Reports Act of 1990 (H.R. 2882)), or a consortium of such entities or a similar governing board shall establish an advisory board consisting of not less than six residents of public housing or recipients of section 8 assistance to provide advice and comments related to public housing and section 8. Such advisory board shall meet not less than quarterly.

(2) the terms “low-income” and “very low-income” shall have the meanings provided by the statute and regulations governing the program under which the project is insured or assisted; and

(3) the term “multifamily housing project” means housing that meets one of the following conditions:

(A) a housing that is subject to a mortgage insured under the National Housing Act;

(B) housing that has project-based assistance provided to the transferring project or projects undergoing market to market debt restructuring under the Multifamily Assisted

projects meet the standards under subsection (c).

(c) The transfer authorized in subsection (a) is subject to the following conditions:

(1) the terms “low-income” and “very low-income” shall have the meanings provided by the statute and regulations governing the program under which the project is insured or assisted; and

(2) the term “multifamily housing project” means housing that meets one of the following conditions:

(A) a housing that is subject to a mortgage insured under the National Housing Act;

(B) housing that has project-based assistance provided to the transferring project or projects undergoing market to market debt restructuring under the Multifamily

The Secretary determines that this transfer is in the best interest of the tenants.

(7) If either the transferring project or the receiving project or projects meets the condition specified in subsection (d)(2)(A), any lien on the receiving project resulting from additional financing obtained by the owner shall be subordinate to any FHA-insured mortgage lien transferred to, or placed on, such project by the Secretary, except that the Secretary may waive this requirement upon determination that such a waiver is necessary to facilitate the financing of acquisition, construction, and/or rehabilitation of the receiving project or projects.

(8) If the transferring project meets the requirements of subsection (d)(2), the owner or mortgagor of the receiving project or projects shall not be required to vacate their units in the transferring project or projects until new units in the receiving project are available for occupancy.

(9) The transfer does not increase the cost (as defined in section 502 of the Congressionally Required Reports Act of 1994, as amended) of any FHA-insured mortgage, except to the extent that appropriations are provided in advance for the amount of any such increased cost.

(10) The transfer does not increase the cost (as defined in section 502 of the Congressionally Required Reports Act of 1994, as amended) of any FHA-insured mortgage, except to the extent that appropriations are provided in advance for the amount of any such increased cost.
Housing Reform and Affordability Housing Act;};
(C) housing that is assisted under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 as amended by sections 215-218 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act;};
(D) housing that is assisted under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as such section existed before the enactment of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act;};
(E) housing that is assisted under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act; or};
(F) housing or vacant land that is subject to a use agreement;}
(3) the term "project-based assistance" means—}
(A) assistance provided under section 8(b)(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;
(B) assistance for housing constructed or substantially rehabilitated pursuant to assistance provided under section 8(b)(2) of such Act (as such section existed immediately before October 1, 1983);}
(C) rent supplement payments under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965;}
(D) interest reduction payments under section 236 and/or additional assistance payments under section 236(c)(2) of the National Housing Act;}
(E) assistance payments made under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959; and;
(F) assistance payments made under section 811(b)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act;
(4) the term "receiving project or projects" means the multifamily housing project or projects to which some or all of the project-based assistance, debt and the statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions are to be transferred;}
(5) the term "transferring project" means the multifamily housing project which is transferring some or all of the project-based assistance, debt and the statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions to the receiving project or projects; and;
(6) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(e) PUBLIC NOTICE AND RESEARCH REPORT.—
(1) The Secretary shall publish by notice in the Federal Register the terms and conditions to the receiving project or projects to which some or all of the project-based assistance, debt, and statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions are to be transferred;}
(2) the Secretary shall publish by notice in the Federal Register the terms and conditions to the receiving project or projects to which some or all of the project-based assistance, debt, and the statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions are to be transferred;}
(3) the term ''project-based assistance'' means—}
(A) assistance provided under section 8(b)(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937;
(B) assistance for housing constructed or substantially rehabilitated pursuant to assistance provided under section 8(b)(2) of such Act (as such section existed immediately before October 1, 1983);}
(C) rent supplement payments under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965;}
(D) interest reduction payments under section 236 and/or additional assistance payments under section 236(c)(2) of the National Housing Act;}
(E) assistance payments made under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959; and;
(F) assistance payments made under section 811(b)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act;
(4) the term "receiving project or projects" means the multifamily housing project or projects to which some or all of the project-based assistance, debt and the statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions are to be transferred;}
(5) the term "transferring project" means the multifamily housing project which is transferring some or all of the project-based assistance, debt and the statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions to the receiving project or projects; and;
(6) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(f) INTERIM INSPECTIONS.—Upon notification to the public housing agency, by a family (on whose behalf tenant-based rental assistance is provided) that the dwelling unit for which such assistance is provided does not comply with the housing quality standards under subparagraph (B), the public housing agency shall inspect the dwelling unit—
(1) in the case of any condition that is life-threatening, within 24 hours after the receipt of such notification, unless waived by the Secretary in extraordinary circumstances; and;
(2) in the case of any condition that is not life-threatening, within a reasonable time frame, as determined by the Secretary."
(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments in subsection (a) shall take effect upon such...
date as the Secretary determines, in the Secretary’s sole discretion, through the Secretary’s publication of such date in the Federal Register, as part of regulations promulgated, or through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as determined by the Secretary to implement such amendments.

Sec. 221. The commitment authority provided for in the “Community Development Loan Guarantees Program Account” may be used to guarantee, or make commitment to guarantee, notes, or other obligations of States on behalf of entitlement communities in the State in accordance with the requirements of section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1437f-8 and 1437f-9) and any contract administrator.

Sec. 222. Public housing agencies that own and operate 400 or fewer public housing units may elect to be exempt from any asset management requirements imposed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in connection with the operating fund rule. Provided, That the Secretary, in seeking a determination of a reduction of subsidy under the operating fund formula shall not be exempt from any asset management requirements.

Sec. 223. With respect to the use of amounts provided in this Act and in future Acts for the operation, capital improvement and management of public housing authorized by sections 9(d) and 9(e) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(d) and (e)), the Secretary shall not impose any requirement or guideline relating to asset management that restricts or limits in any way the use of capital funds for central office costs pursuant to section 9(g)(1) or 9(g)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(g)(1), (2)): Provided, That a public housing agency may not use capital funds authorized under section 9(d) for activities that are eligible under section 9(e) for assistance with amounts from the operating fund in excess of the amounts permitted under section 9(g)(1) or 9(g)(2).

Sec. 224. No official or employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be designated as an allotment holder unless the Office of the Chief Financial Officer has determined that such allotment holder has implemented an adequate system of funds control and has received training in funds control procedures and directives. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that there is a trained allotment holder for each HUD sub-office under the accounts “Executive Offices” and “Administrative Support Offices,” as well as each account receiving appropriations for “Program Office Salaries and Expenses” within the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Sec. 225. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall report annually to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, shall consider a “program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development” under section 904 of the McKinney Act for the purpose of income verification testing.

Sec. 229. The Disaster Housing Assistance Programs, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, shall be considered a “program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development” under section 904 of the McKinney Act for the purpose of income verification testing.

Sec. 230. (a) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall take the required actions to ensure that any family assisted housing project with a section 8 contract or contract for similar project-based assistance:

(1) receives a Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) score of 30 or less; or

(2) receives a REAC score between 31 and 59 and:

(A) fails to certify in writing to HUD within 60 days that all deficiencies have been corrected; or

(B) receives consecutive scores of less than 60.

(2) The Secretary shall require the following actions as authorized under section 8(b)(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(b)(1)): Provided, That the Secretary shall provide notice of the Plan to the owner, tenants, the local government, any mortgagee, and any contract administrator.

(2) At the end of the term of the Compliance, Disposition and Enforcement Plan, if the owner fails to timely comply with such plan, the Secretary may impose immediate replacement of project management with a management agent approved by the Secretary, and shall take one or more of the following actions with respect to the applicable housing units assisted with capital or operating funds under section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f-9), or otherwise as the Secretary determines, in consultation with the tenants, the local government, and any mortgagee. And:

(1) The Secretary shall notify the owner and provide an opportunity to appeal any finding within 30 days. If the violations remain, the Secretary shall develop a Compliance, Disposition and Enforcement Plan within 60 days, in a specific and effective manner, to correct all deficiencies. The Secretary shall: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the owner, tenants, the local government, any mortgagee, and any contract administrator.

(1) impose civil money penalties; and

(2) seek judicial appointment of a receiver to manage the property and cure all project deficiencies or seek a judicial order of specific performance requiring the owner to cure all project deficiencies.

(3) The Secretary shall also take appropriate steps to ensure that project-based contracts remain in effect, subject to the exercise of contractual abatement remedies to assist relocation of tenants for imminent danger of death or serious injury to tenants or their property or to public housing units assisted with capital or operating funds under such section 8 or other programs, based on consideration of the extent to which the costs of rehabilitating and operating the property and all available Federal, State, and local resources, including rent adjustment under section 524 of the Multifamily Assistance Reform Act of 1997 (‘‘MAHRAA’’) and other environmental conditions that cannot be remedied through contract provisions. The Secretary may, in consultation with the tenants of the property, contract for project-based rental assistance payments with an owner or owners of other existing housing properties, or provide other rental assistance. The Secretary shall report semi-annually on all properties covered by this section that are assessed through the Real Estate Assessment Center and have physical inspection scores of less than 30 or have consecutive physical inspection scores of less than 60.

(1) The enforcement actions being taken to address such conditions, including imposition of civil money penalties and termination of capital or operating funds assistance.

(2) Pursue transfer of the project to an owner, approved by the Secretary under established procedures, which will be obligated to promptly make all required repairs and to operate the property for a period of time as long as such renewal is offered; or

(3) seek judicial appointment of a receiver to manage the property and cure all project deficiencies or seek a judicial order of specific performance requiring the owner to cure all project deficiencies.

(3) The Secretary shall also take appropriate steps to ensure that project-based contracts remain in effect, subject to the exercise of contractual abatement remedies to assist relocation of tenants for imminent danger of death or serious injury to tenants or their property or to public housing units assisted with capital or operating funds under such section 8 or other programs, based on consideration of the extent to which the costs of rehabilitating and operating the property and all available Federal, State, and local resources, including rent adjustment under section 524 of the Multifamily Assistance Reform Act of 1997 (‘‘MAHRAA’’) and (2) environmental conditions that cannot be remedied through contract provisions. The Secretary may, in consultation with the tenants of the property, contract for project-based rental assistance payments with an owner or owners of other existing housing properties, or provide other rental assistance. The Secretary shall report semi-annually on all properties covered by this section that are assessed through the Real Estate Assessment Center and have physical inspection scores of less than 30 or have consecutive physical inspection scores of less than 60.

(1) The enforcement actions being taken to address such conditions, including imposition of civil money penalties and termination of capital or operating funds assistance.

(2) Pursue transfer of the project to an owner, approved by the Secretary under established procedures, which will be obligated to promptly make all required repairs and to operate the property for a period of time as long as such renewal is offered; or

(3) seek judicial appointment of a receiver to manage the property and cure all project deficiencies or seek a judicial order of specific performance requiring the owner to cure all project deficiencies.

(3) The Secretary shall also take appropriate steps to ensure that project-based contracts remain in effect, subject to the exercise of contractual abatement remedies to assist relocation of tenants for imminent danger of death or serious injury to tenants or their property or to public housing units assisted with capital or operating funds under such section 8 or other programs, based on consideration of the extent to which the costs of rehabilitating and operating the property and all available Federal, State, and local resources, including rent adjustment under section 524 of the Multifamily Assistance Reform Act of 1997 (‘‘MAHRAA’’) and (2) environmental conditions that cannot be remedied through contract provisions. The Secretary may, in consultation with the tenants of the property, contract for project-based rental assistance payments with an owner or owners of other existing housing properties, or provide other rental assistance. The Secretary shall report semi-annually on all properties covered by this section that are assessed through the Real Estate Assessment Center and have physical inspection scores of less than 30 or have consecutive physical inspection scores of less than 60.
(2) Actions that the Department of Housing and Urban Development is taking to protect tenants of such identified properties.

SIRC. 231. None of the funds made available by this Act, for programs authorized under section 8 (only with respect to the tenant-based rental assistance programs) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.), may be used by any public housing agency for any amount of salary, for the chief executive officer or any other official or employee of which, that exceeds the annual rate of basic pay payable for a position at level II of the Executive Schedule at any time during any public housing agency fiscal year 2014.

SIRC. 232. Title II of division K of Public Law 110–329 by striking the item related to “Flexible Subsidy Fund.”


SIRC. 234. Section 24 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437v) is amended—

(1) in subsection (m)(1), by striking “fiscal year” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “fiscal year 2014”;

and

(2) in subsection (o), by striking “September” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “September 30, 2014.”

SIRC. 235. Of the amounts made available for salaries and expenses under all authorities provided to the Office of Inspector General account, a total of up to $5,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with any other available in the “Information Technology Fund” account under this title.

SIRC. 236. The proviso under the “Community Development Fund” heading in Public Laws 109–158, 109–234, 110–252, and 110–329 which requires the Secretary to establish procedures to prevent duplication of benefits and to report to the Committees on Appropriations on all steps to prevent fraud and abuse is amended by striking “quarterly” and inserting “annually.”

SIRC. 237. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the doctoral dissertation research grant program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SIRC. 238. (a) Section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by designating the first sentence as subparagraph (A), the second sentence as subparagraph (B), and the remaining sentences as subparagraph (D), and by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph (C):

“(C) The term extremely low-income families means very low-income families whose incomes do not exceed the higher of—

“(i) the poverty guidelines updated periodically by the Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act applicable to a family of the size involved (except that this clause shall not apply with respect to any public housing programs or projects located in Puerto Rico or any other territory or possession of the United States); or

“(ii) 30 percent of the median family income for the area, as determined by the Secretary, with adjustments for smaller and larger families (except that the Secretary may make adjustments for ceilings that are lower than 30 percent of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary’s findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually low-income areas) and (b) Section 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437n) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A); and

(2) in subsection (b)(1); and

(3) in subsection (c)(3), by striking “families whose incomes” and all that follows through “family income” and inserting “extremely low-income families”.

SIRC. 239. The language under the heading Rental Assistance Demonstration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–55) is amended in the penultimate proviso by striking “and 2013,” and inserting “through December 2015.”

SIRC. 240. None of the funds in this Act provided to the Department of Housing and Urban Development is used to make a grant award unless the Secretary notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 3 business days before any public housing authority, tribe, nonprofit organization, or other entity selected to receive a grant award is announced by the Department or its offices.


(a) in paragraph (A)—

(1) by striking “matter before clause (i)” and inserting the following: “The Secretary shall establish procedures to delegate the award, review and processing of projects, selected by the most merit competition, to a State or local housing authority that;”;

and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “capital advance” and inserting “funding” and, by replacing the comma with a semi-colon;

(b) in subparagraph (B), by striking “cap- ital advance” and inserting “funding” under this section; and

(c) in subparagraph (C), by striking the first sentence;

(d) by designating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E), and in the redesignated subparagraph (E)—

(1) by striking “a capital advance” and inserting “funding under this section;”;

and

(2) by striking “capital advance amounts” and project rental assistance” and inserting “funding under this section;” and

(e) by inserting the following new subpara- graph after subparagraph (C):

“(D) Assistance under subsection (c)(2) may be provided for projects which identify a need for assistance a defined health and other supportive services program including sources of financing the serv- ices for which the assistance is intended. The Secretary of General understanding with service provision agen- cies and organizations to provide such serv- ices for eligible residents at their request. Such supportive services may be plan and memo- randa of understanding shall—

“(i) identify the target populations to be served by the project;

“(ii) set forth methods for outreach and re- ferral;

“(iii) identify the health and other sup- portive services to be provided; and

“(iv) terms under which such services will be made available to residents of the project.”;

SIRC. 242. Section 802(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437c(2)), is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) UTILITY ALLOWANCE.

“(i) GENERAL.—In determining the monthly assistance payment for a family under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the amount al- lowed for tenant-paid utilities shall not ex- ceed the appropriate utility allowance for the family unit size as determined by the public housing agency regardless of the size of the dwelling unit leased by the family.

“(ii) INCLUSION OF INCOME RECEIVING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—Notwith- standing subparagraph (A), upon request by

a family that includes a person with disabili- ties, the public housing agency shall ap- prove a utility allowance that is higher than the applicable amount on the utility allow- ance schedule if a higher utility allowance is needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by the family member with a disability.”

SIRC. 243. The Inspector General shall establish by notice such requirements as may be necessary to implement paragraphs 210, 212, 220, 238, and 242 under this title and the notice shall be provided. That the Secretary shall commence rule- making based on the initial notice no later than the expiration of the 6-month period for public comment. That rule- making shall allow for the opportunity for public comment.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2014.”

TITLE III
RELATED AGENCIES
ACCESS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For expenses necessary for the Access Board, as authorized by 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, $7,448,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, there may be credited to this appropriation received for publications and training expenses.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Federal Mar- itime Commission as authorized by section 203(d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 307), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger and freight motor vessels as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b); and uniforms or allowances there- for, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, $24,669,000: Provided, That not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to carry out the pro- visions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $25,499,000: Provided, That the Inspector General may, subject to the authority, in carrying out the duties specified in the Inspector General Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3), to investigate allega- tions of fraud, including false statements to the government (18 U.S.C. 1001), by any per- son or entity that is subject to regulation by the National Railroad Passenger Corpora- tion: Provided further, That the Inspector General may enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and private persons, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern the obtaining of such services within the National Railroad Passenger Corporation: Provided further, That the Inspector General may select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern such selections, appointments, and employ- ment within Amtrak: Provided further, That the Inspector General may request for fiscal year 2015, the Inspector Ger- enal shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a budget re- quirements for fiscal year 2015 for the Office of Inspector General, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern such selections, appointments, and employ- ment.
activities that are likely to prevent foreclosure action and homeowners will be provided such assistance that shall consist of counseling and advice of all likely restructuring and refinancing strategies or the approval of a work-out strategy by all interested parties. (4) NRC may use a portion of the total funds under this paragraph to its own charter members with expertise in foreclosure prevention counseling, subject to a certification that the procedures for selection do not consist of any procedures or activities that could be construed as an unacceptable conflict of interest or have the appearance of a conflict of interest.

(5) HUD-approved counseling entities and State Housing Finance Agencies receiving funds under this paragraph shall have demonstrated experience in successfully working with financial institutions as well as borrowers facing default, delinquency and foreclosure as well as documented counseling capacity, outreach capacity, past successful performance and positive outcomes with documented counseling plans (including post mortgage foreclosure mitigation counseling), loan modification agreements and loan modification agreements. NRC may use other criteria to demonstrate capacity in underserved areas.

(6) Of the total amount made available under this paragraph, up to $3,000,000 may be made available to build the mortgage foreclosure assistance capacity of State Housing Finance Agencies. HUD training courses with HUD-approved counseling and intermediaries approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) (with match to be determined by the NRC based on affordability and the economic conditions of an area; a match also may be waived if determined on the condition of conditions) to provide mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance primarily to States and areas with high rates of defaults and foreclosures and to help eliminate the default and foreclosure of mortgages of owner-occupied single-family homes that are at risk of such foreclosure. Other than areas with high rates of defaults and foreclosures, grants may also be provided to approved counseling intermediaries based on a geographic analysis of the Nation by the NRC which determines there is a high proportion of mortgages that are risky and likely to fail, including any trends for mortgages that are likely to default and face foreclosure, information obtained from the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) may also be curative where the State Housing Finance Agency meets all the requirements under this paragraph. A HUD-approved counseling entity will meet certain mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance counseling requirements, as determined by the NRC, and be approved by HUD or the NRC as meeting these requirements.

(2) Mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance shall only be made available to homeowners of owner-occupied homes with mortgages in danger of default. These mortgages shall likely be subject to a foreclosure action and homeowners will be provided such assistance that shall consist of activities that are likely to prevent foreclosures and result in the long-term affordability of the mortgage retained pursuant to such activity or another positive outcome for the homeowner. No funds made available under this paragraph may be provided directly to lenders or homeowners to discharge outstanding mortgage balances or for any other mortgage payment.

(3) Use of mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance by approved counseling intermediaries and State Housing Finance Agencies as reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances of the borrower’s financial situation, an evaluation of the current value of the property that is subject to the mortgage, counseling regarding the assumption of the mortgage by another non-Federal party, counseling regarding the possible purchase of the mort- gage by a Federal third party, court-appointed counseling, and advice of all likely restructuring and refinancing strategies or the approval of a work-out strategy by all interested parties. (4) NRC may use a portion of the total funds under this paragraph to its own charter members with expertise in foreclosure prevention counseling, subject to a certification that the procedures for selection do not consist of any procedures or activities that could be construed as an unacceptable conflict of interest or have the appearance of a conflict of interest.

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due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level.

(A) a delineation in the table for each appropriation and its respective prior year enacted spending, making a total of 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2014 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for such each account for the purposes authorized: Provided, That a request shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: Provided further, That any use of funds for mass transit, railroad, airport, seaport or highway projects as well as utility projects which benefit or serve the general public (including communication-related, water-related and wastewater-related infrastructure), other structures designated for use by the general public or which have other common-carrier or public-utility functions that serve the general public and are subject to regulation and oversight by the government, and projects for the removal of an immediate threat to public health and safety or brownfield as defined in the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfield Revitalization Act (Public Law 107–118) shall be considered a public use for purposes of eminent domain.

(B) a delineation in the table for each appropriation and its respective prior year enacted spending, making a total of 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2014 from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2014 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2015, for such each account for the purposes authorized: Provided, That a request shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: Provided further, That any use of funds for mass transit, railroad, airport, seaport or highway projects as well as utility projects which benefit or serve the general public (including communication-related, water-related and wastewater-related infrastructure), other structures designated for use by the general public or which have other common-carrier or public-utility functions that serve the general public and are subject to regulation and oversight by the government, and projects for the removal of an immediate threat to public health and safety or brownfield as defined in the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfield Revitalization Act (Public Law 107–118) shall be considered a public use for purposes of eminent domain.

(C) an identification of items of special congressional interest: Provided further, That the amount appropriated or limited for salaries and expenses for an agency shall be reduced for each position for which the report has not been submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 406. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, no funds appropriated or other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his or her period of active military or naval service, and has within 90 days after his or her release from such service or from hospitalization continuing for a period of not more than 1 year, made application for restoration to his or her former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management to perform the duties of his or her former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 412. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating the Buy American Act (10 U.S.C. 2302).

SEC. 413. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to request that the Buy American Act (10 U.S.C. 2302).

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SEC. 417. It is the sense of the Congress that the Buy American Act (10 U.S.C. 2302) that authorizes spending cuts that would increase poverty in the United States.

SEC. 418. All agencies and departments funded by the Act shall send to Congress at the end of the fiscal year a report containing a complete inventory of the total number of vehicles owned, leased, permanently retired, and purchased during fiscal year 2014, as well as the total cost of the vehicle fleet, including maintenance, fuel, storage, purchasing, and leasing.

This division may be cited as the "Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014."

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the consideration of H.R. 3547, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to bring to the floor, Madam Speaker, an amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547. This is the consolidated appropriations package that will fund the government for the remainder of the 2014 fiscal year.

This omnibus contains all 12 regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 2014—funding every aspect of the Federal Government, from our national defense to critical transportation infrastructure to the education of our kids. In total, it provides $1.012 trillion in discretionary funding—the same level delineated in the Ryan-Murray budget agreement.

I am pleased that Senator MIKULSKI and I were able to come to this fair, bipartisan agreement on funding the government. Although our differences were many and our deadlines short, we were able to come together to draft a solid piece of legislation that meets the guidelines of the Ryan-Murray agreement and keeps the government open.

I understand that not everyone will like everything in this bill. That is the nature of compromise. But I believe this legislation reflects the best possible outcome. We made responsible choices to realign the Nation’s funding priorities, targeting precious tax dollars to where they are needed the most.

We have continued the 4-year trend of reducing Federal discretionary spending, reducing regulatory burdens, fortifying our national security, and enforcing stringent oversight on the executive branch.

Throughout the bill, we have maintained pro-life policies and protected Second Amendment rights. We have made sure that this bill provides no new funding for ObamaCare, and have even cut existing ObamaCare funds to the tune of over $1 billion.

The Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate, working side-by-side, went line-by-line through thousands of agencies and the 12 regular appropriations bills to make sure that each program was weighed individually and received a funding level that supports their most critical needs.

We have prioritized funding for the most important and effective programs and reduced lower-priority programs at
the same time. For example, we did not include any funding for high-speed rail or three new Department of Homeland Security headquarters buildings, but we targeted funding to essential national defense activities, critical law enforcement programs, and lifesaving efforts, such as medical research.

This bill also includes an important provision fixing the Bipartisan Budget Act to ensure that those who have given most in military service, the approximately 630,000 medically retired personnel and survivor benefit plan recipients, our disabled veterans, receive their full yearly cost-of-living increase.

Before I close, Madam Speaker, I would like to take a moment to thank the many, many people who were integral in getting this bill to the floor today.

First, I thank the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Mrs. Lowey. Thank to her partnership and her dedication, we were able to wrap up this omnibus by the deadline, and I know her drive extends to our next challenge—the 2015 bills that we will start working on separately. In fact, the passage of this bill will allow the Appropriations Committee to get back to regular order, as they say, get the train back on track so that this coming year we can do 12 individual bills brought to the floor, as is the purpose and is required. I want to thank her for her leadership in helping us get to that point.

Secondly, our counterparts in the Senate, whose open-minded approach to need led to this many hour and reasonable discussions throughout the many stages of this process. I don’t know any appropriations bill that has gone through as many reasonable tests and, I think, wise decision processes as went into this bill. So I appreciated the work of the gentlelady on the Senate side, the chairman of the committee there, Ms. Mikulski, and Senator Shelby of Alabama. We had wonderful times at Christmas and New Year’s. Next time, as much as I love these people, I would rather be with my family.

Lastly, I want to thank the members and the staffs of the committee. They gave up countless hours of family time at Christmas, New Year’s, and during the holidays in order to complete this bill. They really are the A-team. I am lucky to have all of them working for this committee. Without their hard work, expertise on the issues, and their commitment to this legislation, we would not be here today. We should all be grateful for their service. I hope that you will say something to them as you pass.

I would particularly like to recognize the work of the Agriculture Subcommittee, Martin Delgado. After 16 years, this is his last bill with the committee. How fortunate we have been to have him until the end. No one knows the ins and outs of Agriculture appropriations like he does. He is a true expert in every sense of the word. We will miss him dearly and wish him God-speed.

Let me also mention the chief clerk of the committee, Will Smith, who sits beside me. He has led the effort from day one. He has put in untold numbers of hours—day and night, weekends, all—nights—to bring us to this point. He has been a great staff leader. He has done a fantastic job. I want you to say something to him.

On the other side of the aisle, his counterpart, David Pomerantz has been a terrific asset to the committee and to piecing together this very difficult, complex bill. We want to say thank you to David Pomerantz for his great work.

Jim Kilukowski, who also sits beside me, the number two clerk in the committee, has been invaluable in getting us to this point.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to once again remind our colleagues that providing funding for our Federal Government is one of our chief duties as Members of Congress. In fact, I think it is on that we can’t shirk. The people elected us to fulfill this duty and govern. To govern, you have got to pass these funding bills for the government.

As we pass these funding bills, the imprint of Members of Congress on these funding bills directs agencies of the executive branch to follow the will of the people represented here in this body. So this bill is a reflection of the need for Members of Congress, under the Constitution, to decide how and when and why money is spent by the executive branch. The people elected us to fulfill that duty, and this bill does just that. Three and a half months into the fiscal year, I would say it was just about past time that we pass this legislation.

So I urge an “aye” vote on the omnibus. We can send it to the Senate today for their approval and get it to the President for his signature as soon as possible. Certainly, before Saturday.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Congress’ misguided rush towards austerity has hurt our economy, slashing critical investments that create jobs and make us more competitive. Discretionary spending, which represents only one-third of the budget, has borne a disproportionate share of cuts. The December budget agreement and this bill set a path on a path to fulfilling our basic responsibility of annual spending bills.

Chairman ROGERS, I commend your leadership. It has been a delightful working with you, and I too look forward to a holiday season where we won’t be in session. And when and why money is spent by the executive branch. The people elected us to fulfill that duty, and this bill does just that. Three and a half months into the fiscal year, I would say it was just about past time that we pass this legislation.

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Chairman ROGERS, I commend your leadership. It has been a delightful working with you, and I too look forward to a holiday season where we won’t be in constant contact. Thank you. It has been a pleasure.

This bill makes key investments that will bolster job creation and economic growth. We should not have Federal furloughs again this year. Education, Head Start, new pre-K initiatives will help working families and restore teaching slots, and infrastructure investments will support construction jobs and safety upgrades.

Other vital priorities fell short. It is incredibly disappointing this package doesn’t restore unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed.

In addition, I was very pleased that we received $1 billion more than last year for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health, but it is still funded below the 2012 level, forcing scientists to shelve promising research.

By not authorizing a change to the quo for IMF, the International Monetary Fund, we neglect the United States’ vital role in the global economy. It is an important tool to promote international financial stability and support U.S. jobs, exports and markets.

This is not the bill that I would have written, but it is the result of a negotiation that required significant compromise and protected the appropriations process from political warfare by dropping most of the new contentious riders.

Finally, I would like to praise the tireless work of David Pomerantz and all of the appropriations staff on both sides of the aisle. This bill was a huge undertaking, possible only with the hard work of such dedicated staff, including one of our longtime professionals who will soon be leaving the committee.

On behalf of the entire Appropriations Committee, I thank David Reich for his 30 years of service to the House and 17 years of exceptional contributions to the full Appropriations Committee, the Labor-H and other subcommittees.

Thank you, and we wish you Godspeed. Good luck.

Now, at this time, before I close, I also want to recognize Trudi Terry, the Chief Clerk of Debates. As I understand it, unfortunately, she will be retiring and go on to other things, and we thank you for your service to the House.

Now, in conclusion, I wish we had completed this process last October, when this fiscal year actually started, but better late than never.

The President’s budget will likely arrive late given Congress’ tardiness in completing our work for fiscal year 2014, but I do hope that the bipartisan spirit with which the omnibus agreement has been reached will be preserved in the cycle to come. I will support this omnibus and work in the coming year to address its shortcomings.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield my full time to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wolfe), a very hardworking and longtime classmate of mine, chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee.
Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill and want to acknowledge and thank Mr. ROGERS. We came here together in 1981, and I think what Mr. ROGERS and Mrs. LOWEY have done, along with Senator MIKULSKI and Senator SHELBY, has been amazing.

I always like to thank my friend, Mr. FATTAH, for his partnership and help. Thank you. You have done a great job.

I want to acknowledge the staff. Mike Ringler, Leslie Albright, Jeff Ashford, Diana Simpson and Colin Samples, as well as Bob Bonner and Matt Smith. They have done an incredible job. If the American people could have seen the hours—and I want to thank them.

The bill today totals $51.6 billion, which is $1.44 billion below the enacted 2013 level. We have reduced spending by more than $12 billion for agencies funded in the CJS.

There is no reason why anyone would vote against this bill. We are even $200 million below FY 2008. So they have done an incredible job.

The bill also includes $8.3 billion for the FBI to fight crime and protect the Nation from further terrorist attacks, and it expands the FBI’s capabilities. Also, in addition, there is $1 million for an independent review to report to Congress, to be conducted by an outside commission to look at the progress made over the last decade on the implementation of the 9/11 Commission.

I lost several hundred people from my district who died, and we lost 3,000 Americans. We want to find out what recommendations were made, how well the FBI is doing, and so that is very, very important. I expect the FBI to cooperate, and I know they will.

I appreciate Mr. FATTAH, and also Mr. Mollohan, who is not here. We established the Charles Colson, Chuck Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections.

We cannot put men and women in prison for years and do nothing, and I think this offers an opportunity to really reform the prison commission system. Then Mr. GOODLATTE and the Judiciary Committee can do amazing things.

The bill also brings about repatriation programs to bring jobs back to America, not to have companies going abroad but to come back, and I appreciate the Secretary of Commerce Pritzker really cooperating and working on this.

Lastly, it funds the sciences at a very, very high level. With regard to NASA, the bill includes $17.65 billion for NASA, including funding for America’s next generation space launch system, the Orion Crew Vehicle, as well as full funding for cutting-edge aeronautics and research to keep America competitive.

Again, I just want to close by congratulating and thanking Mr. ROGERS.

We came here in 1981. We were considered Reagan robots. I wasn’t supposed to be here, and another guy who wasn’t supposed to be here, CHRIS SMITH, he is still here, and Mr. ROGERS. They will be the leaders of the class that is left. We had 54.

I just want to thank him for what he has done, and the staff on both sides, and the Members, for bringing this bill and returning to regular order.

Again, Mr. FATTAH, my fellow native Philadelphian, thank you for everything that you have done.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this Consolidated Appropriations Act, which includes the fiscal year 2014 Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations act.

I would like to thank my colleague and Ranking Member, Mr. FATTAH, for his support throughout this process. I would also extend my thanks to Chairman ROGERS, Senator MIKULSKI and Senator SHELBY.

I also want to thank the CJS subcommittee Majority staff—Mike Ringler, Leslie Albright, Jeff Ashford, Diana Simpson and Colin Samples—as well as Bob Bonner and Matt Smith on the Minority staff.

The final CJS bill before the House today totals $51.6 billion, which is $1.44 billion below the enacted fiscal year 2013 level. Since Republicans assumed the majority in the House, we have reduced spending by more than $12 billion for agencies funded in the CJS appropriations bill.

The FY 2013 level is even $200 million below the FY 2008 level. At the same time the bill also provides funding for a variety of critical national priorities, and prevents furloughs for federal employees this year.

The bill includes $8.3 billion for the FBI to fight crime and protect the Nation from further terrorist attacks and expand the FBI’s capabilities to investigate and attribute cyber intrusions, which the new Director has identified as his biggest challenge.

In addition, there is $1 million for an independent review and report to Congress to be conducted by an outside commission to look at progress made over the last decade on the implementation the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission as well as to look at how the FBI is responding to the evolving threat of terrorism, including the threat from domestic radicalization.

I expect the FBI to support this important effort by ensuring that the review has the independence, flexibility and resources necessary to produce an excellent and unbiased report to the Congress.

The bill establishes the Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections to develop practical, data-driven policy options to increase public safety, reduce recidivism, and control the growth of spending on corrections. In the Department of Commerce, the bill includes funding for the National Weather Service to provide crucial weather information to the public.

We need to enhance efforts to bring good jobs back to America, especially manufacturing jobs. This bill continues a job repatriation task force established last year, and includes grant funding to enable encourage repatriations. It also calls on the department to hold a national repatriation conference this year, and I appreciate Secretary Pritzker’s proactive leadership in coordinating this conference.

The bill includes important funding for fundamental scientific research. $7.2 billion is included for the NSF. NIST research activities receive $855 million, an increase of $42 million. Finally, the bill includes $17.65 billion for NASA, including funding for America’s next generation Space Launch System and the Orion Crew Vehicle as well as full funding for cutting-edge aeronautics research to keep America competitive.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the ranking member of the Energy and Water Committee.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the ranking member from New York for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations measure, a critical, critical step in the direction of regular order.

What is off to Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for their diligent efforts to bring this important agreement to the floor.

I also want to thank Chairman SMITHERS, our subcommittee members, our Senate counterparts, as well as our exceptional staff, Rob Blair and Tanuja Berquam, for their dedication and hard work, especially over the holidays, crafting this legislation.

The Energy and Water bill makes America work. For example, it keeps the West alive, funding critical water projects across 17 States. We support science activities necessary to American manufacturing and our future competitiveness, and it contributes to our national defense importantly.

Over the last 10 years, our country has spent $2.3 trillion importing foreign petroleum rather than being energy-independent here at home. In fact, these imports create a chief strategic vulnerability. We must have the wisdom, the will and the fortitude to invest in the solution for our people.

This agreement restores an all-of-the-above energy strategy, including renewable energy programs and help on sustainable energy programs for the next generation.

The bill also increases funding for the Corps of Engineers, one of the most important jobs programs that we could do in this country to improve our Nation’s waterways that provide the foundation for economic growth.

In terms of job creation, this bill makes critical investments in this country from coast to coast. You can’t really move cargo unless you have open harbors.

The compromise bill that we will vote on today is an important step in that direction and, even more importantly, a step toward regular order, which this Member certainly welcomes.

Again, I rise in support of this legislation, and urge my colleagues to join
me in voting for the entire measure, but certainly on the energy and water portion of this bill, so vital to America's future.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, most of the provisions of this bill were written by the subcommittees on the House and Senate side and worked out between them. One of the chief writers of the bill is RODNEY FREILINGHUYSEN, the new chairman of the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. His part of the bill was, by far, the biggest of anybody else's. It was only $572 billion. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FREILINGHUYSEN) to explain that.

(Mr. FREILINGHUYSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FREILINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. I thank him for his leadership.

First of all, it is a pleasure to rise to support this bill, and let me specifically address the defense portion, which I wrote with the subcommittee's constitutional responsibility, a strong national defense.

First I want to thank my ranking member, PETE VISCOSKY, for his help in crafting this bill. It was not an easy task, given the short deadlines, but I think we have produced a bipartisan product that meets our national defense needs. I thank all the committee members and our professional staff for their hard work.

A few words about our allocation, which is a direct result of the decision we made in mid-December. The base allocation is $480.9 billion, which is $29 billion below the President's budget request and $25.1 billion below the bill we passed, the defense bill we passed in July.

The Overseas Contingency allocation is $85.2 billion, which is $4.5 billion above the request. Even with the small increase in OCO allocation, which (we used to essentially buy-back readiness) the subcommittee's task was still formidable—cutting $24.5 billion from the Administration's budget request.

Our Committee, like others, recognizes that the Department of Defense needs to be part of the deficit solution. We consulted with civilian and military leaders within the Department and the Intelligence community, who provided input and made some “suggestions” for reductions to help meet our allocation.

Let me outline just a few highlights: $15.2 billion for 8 ships, including 2 Virginia-class submarines; $4.5 billion for 29 Joint Strike Fighters, and $1.5 billion for their continued development; $3 billion for 16 (F–8) Poseidon aircraft; $1.2 billion for 21 (E–A–18) Growler electronic attack aircraft; $8.4 billion for 17 of the latest variant of the C–30—-an incredible workhorse; $1.0 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account—to support the citizen-soldiers who fight side-by-side with our active duty troops; $3.0 billion reduction in Afghanistan Security Forces Funds;

The agreement also places restrictions on funds to Russia's weapons export, the Russian manufacturer of the Mi–17 helicopter; in addition, the bill prohibits targeting a U.S. person under section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and bars the acquiring, monitoring, or storing of the electronic communications of a U.S. person from a public service provider under section 501 of FISA;

And finally, the bill amends the December Ryan-Murray Agreement to ensure that medically retired personnel and survivor benefit recipients do not lose their cost-of-living benefits (temporarily) reduced—guaranteeing disabled veterans and surviving families receive the full benefits they are due.

I assure my colleagues that not many programs were left untouched. We did our best to protect quantities of critical major weapons systems and avoid significant disruptions to vital programs. Importantly, we gave our military leaders much needed predictability about future expenditures and preserved jobs in our defense industrial base.

Most importantly too, we protected readiness. Our Constitution's first priority is to provide for a strong national defense so if the Commander in Chief needs to call our troops, they will be ready and prepared.

Madam Speaker, the measure before us clearly re-affirms our first obligation to provide for national defense under Article One, Section 8 of the Constitution.

I urge support for the Consolidated Appropriations Act and rise to address specifically the Defense portion that our primary constitutional obligation

First, I want to thank Pete Visclosky for his help in crafting this bill. It was not an easy task, given the short deadlines, but I think together we have produced a bipartisan product that meets our national defense needs. I thank all Committee members and our professional staff for their hard work.

A few words about our allocation, which is a direct result of the Bipartisan Budget Act we passed in December.

The base allocation is $486.9 billion, which is $29 billion below the President's request and $25.7 billion below bill the House passed in July.

The Overseas Contingency allocation is $85.2 billion, which is $4.5 billion above the request. Even with the small increase in OCO allocation, which (we used to essentially buy-back readiness) the subcommittee's task was still formidable—cutting $24.5 billion from the Administration's budget request.

Our Committee, like others, recognizes that the Department of Defense needs to be part of the deficit solution. We consulted with civilian and military leaders within the Department and the Intelligence community, who provided input and made some “suggestions” for reductions to help meet our allocation.

Let me outline just a few highlights: $15.2 billion for 8 ships, including 2 Virginia-class submarines; $4.5 billion for 29 Joint Strike Fighters, and $1.5 billion for their continued development; $3 billion for 16 (F–8) Poseidon aircraft; $1.2 billion for 21 (E–A–18) Growler electronic attack aircraft; $8.4 billion for 17 of the latest variant of the C–30—-an incredible workhorse; $1.0 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account—to support the citizen-soldiers who fight side-by-side with our active duty troops; $3.0 billion reduction in Afghanistan Security Forces Funds;

The agreement also places restrictions on funds to Russia's weapons export, the Russian manufacturer of the Mi–17 helicopter; in addition, the bill prohibits targeting a U.S. person under section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and bars the acquiring, monitoring, or storing of the electronic communications of a U.S. person from a public service provider under section 501 of FISA;

And finally, the bill amends the December Ryan-Murray Agreement to ensure that medically retired personnel and survivor benefit recipients do not lose their cost-of-living benefits (temporarily) reduced—guaranteeing disabled veterans and surviving families receive the full benefits they are due.

I assure my colleagues that not many programs were left untouched. We did our best to protect quantities of critical major weapons systems and avoid significant disruptions to vital programs. Importantly, we gave our military leaders much needed predictability about future expenditures and preserved jobs in our defense industrial base.

Most importantly too, we protected readiness. Our Constitution's first priority is to provide for a strong national defense so if the Commander in Chief needs to call our troops, they will be ready and prepared.

Madam Speaker, the measure before us clearly re-affirms our first obligation to provide for national defense under Article One, Section 8 of the Constitution.
The agreement also includes language which prevents the use of funds in contravention of more severe language and penalties in the fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act.

Finally, the bill protects the technological forces. It includes $75 million above the request for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to incorporate small business development.

I ask my colleagues to please support this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the chairman for the time and congratulate him and Ranking Member LOWEY for a great job on this. I also want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the ranking member, and certainly the staff that did such a great job under very difficult circumstances to put this all together.

Madam Speaker, this represents a return to regular order and an example of fair negotiation between the House and the Senate. In the T-HUD division, we strive to maintain important transportation infrastructure investments and to maintain housing programs for low-income citizens and veterans. To this end, we have funded the T-HUD departments and agencies as follows:

The MAP–21 authorized levels for highways and transit. For the FAA, we provide a fully support the operations of air traffic controllers. We also include resources for the next round of investments in the so-called NextGen air traffic control system, a long-term initiative to ease air traffic congestion.

For housing, we provided assistance for 2.2 million families serviced by the Housing Choice Vouchers program. We also provide $75 million for 10,000 new veterans’ housing vouchers. Finally, we provide a little over $3 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program. This program has many flexible uses and helps strengthen communities across the country.

Again, I urge Members to support the bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentlewoman from New York. Ranking Member LOWEY, for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. As ranking member of the Financial Services Subcommittee, I wanted to discuss many of the improvements we made to that section of the bill.

Before I begin, I want to thank Chairmen ROGERS and CRENshaw and Ranking Member LOWEY for their hard work and diligence throughout this process. I also want to thank the staff on both sides of the aisle who spent time away from their families during the holiday season to work out a compromise that I think both sides can support.

My colleagues know that the seques- ter put the appropriations process under an unworkable financial strain, and this legislation helps fix that problem.

The Financial Services section of this bill is funded at $21.8 billion, which is more than $1.5 billion above last year’s sequester level and almost $5 billion higher than what was approved by the committee last summer.

With this increased funding, this subcommittee was able to resolve many of the most urgent funding problems created by the sequester. We kept Postal Service 6-day delivery, restored funding for the Election Assistance Commission and additional funding for numerous priorities of the District of Columbia.

This bill also removes many harmful riders, riders that would have impacted the implementation of the Affordable Care Act and riders that would have affected the ability of both the SEC and the IRS to do their jobs properly.

This is not a perfect bill, but on balance, it is a good bill. I intend to vote in favor of it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I want to take a second to bid an early farewell to my colleague from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and also to thank Chairman WOLF and to thank Ranking Member FATTAH for allowing language in their bill which was asked for by the President, which was, at times, a little hanging on the ropes, language that would allow, for the first time in 115 years, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to vote on their political future. I thank them personally for that, and I stand ready to vote for this bill as soon as it comes up for a vote.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, Chairman ROGERS, for the time.

I wanted to personally thank the chairman for his work and the work of his staff because shepherding all 12 of these appropriations bills is no easy task, especially as it comes down to the issues that are the most difficult to discuss and to come to a conclusion on. So, again, I thank the chairman for his work and that of his staff, and how he conducts his staff in these negotiations.

I would also like to echo something that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) said in his opening comments about one of our subcommittee clerks, Martin Delgado. He is retiring from the subcommittee after 18 years.

I also want to applaud the work of his staff because they know the subject matter of agriculture very well. He has gone beyond the call of duty in his job as clerk of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. So he is someone that is going to be missed from this body. We wish him the best and wish him well in his new endeavors.

Of course I do want to rise in support of the FY14 Consolidated Appropriations Act. This agreement encompasses the work of, as I mentioned, all 12 appropriations subcommittees and is the culmination of work that began last spring when we first started hearings on the President’s budget request.

Funding is in line to assure my colleagues that, contrary to what they may have heard, the bill has not only been read but that every word and every number has been scrutinized, and there are no surprises in this bill.

It has been said, and it has been said before, while the President’s budget request, while funding the Federal Government for the remaining part of the fiscal year, continues to reduce spending and the overall spending level in this agreement is lower than the FY09-enacted spending level. Most importantly, it is $191 million less than President Obama submitted in his FY14 budget request.

The Agriculture division of this agreement, which I worked most closely over the last year, has critical funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Farm Credit Administration.

I would encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Labor, Health and Human Services Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, while I will vote for this budget, despite having made reservations, I would like to say a few words about how Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education programs are handled here, keeping in mind that of the 12 subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee, the Labor, HHS Subcommittee never even had a subcommittee markup of the bill. After Defense, the Labor, HHS Subcommittee has the largest portfolio of programs, programs that deal with people’s everyday lives, the lives of ordinary Americans.

The allocation for Labor, HHS was only $217 million above the 2013
presequester levels, only 12 percent of the nondefense funding increase, even though Labor, HHS makes up 32 percent of the nondefense budget, and this also despite the fact that we had over $1.4 billion in funding holes that had to be filled. The holes existed primarily because of our disallowal of unreasonable funding for living off of money appropriated a number of years ago, and that money is now all gone.

Unlike all of the other appropriations bills, we were prevented from using all of the dollars to close these holes because there were reasonable funding levels for our important priorities. As a result, many critical programs here are still seeing deep sequester cuts.

The National Institutes of Health is the key driver of biomedical research in America, spurring innovation, economic growth, and good health for millions of Americans. Yet only 58 percent of the sequester cuts are restored in this budget. It is $700 million short.

Another example, job training services are part of the core, essential role of government. They help responsible people succeed because of their own hard work and businesses to secure the employees they need to grow. Here, job training programs were only restored by 81 percent, short $45 million.

Title I, which aids at-risk children, and IDEA, for children with disabilities, are two fundamental building blocks of our K through 12 education system. Both are only restored here by 85 percent.

This bill does include some welcome and much-needed funding for other priorities, and for that, I am grateful to the Appropriations Committee. So that there wouldn’t have been any sequester, appropriations Committee had been given Budget Committee—but if the Appropriations Committee, that is the way this Congress, as a whole, ought to work together when we do. We like to work together when we can and we must do better by America’s families.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Moran), the ranking member of the Interior Subcommittee.

Mr. Moran. I thank my good friend, the committee ranking member, for her leadership.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill that should have been supported from the beginning. In fact—no offense to the Appropriations Committee—but if the Appropriations Committee had been given these numbers from the beginning, there wouldn’t have been any sequester or shutdown or furloughs. We could have gotten this done because this is a package of priorities appropriating compromises. That is what we do in the Appropriations Committee. So that is why we ought to support it. In fact, we ought to have such a strong vote that we send a signal to all those ankle-biters and naysayers who say we can’t get anything done. We are going to get this done. We are going to fund the agencies.

On the Interior Subcommittee, we met all of our obligations. We repaid the fire costs that had been incurred last year. We provided sequester relief for every agency funded in this bill. Now there won’t be any agency furloughs in 2015. Every agency is going to be able to carry out their important functions without the sword of sequestration hanging over them.

It provides $5.8 billion more than that initial House. He is carrying on, Chairman ROGERS himself, pointed out was inadequate. These numbers, while they are not as much as I wish they were, they are reasonable. It is a compromise. We are able to provide additional resources to a host of important programs, ranging from air and water, natural resources, Native Americans, and the arts.

Just as important as what is included in this agreement is what is not included. Gone most of some of the worst environmental legislative riders that shouldn’t be in the Appropriations Committee, that are more appropriate for the authorizers if they were to want that kind of a debate. Those aren’t in this bill, and they didn’t belong in this bill in the first place.

I want to commend the gentleman from California, Ken CALVERT, our new subcommittee chairman, for the very high standards set by the gentleman from Idaho, Mike SIMPSON.

We like to work together when we are given a reasonable allocation. That is the way this Congress, as a whole, ought to work. I want to thank Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member LOWEY, and all of my colleagues on the committee.

I particularly want to thank the Appropriations Committee in this bill for every day through the holidays. One member of the staff had a gallbladder operation, and she didn’t miss any work. They were in every weekend. They deserve the round of applause, so let’s give it to them.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this incredibly important piece of legislation. It is an important step back to regular order and reasserts congressional control over Federal spending.

The Energy and Water Development portion totals $34.06 billion, an increase of $777 million above fiscal year 2013. The bill provides critical increases for our nuclear weapons stockpile and our Nation’s water infrastructure while supporting a balanced investment in our energy resources.
bills that have gone through at least some of the appropriations process.

Along with Chairman JOHN CARTER, I have had particular responsibility for the Homeland Security title, and I want to thank him for the open and collaborative approach he has led on our subcommittee. With the help of our superb professional staff, we have worked cooperatively to make the most effective possible use of constrained resources.

The agreement provides substantial increases for new customs officers at ports of entry to improve security and expedite travel and commerce. It provides significant increases above the request for Coast Guard operations and for new aircraft and vessels to help the Coast Guard fulfill its critical homeland security and maritime safety missions. It provides increases for ICE to pursue domestic investigations, including those related to human trafficking, child exploitation, money laundering, violent street gangs, and cyber smuggering.

The bill provides healthy increases for first responder and anti-terrorism grants, for critical cyber and infrastructure security programs and for research and development of new technologies to improve capabilities across the full range of the Homeland Security enterprises.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan agreement.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), the subcommittee chairman that drafted the Financial Services part of the omnibus bill.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this omnibus appropriations bill. I think it demonstrates that even though we have a divided government, when we get together, we can sit down, we can get priorities, we can reduce spending and we can meet our constitutional responsibility of funding the Federal Government.

As chairman of the Financial Services Subcommittee, I am proud of the work that—along with my ranking member, Mr. SERRANO, and the other members of the subcommittee—we have accomplished. We produced a bill that in the end is a lean funding. We provide critical moneys for those high-performance agencies, and we rein in spending on some of the programs that aren’t quite as efficient or are downright wasteful.

I think we all remember the IRS scandal where the IRS was singling out individuals and groups of individuals based on their political philosophy, harassing and bullying them. They were wasting money on lavish conferences and videos. Well, we said to the IRS, we are going to reduce your funding until you demonstrate to us that we can receive the money in a wise and efficient way. And we said, no more can you spend money to harass individuals or groups of individuals based on their political philosophy. But we do carve out money to provide tax-payer services to provide for moneys that cheat on their taxes.

We adequately fund the Federal judiciary, we adequately fund—the Small Business Administration loan program. We help small businesses, and we help entrepreneurs because we recognize that about 75 percent of all the new jobs in our country are created in small businesses.

Finally, we fund regulators like the SEC and the FCC at a lean, mean level. We ask them to do more with less. We ask them to provide adequate regulation and smart regulation, not job-killing and excessive regulation.

At the end of the day, there has been a lot of hard work and a lot of negotiation but, most of all, a great deal of cooperation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am delighted to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the ranking member of the Commerce, Justice and Science Subcommittee.

Mr. FATTAH. I want to thank the leadership of the committee, the staff, and my fellow colleagues on the Appropriations Committee. This is a moment that I think all of us can all see helps us move our Nation forward, and I rise in support of the bill.

I want to also thank my great friend, the chairman of the subcommittee which I have the privilege of being the ranking member, Mr. Wolf, has done an extraordinary job and will continue to because we have some more work to do. But I want to just extend to him my public thanks for his cooperation through this entire process.

Let me say a couple of things very quickly. I introduced some legislation, the American Discoveries and American Jobs Act, that suggested that where we finance investment with taxpayers’ money, we should require that new products that emanate from that be manufactured in America. The impulse, the essence of that, is embodied in the CJS bill, and I want to thank Chairman Wolf for that.

I want to join with him on the prison reform effort because it is so critically important that our Nation think anew about our criminal justice system. I think that this is an action-forcing event that will affect dividends for our Nation through the task force that is embodied in the bill.

I want to indicate, again, that one of our highest priorities on the committee has been youth mentoring; and, certainly, we have a significant investment in that regard, the Boys & Girls Club of America, the Big Brothers Big Sisters, all of our national, evidence-based youth mentoring programs. And I know that we as a Nation want to see that many more of our young people be successful. So I’m thankful for that.

The Gear UP funding, working with Ranking Member BISHOP on the suicide prevention efforts, this bill represents in a lot of respects progress on these issues, and legal services, and then in terms of my day job, NASA, both in terms of space technology, commercial crew and the James Webb Telescope.

Looking forward to voting to support this and then having the U.S. Senate support it so that the President can sign it. I thank Chairman Rogers and our Ranking Member LOWEY for their great leadership on this effort.

Mr. LOWEY. Madam Speaker. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the ranking member of the Military Construction and Veterans Administration.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the MILCON-VA portion of this bill provides a total of $73.3 billion for FY ’14 which is $1.3 billion above FY ’13. The MILCON portion provides sufficient support for our military facilities worldwide, including family housing, which is adequate funding to meet their needs.

The VA portion is funded at $63.2 billion. It meets the discretionary budget request in all areas of administrative support, research, technology and facilities for VA. In addition, it contains $55.6 billion in advance appropriations for medical services, medical support and compliance and medical facilities, which is $1.1 billion above the amount provided in FY ’13.

The bill also takes concrete steps to pinpoint and address the serious issues of the VA’s claims backlog and interoperability of DOD’s and VA’s electronic health record systems. For example, addressing the claims backlog, the agreement includes a 10-point action plan which we believe will give the VA additional tools to reinforce personnel resources, training and quality oversight, as well as strengthen accountability by upgrading equipment and broadening access to electronic medical records.

This plan not only focuses on increasing productivity but also on claim processors’ accuracy. This effort would ensure that veterans receive fair compensation at the outset without delays from having to appeal decisions.

Regarding the merging of the DOD’s and VA’s electronic health records systems, the agreement is very clear to both Departments that an interoperable record system that actually works is the chief end goal for Congress. New health record systems is an important project for both Departments to undertake, but the effort will be a futile exercise if the result is not the development of two interoperable systems, defined as the ability to exchange computable information electronically.

Before I close, Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize our staff, Donna Shahbaz and her team on the majority side, Matt Washington on the minority side, and Michael Reed on my
personal staff for all of the amazing work and time they have put into this bill in supporting our subcommittee’s efforts. I would also like to thank Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ROGERS, the distinguished ranking member and the chairman of this subcommittee, and a special thanks to Mr. CULERSON, the chairman of the subcommittee, for a bipartisan work product. It is a good bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER), the author of the Homeland Security portion of the omnibus bill, the chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Mr. CARTER. Chairman ROGERS, thank you for the time and thank you, more importantly, for the leadership that you and Ranking Member LOWEY have shown in completing this process and giving us a fiscal year 2014 appropriation bill. I rise in support of that bill.

Madam Speaker, the Homeland Security division of this bill is built on three themes: funding essential security and enforcement; increasing legitimate trade and travel; and dedicating fiscal discipline and accountability.

The Homeland Security division includes a nearly 10 percent increase to the CBP officer workforce and nearly 5 percent increase to ICE’s investigations and funding to support ICE’s statutorily mandated 34,000 detention beds; more than 13 percent increase to privatization of airport screening; nearly 14 percent increase to cybersecurity; a total of $904 million for the National Bio and Agro-Defense facility in Kansas; and significant increases to the Border Patrol assets, Coast Guard operations and acquisitions, Secret Service operations and investigations, FEMA’s first responder grants and bomb prevention efforts.

In addition, this bill does more to address the wait times, trade and resource shortfalls at our ports of entry, including a landmark provision for a public-private partnership authority and a requirement for CBP to work with industry on performance metrics and improved operational plans at our Nation’s busiest airports.

However, this bill cuts the overall DHS budget by nearly $900 million below the fiscal year 2013 level, and it holds administrative overhead at 2 percent below the current sequestered level.

In addition, the Homeland Security division requires 31 departments to provide expenditure plans, terminates ICE public advocacy programs, zeros out three new headquarters offices, and mandates the most comprehensive accounting in DHS history.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill that is worthy of support. I rise in support of this great work and thank both the majority and the minority staffs for their work.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation which funds our government and its many important programs for the remainder of fiscal year 2014. I want to especially congratulate my ranking member, Nita LOWEY, and Chairman Hal ROGERS for working so hard to achieve both balance and compromise.

This legislation begins to reverse some of the devastating cuts caused by sequestration; it ensures that we avoid the nightmare scenario of another government shutdown; and, most importantly, it invests in strengthening our middle class by funding programs in areas such as education, scientific research, and infrastructure. These investments will help create jobs and boost our economy, which remains the number one priority of most Americans.

As ranking member of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, I am thrilled that this bill sets the stage for regular order, which I know for legislators so look forward to, and makes sure that we can begin to work together again in the appropriations process. It has been a privilege to work with my good friend Tom Cole, chair of the legislative branch subcommittee.

I am especially pleased that this bill includes two critically important initiatives which work to combat the threat and dangers of one of the deadliest diseases, cancer. The bill includes nearly $5 million in continued funding for the Breast Cancer Awareness for Young Women, or EARLY Act programming, at the Centers for Disease Control. As a young breast cancer survivor diagnosed at 41, I know all too well how important it is for women to know the risks early on and get the health care they need.

The bill also includes report language calling on the Defense Department to establish a research-oriented task force to study metastasized cancer of all types. With better understanding of the causes, mechanisms, and treatments of metastatic cancer, we can save or extend the lives of thousands of people, and I acknowledge the leadership of Ranking Member LOWEY who established the original program that sits in the Defense appropriations bill today.

This is not a perfect bill but one that provides us key investments while setting us on the right track in 2014. I hope my colleagues can support it. I commend it to the House.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the chairman of the Interior portion of this bill.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations bill. As the new chairman of the Interior and Environment Subcommittee, I could not be more pleased that we are on the verge of passing the first Interior spending bill since fiscal year 2012. The Interior division of the omnibus is well balanced and reflects what can be achieved when all sides work together to find common ground.

I especially want to thank my friend and subcommittee ranking member, Mr. MORAN, for his support. I hope passage of this bill is a sign of good things to come and look forward to working with him again forward on the 2015 Interior bill. I am sorry to learn that he will be leaving Congress at the end of this year, but I am happy to have the opportunity to work with him in the coming months.

I also want to thank Chairman ROGERS for his incredible support and leadership and for his role in bringing this omnibus bill forward and restoring order to the appropriations process.

I also want to thank our wonderful staff who worked so hard during the holidays, virtually every day, including Christmas Day, to bring this bill forward. It is a good bill, and I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first let me thank our ranking member, Nita LOWEY, for yielding, and also I want to thank her for her tremendous leadership on this committee. And also I want to thank Chairman ROGERS. Both of these great individuals really have worked together and night to bring this bill forward on a bipartisan basis, and I hope to salute and thank for that because I know it was very, very difficult. But we did it. And also to the staff, I, too, want to salute and thank the staff, including my staff, for their tremendous work in trying to balance all of the priorities so that we can have a bill that all of us can support.

While I voted against the budget resolution, I am encouraged that this bill will restore a majority—not all, but a majority—of the harmful sequester and bring some relief to struggling communities and families who are living, quite frankly, on the edge.

As a member of the Budget and the Appropriations Committees, I am encouraged that passing this bill will get us out of this cycle of governing by crisis.

This bill makes important investments in early childhood education, environmental protection, HIV-AIDS, and law enforcement. It increases our support for the United Nations and humanitarian relief efforts in Syria. And even with these increases, funding for those critical programs, if you ask me, still remains much too low. Yet this bill provides $5 billion more than what the Pentagon asked for, while falling
to extend the emergency unemployment insurance for the 1.3 million individuals who lost, on December 28, their unemployment. This is just wrong.

Finally, as a member of the Labor-HHS Subcommittee, I really think it is shameful that our subcommittee failed to receive a proportional increase in our total allocation. Mind you, Labor-HHS is the largest subcommittee after Defense and supports programs that impact nearly every household, every community in every congressional district. As the ranking member, I am determined to support our appropriations process. Hopefully, we can come together and fully repeal the sequester and restore order in our budget and appropriations work in fiscal 2015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield 10 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me just close by saying I really hope, though, that you are in accepting this new norm, quite frankly, that this spending bill sets because it is really far too low for too many people to really achieve the American Dream. But I thank you both for coming together and doing what you can do, given the fiscal circumstances.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the House Science Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding me this time.

For more than 20 years, the American commercial space industry has benefited from the assurance of the U.S. Government through Federal Aviation Administration launch indemnification authority. Under this arrangement, commercial launch providers are required to purchase insurance up to the maximum probable loss. Beyond that, the government will cover up to $1.5 billion, plus inflation, and any amount above that is the responsibility of the original commercial launch provider.

The 3-year extension of the risk-sharing system in the bill today will help the commercial space industry and our economy. For the next 3 years, space launch providers will have the stability and assurance they need to compete in the international market.

Mr. ROGERS. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), a member of our committee.

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this omnibus legislation today for a number of reasons.

First, for the fourth year in a row, we are actively addressing overall discretionary spending. That is significant. Spending levels will be lower than they were for the first time since fiscal year 2009. Again, that is very, very significant.

It is important that we are not passing another continuing resolution which, frankly, wastes a lot of money. In this legislation, we are putting money where it should be and cutting money where we must. That is important.

Finally, I want to say that this legislation will help bring about greater predictability, stability, and certainty not only for the budget process, but the appropriations process, and, most important of all, to the American people.

Many people are watching our actions. It will create a better environment for business investment and job creation. Again, this is extraordinarily important.

Finally, we roll back some onerous regulations, those on incandescent light bulbs, to fill material. This is extremely important for many of us.

Finally, we also fix the issue with the military pensions where we are making sure that those who are disabled and survivors will not be impacted in any way by the recently enacted budget agreement.

So for all of these reasons, I urge support of the underlying legislation and commend the chairman and the ranking member and all those involved with this process for a job well done. I support the bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER).

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his work, and Ranking Member LOWEY for your work on this bill.

There are two reasons I rise in support of this bill. First, it will protect and promote things that residents of Southwest Washington care about. Second, it helps us do something that no Congress has done since the Korean war, which is it reduces appropriated spending for the fourth year in a row—dollars over dollar.

Many people have been understandably discouraged with the partisan bickering in Washington, D.C. I believe if we focus on finding common ground and fixing problems, we can find solutions we can be proud of. With this bill, I believe we do just that.

The ports of Ilwaco and Chinook will have critical dredging funds that are made available through past approving veterans' programs and support for our Nation's bravest heroes, something we can all agree on. We are protecting access and saving dollars by not decommissioning roads in the Gifford Pinchot. And we are keeping our commitment to cleaning up nuclear waste at Hanford. There is much for folks in southwest Washington to like in this bill; and while we still have more to do in terms of reducing spending and getting results, I believe if we work together, there is no limit to what we can accomplish.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to engage the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in a brief colloquy regarding funding for the Corps of Engineers.

I just pleased to see the criteria in the explanatory statement for the Energy and Water portion of the omnibus bill, which clearly states that there are additional funds available to support flood control studies, particularly those that lead to significant economic benefits by avoiding damages caused by flooding. Local communities often are left with economic development plans that may not move forward when these flood control projects face significant delays due to a lack of funding.

It appears that the committee intends that the Corps support flood control project studies that are nearing completion and have local funding available for match. Is that correct, and how does this impact economic development and job growth when allocating these funds to individual studies?

Mr. LATTA. I thank the chairman, and I appreciate your willingness to address these problems.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, in closing this debate, I want to use the opportunity again to thank the chairman, Mr. ROGERS, to thank Senator Mikulski and Senator Shelby on the other side of the aisle. It has really been a pleasure for me to work with Chairman ROGERS and all of the ranking members on both sides of the aisle to produce this bill that I think we can be very proud of.

I also want to thank, again, the Appropriations staff on both sides of the aisle who are looking forward to a good night's sleep tonight. They have worked incredibly hard through the holidays; but because of them and because of the partnership, we are very proud to present this bill.

As we look forward to 2015, we will have more time to consider the suggestions from all of our colleagues in working on this bill. I know that we will continue to invest in programs and projects that strengthen our economy and create jobs.

Although we could not include it in this bill, I do hope that we will have the opportunity very, very soon to pass an extension of unemployment insurance.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, the great ranking member, Mr. FARR, has just returned. I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mr. FARR).
Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for getting us back into regular order. I really praise the work of this committee. I am proud to be on it. I am proud of the ranking member in bringing this to fruition.

Madam Speaker, while we celebrate success—and this is one—we have to remember that we are still underfunding America. While we are praising America’s need to grow, we are cutting, squeezing, and trimming government’s ability to meet that population growth, particularly in my own State of California.

We have got to get back to regular order of allowing the revenue. We have got to have some increases in revenue. Yeah, we have got to mind the store and we have to do cuts, squeezes, and trims, but what we are doing is we are leaving the poorest populations in this country at risk.

I came out of the war on poverty. There is still a lot of poverty in America. Secretary Vilsack pointed out to the chair of the subcommittee that I am the ranking member on that there are 400 counties in the United States that are still by census the poorest counties in the United States—really, really poor. They are in the Third World, and they are in the United States.

Our committee, our agriculture outreach in the food programs and in the economic development—water and rural electrification and all those things—are the solutions and in the communications systems, the broadband, and so on. We’ve got to address this, and we don’t have enough money to do that.

I praise the Chair’s ability to get back on order, but while I am going to support this bill, let’s hope that next year we really get back in order and bring the fiscal affairs to the United States in good sound position, not just cut, squeeze, and trim.

We need to get our business done around here and this is a solid step in the right direction.

There are pros and cons to this bill, as there is with all bills. I’ve already mentioned the pro: it’ll get off of FY14 appropriations done and we can move on.

But the cons of the bill worry me: the funding levels, though higher or at the President’s budget request still fall short, for me, in terms of doing right by critical programs.

Our colleagues from the other side of the aisle like to point out that this bill represents the 4th year in a row that appropriations “continues the downward trend in federal spending.”

I think if that is our goal, we are shortsighted to the many other unfunded needs in our country.

It’s not enough to keep programs at level funding. Where’s the investment for the future? Where’s the investment for a growing population? Where’s the support for new and different initiatives that we can’t imagine today? Transportation, Infrastructure, Health Care, Food Aid, Job Assistance, Economic Development, Environmental, Agriculture, etc.

There are myriad issues that, yes, get funded, but at levels not sufficient to produce real advancements.

I don’t want my country to be standing still. I want it to move forward.

This bill should get passed, but it shouldn’t be considered a victory for robust investment. If anything it should be the floor from which we begin to plan future years’ growth, and beyond.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I would like to inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank again the distinguished Chairman ROGERS and all the Appropriations Committee.

I would like to say another word in following up with our ranking member, Mr. FARR.

I too reentered government after I raised my children, and I ran the anti-poverty program in New York State. I felt so passionately that what most people want is a hand up, not a hand out. This is why the temporary extension of unemployment insurance is so important.

Just this week, I met with a man, 52 years old, a licensed electrician. He said for the 10 years he wanted to work every day, as he always did before, but he never worked a complete year because in my district, in Westchester and Rockland, there is 40 percent unemployment in the construction trades.

So I would ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, let’s pass this extension of unemployment insurance and make sure as we consider these bills next year we focus on investments, strengthen the economy, create jobs, and make sure that we give every person that opportunity to fulfill their dreams.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I praise the Chair’s ability to get our committee, our agriculture outreach in the food programs and in the economic development—water and rural electrification and all those things—are the solutions and in the communications systems, the broadband, and so on. We’ve got to address this, and we don’t have enough money to do that.

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I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today because I believe that Americans deserve better than an omnibus bill.

I believe the American people deserve a full and transparent process that occurs through regular order.

Omnibus bills, like the one we’re voting on today are exactly why people have lost their trust in Washington.

Yes, supporting this omnibus is better than operating by continuing resolution but we cannot continue to govern like this.

I can’t support a bill that spends trillions of taxpayer dollars with no way to offer amendments.

And it’s unfortunate, because there are several items in this bill that I would enthusiastically vote in favor if they came to this floor for stand-alone votes.

Extremely important to me is the exemption for disabled veterans and survivors from the 1 percent COLA reduction.

This bill exempts “medically retired” personnel.

These retirees are retiring for reasons other than typical retirement. Retiring for medical reasons is allowed if the VA gives you a 30% or higher “disability rating.”

Also included in this bill is a provision that requires the chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to inform his or her staff when using emergency power.

I have a bill that is currently moving through the Energy and Commerce Committee that deals with this very specific issue as well as other operations at the NRC.

Included in this bill is language lifting the 90% limit for WRDA projects—which would benefit a levy project in Sarpy County.

This bill also reduces the Prevention and Public Health (PPH) fund by $1 billion.

This is essentially a slush fund created in the President’s health care law that has no oversight from Congress, that the Secretary of Health and Human services could use—completely unchecked to implement the Affordable Care Act.

And this bill reduces IPAB funding by $10 billion.

IPAB plain and simple shouldn’t exist because Congress should shape Medicare policies, not unelected and unaccountable bureaucrats.
I also support the Hyde Amendment, which is included, and because I believe that we should continue to be the voice of the unborn.

These are all issues where I have strongly supported. On some of these issues, I’ve written legislation. But we try to regain regular order in our budgeting process—we shouldn’t be legislating through appropriations bills—which this omnibus does.

Furthermore, as I read the details, there is still too much wasteful spending and with no way to amend this legislation—I cannot in good conscious support this bill.

This omnibus bill is an extremely poor way to govern.

My hope is that with the budget agreement Congress passed last month, we can return to regular order.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on the bill, H.R. 3547, the bipartisan “Omnibus Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

I want to thank Chairman RODGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY for their constructive work in fashioning this bipartisan and bicameral legislation to fund the government for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2014.

The bill before us is not perfect—but it is a modest and positive step toward preventing a default, stagnant economic growth, and creating a secure future for all Americans who may be excluded from the American dream.

The bill abides by all the terms set by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (the “Ryan-Murray Agreement”), providing a total of $1.012 trillion for the operation of the federal government, a substantial and necessary increase over the inadequate $968 billion spending limit contained in the House budget resolution which led to the shutdown of the federal government last October.

The bill contains all 12 regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 2014, with no area of the government functioning under a Continuing Resolution, thus allowing every program to be considered on its own merits and prioritized, rather than be subject to arbitrary across the board cuts.

The bill also provides increases funding for several programs that I strongly support. Let me list just a few of the more important ones.

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

$6.7 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), sufficient to meet expected need in 2014.

COMMERCe, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

$17.65 billion for NASA, which is $154.8 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $376 million for Byrne-JAG grants, which is $8.3 million less than the 2013 enacted level and $11 million more than the post-sequester level; $240 million for the COPS program, which is $4 million less than the 2013 enacted level and $4 million more than the post-sequester level; $417 million for Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, which is $9.1 more than the 2013 enacted level; and the bill rejects House proposals to prohibit that Department of Justice from using funds to challenge state immigration laws; and prohibit grants from being awarded to “sanctuary” cities.
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DEFENSE

2013 total enacted level: $605.4 billion; 2014 total Committee: $528.2 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: $572.6 billion.

$85.2 billion for Overseas Contingency Op-

ers (OCO), which is $2 billion less than the 2013 enacted level; $128.8 billion for Mili-

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lion for Research and Development, which is $6.9 billion less than the 2013 enacted level.

Multiple provisions focused on eliminating sexual assault in the Department of Defense and supporting victims, including: (1) Fully funds request of $156.5 million for Sexual As-

ault and Prevention Office (SAPRO) services; (2) $25 million above request to implement a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program; (3) Prohibition on obligation of funds contravening more severe penalties for perpetrators estab-


To facilitate integration of electronic health records between DoD and VA, the agreement restricts funding for the Defense Healthcare Management Systems Modernization (DHMSM) program pending a report on cost, schedule, and adherence to data standards and acquisition guidance.

Fully funds Peer Reviewed Medical Re-

search Programs and includes $125 million above the request for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Psychological Health research and $4 million above the request for alcohol and substance abuse research.

$20 million above the request for suicide prevention and outreach; $173 million above the request for Israeli Cooperative Missile De-

fense programs, and $15 million above the re-

quest for Iron Dome; $175 million above the request for the Defense Rapid Innovation Pro-

gram to incorporate small business develop-

ments into DoD programs; $1 billion above the request for the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), which is $1.5 million less than the 2013 enacted level.

Policy riders that were in the House bill re-

lated to Cuba and prohibiting funding for the SEC to require the disclosure of political con-

tributions have been dropped from the final agreement.

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$1.47 billion for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, $31.9 million more than the 2013 enacted level, including: $923.8 million for Cybersecurity and Communications, an increase of $27.5 million above the 2013 enacted level; $4.35 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which is $3.8 billion more than the 2013 enacted level; $2.5 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is $5.7 million above the 2013 enacted level; and $1.2 billion for Science and Technology, which is $569 million more than the 2013 enacted level. 

Controversial House riders related to abortion services and immigration enforcement are not included in the bill. Among the contentious riders dropped was a provision to prohibit ICE from adhering to enforcement guidance, including a June 15, 2012, memo prioritizing enforcement actions against dangerous criminals ahead of “certain young people who were brought to this country as children and only know this county as home.”

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: $29.8 billion; 2014 Committee mark: $24.3 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: $30.1 billion.

$3.938 billion for wildland fire, which is $417 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $4.4 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is $73 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $2.5 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is $18 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $8.2 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is $143 million less than the 2013 enacted level and $299 million more than the post-sequester level; A total of $2.35 billion for the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Funds, which is $4.7 million less than 2013 enacted levels but $119 million more than the post-sequester level; $2.6 billion for the National Park Service, which is $29 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $1.1 billion for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which is $7 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $1.4 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is $52 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $146 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is equal to their 2013 enacted levels.

The final agreement rejects egregious policy riders contained in the House bill, including (1) prohibiting regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from electric utilities; and (2) prohibiting EPA from changing or supplementing guidance or rules clarifying Federal jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: $156.6 billion; 2014 Committee mark: N/A; and 2014 Omnibus: $156.8 billion.

$29.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health, which is $714 million less than the 2013 enacted level but $1.0 billion more than the post-sequester level; $6.8 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is $221 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $2.6 billion for job training through WIA Training and Employment Formula Grant program, which is $10 million less than the 2013 enacted level but $121 million more than the post-sequester level; $2.36 billion for Child Care & Development Block Grants, which is $36 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $8.6 billion for Head Start, which is $612 million more than the 2013 enacted level, sufficient to both fully restore the program and invest in the Administration’s Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships; $14.4 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, which is $103 million less than the 2013 enacted level but $625 million more than the post-sequester level; $17.1 billion for Special Education state grants (IDEA), which is $82 million less than the 2013 enacted level but $498 million more than the post-sequester level; $445 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—the customary two-year advance appropriation—which is the same funding level as was provided in the FY2013 bill for FY2015; $815 million for Seniors’ Nutrition programs, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level and $46 million more than the post-sequester level; $2.2 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is $136 million more than the 2013 enacted level;

The agreement provides the Department of HHS roughly the same amount as it had last year for implementation of the Affordable Care Act, and some additional funds will become available through existing fees on policies sold on the exchanges.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2013 enacted level: $4.28 billion; 2014 Committee mark: $3.23 billion (House bills do not include Senate funding); and 2014 Omnibus: $4.26 billion.

$1.181 billion for the US House of Representatives, which is $42.3 million less than the 2013 enacted level and $19 million more than the post-sequester level; $338.5 million for the Senate, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level; $45.7 million for the Architect of the Capitol, which is $39.6 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $602.0 million for the Library of Congress, which is $8.4 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $579.0 million for the National Institutes of Health, which is $82 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $602.0 million for the National Institutes of Health, which is $1.7 billion less than the 2013 enacted level due to significant carryover from prior year funds; $8.44 billion for Global Health, which is $37 million less than the 2013 enacted level but $380 million more than the post-sequester level; $224 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $1.1 billion more than the 2013 enacted level; $224 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $115 million more than the post-sequester level; $4.64 billion for Economic Support Funds (ESF), which is $1.48 billion less than the 2013 enacted level; $5.9 billion for Foreign Military Financing (FMF), which is $393 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $1.14 billion in base funding for U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses, which is $207 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $1.48 billion for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which is equal to the 2013 enacted level; $2.67 billion for Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance, which is $224 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $4.91 billion in total funding for humanitarian assistance accounts, which is $491 million more than the 2013 enacted level; and $575 million for bilateral family planning, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level.

The final agreement does not include a policy rider codifying the ‘Global Gag Rule,’ which prohibits non-governmental organizations (NGOs) receiving federal funds from providing women information about certain health services.

TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2013 enacted level: $51.8 billion; 2014 Committee mark: $44.1 billion; and 2014 Omnibus: $50.9 billion.

$9.65 billion for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations, which is roughly equal to the FY2013 enacted level and $246 million more than the post-sequester level; $600 million for the National Infrastructure Investments (TIGER), which is $100 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $2.13 billion for Capital Investment Grants, which is $177 million more.
than the 2013 enacted level; $1.39 billion for Amtrak capital and operating expenses, which is $28 million less than the 2013 enacted level but $45 million more than the post-sequester level; $819 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which is $9 million less than the 2013 enacted level; $17.4 billion for Section 8 Tenant-Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is $123 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $9.6 billion for Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance renewals, which is $596 million more than the 2013 enacted level; $3.03 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), which is $278 million less than the 2013 enacted level but $200 million more than the President’s budget request; and $1 billion for HOME Investment Partnerships, which is equal to the 2013 enacted level.

$110 million for Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, which is $10 million less than the 2013 enacted level.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to today’s measure, the consolidated appropriations act, which is a bill that funds our government. It is an agreement reached by the Budget Committee Chairs Representative Ryan and Senator Murray. I do appreciate the long hours and cooperative work that the Budget Committees put into the agreement, and I appreciate the hard work of the appropriators who came together to its figures by for each of the twelve subcommittees. I particularly appreciate the $40 million for veterans’ suicide prevention and $508 million for the Office of Fusion Energy Sciences that I sought to have included.

However, while this bill funds some good programs, it is premised on the deep, deep cuts of the sequester. The truth is that this bill is not a compromise—far from it. And it is not a good course for America to be on. To understand why, we must remember the history that led us to this moment.

In the summer of 2011, Republicans held hostage America’s economy. Republicans told the public that, unless Congress and the President gave into their unreasonable demands to extend the Bush tax cuts and slash spending, they would default on America’s debts and thus destroy our nation’s credit rating.

In the face of such unconscionable threats, the President and many Members of Congress reluctantly agreed to sequestration—a policy that imposed blunt, stupid, across-the-board cuts in almost every federal program.

No true compromise was possible in those 2011 negotiations because they occurred in the midst of a hostage crisis. No compromise is possible now because we are still operating within the framework created by that hostage crisis. This bill locks in place one of the greatest cuts in government services we have seen.

So rather than accepting this bill because the appropriators are pleased with the “compromise” I believe we must take a step back and ask: Does this bill take us to a future worthy of our great country?

It does not. This bill is premised on the sequester. This bill allows most of the sequester cuts to take effect now and follows the budget agreement in allowing the full sequester to take effect next year. Even over the next two years, more than three-fourths of the sequestration cuts remain in place—cuts that gut research, education, health care, infrastructure and other investments necessary for a vibrant economy for the present and the future. This bill is the continuation of a pessimistic vision of our country, one with a drastically shrunken government, a shredded safety net, and a diminished ability to seize the opportunities and to address the challenges that lie before us.

I have an optimistic vision for our country.

Americans deserve a more optimistic vision for our country. We should match the amazing potential of our entrepreneurs and engineers with the support of an infrastructure that isn’t blunted by cuts. Today’s bill is not a step that enables our scientists and innovators to find cures for diseases, create new technologies, and develop alternative sources of energy. We should send the message that in the wealthiest nation on earth a child’s education is paramount, that even in fiscally constrained times we won’t deny access to Head Start or after-school programs, and that society will stand by workers on Main Street who face unemployment due to misdeeds on Wall Street.

Instead, today’s House embraces pessimism regarding the role of commerce, and scientific research? “Oh,” say the proponents of this pessimistic view, “we cannot afford these things now and must take the bitter medicine of austerity.” Soon I fear these cuts will run so deep they will be unable to heal.

I am opposed to this bill because I believe that we can, and should, do more. There is no limit to what we can achieve if we only commit to achieving it. This positive approach has carried this country through good times and resulted in amazing success stories.

I hope that in the coming months, we can return to an optimistic vision of our country.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this omnibus appropriations bill, which will restore some of the economic certainty we need to boost growth and job creation. While neither side got everything they wanted, this bipartisan agreement on government funding for 2014 shows what can be accomplished when Democrats and Republicans sit down and negotiate in good faith. This agreement will eliminate the economic instability of stop-gap governing, and it will provide critical relief from some of the most devastating impacts of sequestration on American families and our economy.

This legislation includes essential investments in our infrastructure, while providing certainty to our state and local governments, our schools, and our civil servants who keep our water clean, our food safe and our commerce flowing. I am particularly pleased to note that it contains $75 million in fisheries disaster assistance that will provide urgently needed relief to our local fishermen that comprise an important part of Rhode Island’s economy.

The budget deal we reached last December was a breakthrough in a difficult fiscal and political environment. As with any compromise, there are elements I opposed, but I am heartened to now see that agreement translated into positive developments like a $52 million increase in funding for Career and Technical Education (CTE), delivering a much-needed boost to skills training programs nationwide. It also includes $150 million to support Head Start, and expands Early Head Start by $500 million. Early childhood is arguably the most impressive and important time in a child’s mental development, and these investments will pay dividends many times over as these children grow and thrive.

Although I’m encouraged that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) received a $1 billion increase, this funding alone will neither reverse the damage from sequestration, nor will it provide our biomedical research enterprises the investments they need to properly advance lifesaving treatments and technologies. If we want to continue leading in scientific and economic innovation, we must invest in the research and development that drives our economy for the present and the future, and diminishing such efforts is troublingly short-sighted. We must protect these critical investments in future legislation.

Today, we will vote to take an important step towards restoring fiscal order; however, it is not the only step to securing economic stability. All Americans have been unconscionable that we have yet to extend long-term unemployment benefits for those forced out of work in a struggling economy. Despite the progress made since the depths of the recession, there are still 1.3 million fewer jobs today than six years ago. In fact, thousands of Rhode Islanders have been looking for work for more than six months, and they deserve our continued support and a safety net as they continue their search.

Keeping sequestration in place through fiscal year 2014 could have cost up to an estimated 6 million jobs, and I am pleased that we have been able to avoid some of its most destructive impacts. Moreover, I applaud this move back to a reliable, consistent budget process, and I hope today’s vote will serve as a fresh opportunity to refocus on priorities like job creation, medical research, national security, infrastructure investment, and education.

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3547, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2014.

I wish to commend my colleagues in the House, Chairman H. ROGERS and Ranking Member NITA LOWY, and my colleagues in the Senate, Chairwoman BARBARA MUKULSKI and Ranking Member RICHARD SHELBY,
their hard work in constructing an omnibus appropriations bill that sticks to the Murray-Ryan budget agreement. For the last three years, Congress has struggled to pass appropriations bills and careened from one manufactured crisis to the next. It is my sincere hope that the funding bill we consider today carves a step away from that madness and is a return to the regular order of the traditional budget and appropriations process.

With that said, I generally content with the funding levels included in H.R. 3547. Not all Democrats and Republicans got precisely what they wanted in this bill, but that’s the nature of compromise. Still, the bill lifts most of the sequester for the next year and ensures that important agencies and programs like the Food and Drug Administration, the National Park Service, the Department of Energy, and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, to name a few, can do their jobs and serve the interests of the American people.

It is high time to end the incessant and negative politics portion of this omnibus poisoned at this place. Our founding fathers intended that Congress—which means “a coming together”—should compromise in governing. I know a good compromise when I see it, and this bill is one. Don’t look for a gift in the mouth and vote for this bill. With this behind us, let’s roll up our sleeves and get back to doing the people’s work, which should first and foremost include an immediate extension of unemployment benefits.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Bill.

I would first, however, like to commend Committee Chair ROGERS, Ranking Member LOWEY, and all the Committee members and staff for both the awesome, formidable job of bipartisanship and teamwork through the production of this bill.

As I stated just now/earlier, I am very pleased with the Military Construction—Veteran Affairs portion of this omnibus bill and fully support its recommendations.

As a former member of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, I am confident that the FY14 bill provides adequate funding to meet our nation’s military and security needs for the next fiscal year and beyond. More importantly, the bill avoids the extreme and devastating reductions in funding which would have occurred under the next round of sequestration, which, as we all know, could have had a profound impact on our nation’s security.

The bill fully funds the President’s request for Military Personnel End Strength for next year, providing for 1,361,400 active-duty for Military Personnel End Strength for next year, providing for 1,361,400 active-duty.
Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, today, as we remember a somber moment in our Nation’s history, we must also remember what values our Nation was founded on and remember we must always protect those values.

Our Declaration of Independence promises “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” and as the chairman of the Constitution Caucus, I pledge to fight for the liberties recognized by our Founding Fathers.

For 41 years, since Roe v. Wade, more than 56 million unborn children have been denied the undeniable and inalienable rights we hold so dear. Pro-life advocates may want Americans to believe abortion is an ordinary medical procedure, but ending a human life is never ordinary, and deny the most basic rights—the right to life—to unborn children is not, and never will be, normal. Discrimination against a person based upon their age, their size or development should never be acceptable.

I join my colleagues tonight to speak out for the value of human life because we must speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. We must continue to fight to protect the most fundamental right: the right to life.

EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Mr. RANGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, if someone were to read the history of the United States, they would think that all the Democrats in this country were poor and all the Republicans were rich.

In the last few years of this Presidency, it amazes me how the Republicans have done a pretty good job making certain that we don’t close the tax loopholes for the very wealthy and that we don’t raise any type of revenue through taxes. They have fought against things such as money for jobs, the Affordable Health Care Act, and affordable housing. There are just so many things.

But then it gets to basic moral things that don’t concern what party label or how you vote. It is just what happens to a person when the only thing that they are relying on is unemployment compensation. What happens when 1.3 million of these people no longer get that check?

Well, I can tell you because, unfortunately, I don’t come from a wealthy district. Sometimes they can’t pay their rent. Sometimes they get evicted. Sometimes they can’t get to their job. Sometimes their car notes aren’t paid. And then we find people drifting into poverty. And that’s where we really pay—not only in the misery and the pain of hardworking Americans, but we pay in terms of welfare.

Please, Republicans, pass this to give some assistance for the 1.3 million Americans.
11,000 more children are food insecure than in this year, and 21,000 more adults are food insecure.

That is why I am introducing H.R. 3888, the New Chance For a New Start Life Act of 2014, to train the chronically unemployed, some 37.7 percent of the unemployed.

I also want to salute, Mr. Speaker, the Alpha Kappa Alphas. This is their Founder’s Day on January 15, as well as the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. In their name, let us do for those who need.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the importance of two of our nation’s safety net programs—unemployment insurance and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program known as SNAP.

Last month I held an event at the Career and Recovery Resources Center in my district to draw attention to the 1.3 million people nationwide who lost their emergency federal unemployment insurance because of cuts to federal programs that are poverty prevention and life sustaining.

Each week an additional 4,112 Texans will lose their unemployment insurance benefits—this is an emergency.

Because Food programs like SNAP have been targeted for reduction in the billions of dollars due to Sequestration and direct cuts to the program unemployment insurance has come to a virtual standstill for families—especially those with children or people who are chronically ill.

In 2013, according to the Houston Food Bank’s “Map the Meal Gap” report the overall food insecurity rate was 24.2%.

The Houston Food Bank reports that 415,030 children or 1 in 4 children in their service area are food insecure.

In 2013 data shows: 11,000 more children are food insecure than in the year before; and, 21,500 more adults are food insecure than in the year before. Based on family income more than one third of food insecure children in the Houston Food Bank service area are not eligible for federal food assistance programs.

In Harris County, Texas, where the city of Houston is located—59% of those who are income-eligible for SNAP benefits participate in the Program.

Almost 500,000 individuals who are eligible to participate in SNAP do not receive food assistance.

This means that almost $700 million in SNAP benefits that should be going to children, elderly, and their families each year is lost.

This means that more than $1 Billion in SNAP-generated local economic activity is lost to Harris County businesses each year.

TEXAS

Before the November 1st, 2013, cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: The Texas food insecurity rate was 27.6% making more than one in four Texas children food insecure. Six of the ten counties with the highest rates of child food insecurity in the nation are in Texas; in all of these counties more than 1 in 3 children are hungry. Seventeen counties in the U.S. have more than 100,000 food insecure children—five of these counties are in Texas.

In Texas, some 66% of income-eligible individuals participate in SNAP.

2 million individuals who are income-eligible for SNAP do not participate.

More than $3 billion in SNAP benefits to purchase food are lost to Texas children, elderly, and their families each year.

More than $5.5 billion in SNAP-generated local economic activity is lost to communities across the State of Texas each year.

NATIONAL

This is no time to deny even more American children, seniors, and their families, access to food programs for which they are eligible.

Even before the November cuts to SNAP, the national child food insecurity rate was 22%.

These cuts joined with the disruption of emergency insurance benefits will mean more people will be in need of food assistance under SNAP.

The cuts to SNAP and those the programs have already incurred are putting lives at risk—especially those of children, elderly, disabled, and chronically ill who must have healthy food every day.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to take up emergency legislation to restore unemployment insurance and SNAP benefits that through no fault of their own are still seeking employment.

Not acting will harm small businesses and fragile local economies as well as the ability of local aid agencies to meet the needs of those who seek their assistance.

THE MARCH FOR LIFE

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, our Founders understood that all human beings are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. The most important of these rights is the right to life.

Next week is the March for Life, the largest pro-life demonstration in the world. It has been over 40 years since the tragedy of Roe v. WADE, and the March for Life has brought together pro-life advocates every year since.

The March for Life is an important demonstration of our ongoing commitment to being advocates for those who cannot advocate for themselves.

Congress has made critical gains in the fight to protect life, but there is still work that must be done. We have a duty to stand and fight for the protection of the unborn, and I believe that life begins at conception and should be protected at all stages.

Every day, more and more Americans join us in this battle to protect life, and the movement to protect the unborn grows stronger every year.

TENNESSEE EDUCATION LOTTERY

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, before I was elected to Congress I served 24 years in the Tennessee State Senate. For 20 of those years I worked hard to create a Tennessee education lottery, an opportunity for students to go to college and come out without a debt and without having to have a job when they were in college to succeed.
is making their job search much harder.

The failure of Congress to find common ground to extend unemployment insurance is shameful when so many families are desperately trying to make ends meet while struggling to find work.

Tomorrow Congress will leave for a 10-day recess while another 100,000 Americans lose their lifeline and will be left out in the cold. This is simply unacceptable.

I am circulating a letter calling on Speaker Boehner to cancel this recess until unemployment insurance is extended. Over 90 of my colleagues have already signed on, and we are all prepared to stay in Washington to get this done.

Extending unemployment benefits has a proven economic return. It is the right thing to do for Michigan families, for families all across our country, and for our economy.

The clock is ticking. Let’s cancel this recess now and get to work.

THE PRO-LIFE CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Cramer). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of our Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), my friend and colleague.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Chris Smith, for his leadership on developing this hour, and all of my colleagues who are here to speak on this very important issue.

This week marks the 41st anniversary of a Supreme Court decision which has denied 56 million children the right to life and denied the people of this Nation the ability to govern their country in a manner that aligns with their conscience.

I thank my fellow Members for their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of our Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), my good friend and colleague.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Chris Smith, for his leadership on developing this hour, and all of my colleagues who are here to speak on this very important issue.

This week marks the 41st anniversary of a Supreme Court decision which has denied 56 million children the right to life and denied the people of this Nation the ability to govern their country in a manner that aligns with their conscience. I thank my fellow Members for speaking today and marking this somber occasion.

Life is a gift from God and should be cherished. It is my strong belief that life begins at conception, and few things demean the sanctity of human life more than elective abortion. The unborn are the most innocent members of our society, and the fact that their right to exist has not been recognized in 41 years is a stain on our Nation’s character.

As members of the Pro-Life Caucus, we have worked to eliminate taxpayer funding for abortion, fought to preserve pro-life health care providers’ rights of conscience. We have followed medical research that indicates infants can feel pain in the womb as early as the 20th week of pregnancy and passed legislation that would eliminate abortion entirely.

These are worthy pieces of legislation, but, Mr. Speaker, more must be done. I hope that the day will soon come when the Supreme Court sees fit to overturn Roe and allow the people the ability to eliminate the practice of elective abortion entirely.

For as long as I have the privilege of serving in Congress, I will work to ensure unborn children, the most vulnerable members of our society, are protected.

I thank my fellow Members here today who share that goal. Let us continue to work for the protection of innocent life.

Thank my colleague again, Mr. Smith, from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina for her very eloquent remarks and for her leadership on behalf of the unborn and their mothers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership in the Pro-Life Caucus and for organizing today’s discussion.

Of course, next week will mark 41 years since the landmark Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade, and since then, approximately 56 million unborn children have been aborted in the United States—56 million unborn children aborted.

Recently, important legislative actions have been taken to defend the unborn and protect women from the brutality of late-term abortions. These include measures to tighten restrictions and raise health and safety standards for abortion providers.

As we fight to increase protection for life under the law, I believe it is equally as important to promote the respect for life, emphasizing adoption as a loving alternative to abortion.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to highlight a very important organization in my State called AGAPE. AGAPE provides adoption services, counseling and outreach programs to mothers-to-be across central Alabama.

Talk to anyone who has gone through either side of the adoption process, and they will tell you how challenging it is, and that is where AGAPE comes in.

AGAPE is there to find permanent, nurturing families for children and to make sure all involved in the adoption process have the support they need. It is groups like AGAPE that help a woman with an unplanned pregnancy know about the loving, nonjudgmental way adoption works.

It is groups like AGAPE that give children the hope and opportunity to
grow up healthy and happy. It is groups like AGAPE that make it possible for families who don’t think they can ever have children to experience the unique blessing of adoption and be made whole.

Mr. Speaker, adoption is humanity’s recognition of the miracle of life, an affirmation that every life matters and that each person has value in this world.

As we here amongst my colleagues today, reaffirm our commitment to protect life under the law, let us also take this opportunity to promote life by supporting birth mothers, adoptive parents, and organizations like AGAPE that connect them.

I, again, thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his leadership.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mrs. ROBY, thank you very much for, again, underscoring the viable option that is available and that is far too seldom selected and that is the loving option of adoption.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. I appreciate the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership on this important issue and for the time here today.

Mr. Speaker, next Wednesday, thousands from across the country, including hundreds of my constituents from northwest and west central Ohio who support the sanctity of life, will gather in Washington, D.C., in recognition of the 41st anniversary of the Supreme Court’s ROE v. WADE decision.

While the March for Life represents a somber occasion to reflect on the tens of millions of lives lost and the harm to women and families that has needlessly come about as a result of legalized abortion, it also represents an opportunity to strengthen our voices and renew our efforts in support for life across the country.

We must make certain that our fight does not end here with the March. We must continue to be daily engaged and vigilant in protecting and defending the right to life of unborn children and ensure that Federal policies that openly seek to threaten those rights or curb them through limitations or veiled assaults on the exercise of conscience rights are defeated. Let us not forget that the preamble to our Declaration of Independence proclaims that Life is our first and absolute right.

Thank you to the tens of thousands of Americans who spend their time and continue to dedicate their efforts to this vitally important cause. I am committed to fighting with you in defending the sanctity of life.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. LATTA, thank you very much for your leadership and for your compassion for the weakest and most vulnerable.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois, DAN LIPINSKI, the cochair of the Congressional Pro-Life Caucus.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by thanking Chairman SMITH for all the work that he does, not just on this issue of protecting life of the unborn here in the United States but on human rights around the world.

We all know that the first human right is the right to life, without which the others are null. I am very proud to support the legislation the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) talked about that we are trying to move forward here in the House, to protect life. What a large majority of the American people want us to do is to stop taxpayer funding of abortion.

Today I want to talk about what is going on outside of the Capitol. Next week we have the March for Life here in Washington. Many people thought 41 years ago, with ROE v. WADE, that it was over, that the decision had been made and that there would be abortion and abortion on-demand here in the United States forever. But a year later, there was the first just-in-time-for-now, the 40th March for Life. We will see hundreds of thousands of Americans come out here, so many young people coming out here to show their support for life, and I want to thank them for taking the time and the effort to come out and speak for those who can’t speak for themselves. I will be here next week to address the crowd before the march.

In Chicago this coming Sunday, there will be tens of thousands who can’t go to Washington who will be out for a March for Life. I will be there to address the crowd and, again, call for all of our leaders to embrace life and protect life.

The gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY) talked about the other things that people are doing in the pro-life movement that is just so vitally important because it is not just about legislation; it is about protecting life through law, which we must do, but it is about adoption. Mrs. ROBY talked very eloquently about all those who are involved in adoption out there, the tens of thousands who give their time, give their lives to adopt babies.

We also have the crisis pregnancy centers who not only tell women who are pregnant about the option for them, but they provide for them. They provide food. They offer to provide diapers and other things, the trips to the doctor that are needed for women who are pregnant and who are considering having an abortion. I want to thank them for the work that they do.

So here we are 41 years after ROE v. WADE, and there is a vibrant pro-life movement still going on. I want to thank everyone who is part of that movement. I will keep working for the American people, and I want to thank all of my colleagues who are standing up here with me today for the work that they are doing to protect the unborn.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend and colleague for his leadership, for standing so strong, and for reminding everyone about the importance of the crisis pregnancy centers, which are a lifeline to so many women who might otherwise abort and are looking for that irreparable decision. So thank you for underscoring that.

I would like to yield to my good friend from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his tireless leadership on this essential civil rights issue, to protect women and to protect children.

Let me also thank my good friend Mr. LIPINSKI from Chicago. Each day, Members of Congress come down here and push and shove rhetorically, poke one another in the eye, and I think America is looking for us to transcend this political bickering, this acrimony that exists down here. So it is very moving to me that the gentleman from Illinois, DAN LIPINSKI, would come here, join with many of us, and simply say a truth that women deserve better than abortion. We can do better in this body. So I am very grateful for his leadership as well.

Mr. Speaker, soon a Joint Session of Congress will gather for the State of the Union Address, celebrating our American Republic. We have much to celebrate as a country, but there are also very deep philosophical divides, and sometimes the tone of disagreement makes me wonder what happened to respect for the cherished notion of political opposition and the intellectual diversity that makes America truly great.

Mr. Speaker, abortion is probably the toughest issue you will not hear about in the State of the Union Address. The violence of abortion has wounded our society deeply. For instance, the Gosnell case, which profiled late-term abortion atrocities in urban Philadelphia, shows what can happen when people become desensitized to death. Many wounds of abortion are invisible, but they are no less real.

Mr. Speaker, so many persons are hurt by the act of abortion. They suffer silently when the culture that enticed them into an irreversible choice turns its back and refuses to acknowledge their pain.

Mr. Speaker, with that said, there is also some good news. Those who have been hurt by abortion are speaking out. They are silent no more. Advancements in ultrasound technology are also providing a window on the delicate beauty of human life in the womb. Mr. Speaker, droves of young people are responding to the truth of science. They are increasingly pro-life, and many are coming here网络科技 that beautiful gift of life at the March for Life. These young people are recognizing that the womb is a sacred place.
where children should be safe. They believe that we should do everything possible to save both the mother and her child. They refuse to choose between mothers and their children. They are also not naive about the difficulties that some vulnerable women face when they find themselves pregnant, alone, or worse—threatened, coerced by an uncaring boyfriend, or worse yet, a medical doctor, into having an abortion.

To those of you who do not stand with us, I would like to say this: I offer a hand of friendship. I am pro-life. I believe that women deserve better than abortion. Maybe there are some areas where we can work together, where possible, to let, first of all, the healing begin. Possible, to let, first of all, the healing begin.

There is one other area that we should work on. Let’s not wrongfully discriminate against people, people of faith or who are of good conscience or who, through reason, lend themselves to a deeply held ethical belief. That does not allow them to be complicit in any way in health care, in their health care policy, in paying for the act of abortion.

These are a few areas where I think we can transcend the political divide and do what is right and fair and just for women, children, and our society as a whole.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my friend for his very, very eloquent remarks.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota, MICHELE BACHMANN.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Thank you so much to my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) who has long been the fear—much to my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) who has long been the fear—much to my colleague from New Jersey. Thank you very much, Michele, for those very sensitive remarks. I really appreciate your leadership.

I now yield to my friend and colleague from Minnesota (Mr. OLIVIENZGA). Mr. HUZENGA of Michigan. I appreciate the gentleman from New Jersey and the leadership that he has provided all of us in the Pro-Life Caucus.

I am looking here at my phone. I wish I could share this on TV with every single woman and every single man in the gallery and with my colleagues. It is of someone very special named Sloan, and I am going to tell a story about her a little later.

It is of someone very special named Sloan, and I am going to tell a little story about her a little later.

This is an inspiration as I am coming up here today to talk a little bit about this issue. The numbers, the statistics have been so hollow—it is just numbers. We have to attach the lives that have been affected by that, not only those children whose lives were lost, but the mothers, the fathers, the grandparents, those that lost that and have that void in their families. So, of course, we must continue to fight for the unborn.

There is another story to be told, as well. That story is about those children that we cannot forget who need permanent, loving homes. Each year there are about 120,000 families—that navigate the adoption process and welcome new children into their lives. I am pleased to report that adoption rates in west Michigan where I represent are among the highest in the country. Bethany Christian Services is located in Grand Rapids. It is the largest adoption agency in America.

I have a personal connection with the Lake Shore Pregnancy Center. My wife serves on the board of that fine organization, and I have even heard others out there trying to provide those services. Our own church this past Sunday set up a Pack ‘n Play. The challenge to all of us at the church was let’s fill it. In fact, let’s fill two of those Pack ‘n Plays with all the needs that these mothers and these children have so we can provide the alternative to those young ladies. What do they offer, and I am looking here at my phone. I wish I could share this on TV with every single woman and every single man in the gallery and with my colleagues. It is of someone very special named Sloan, and I am going to talk about her a little later.

I am deeply touched by those stories. More stories like this one can be told. More stories about Sloan and Steve and others that have been in our lives. These are stories that change lives, not just of those children, but it changes the lives of those adoptive parents, the grandparents, the aunts and the uncles and the friends. We are thrilled and celebrate those families that have made that choice, and we pray that the work that we do here can continue to help them make that choice.

I thank my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, for allowing me to be a part of this.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much. That story about Sloan was great.

I would like to yield to the distinguished gentlelady from Missouri, a former U.S. Ambassador, ANN WAGNER.

Mrs. WAGNER. Thank you very much. I thank the gentleman for yielding the floor for me, this Special Order. There is no greater defender of the unborn than Representative Chris SMITH of New Jersey, and I thank you
for all that you do every single day for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of life. One week from today, sadly, is the 41st anniversary of the Supreme Court decision that made abortion legal in Roe v. Wade. Even though the House will not be in session next week, I will be here to join many of my constituents as we march on the Mall. The first time that I marched on the Mall in support of the unborn was in 1974 when my second daughter was born. Stephen. I will be honored to march again in the Mall in memory this time, sadly, of the 56 million abortions that have taken place since that dreadful day 41 years ago.

That is roughly one-fifth of the United States population whom we will never know. We will never derive the contributions to society that these nameless, faceless children have brought to the world. Even worse is the emotional and the physical pain that millions of women have endured in the days, months, and years after their abortion. Forty-one years after Roe v. Wade, I am thankful that the pro-life decision has caused over the years; but I am also hopeful and I am inspired, inspired by the many young people who energized this movement who will join us next week on the Mall in Washington, D.C., whom I will be very pleased to host and to lift up. I am energized that this movement will have these young people standing beside me, and I stand beside them next week when we march, and together we will continue to work towards the day when abortion is not only illegal but it is unthinkable.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, Ambassador, for your very eloquent comments.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Mr. WALBERG.

Mr. HULTGREN. Thank you, Chairman SMITH. Thank you for your incredible work on this issue. I rise today to remember with sadness the 41 years since the Supreme Court’s sweeping Roe v. Wade decision. More than 55 million have lost their lives to abortion; but after that fateful January, the pro-life movement was born. As Americans United for Life put it, the pro-life movement desires a Nation in which everyone is welcome in life and protected by law.

Many warriors have taken up that cause. Next week, many thousands will make the pilgrimage to the March for Life here in Washington to mark the purpose intended. And I thank all who have written for me, when as yet there was not one of them. (Psalms 139:14-16 NASB).

That talks of life as planned and as gifted by God in the womb, made for a purpose intended. God that I can stand here today, as a Member of Congress, as a father, as a husband, as a grandfather, and as one who loves life in all its forms humanly made by God as a gift. I thank the gentleman for allowing me this opportunity. God bless you.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Mr. WALBERG.

I would now like to yield to RANDY HULTGREN, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HULTGREN. Thank you, Chair- man SMITH. Thank you for your incredible work on this issue. I rise today to remember with sadness the 41 years since the Supreme Court’s sweeping Roe v. Wade decision. More than 55 million have lost their lives to abortion; but after that fateful January, the pro-life movement was born. As Americans United for Life put it, the pro-life movement desires a Nation in which everyone is welcome in life and protected by law.

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Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Mr. WALBERG.

I would now like to yield to RANDY HULTGREN, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HULTGREN. Thank you, Chair- man SMITH. Thank you for your incredible work on this issue. I rise today to remember with sadness the 41 years since the Supreme Court’s sweeping Roe v. Wade decision. More than 55 million have lost their lives to abortion; but after that fateful January, the pro-life movement was born. As Americans United for Life put it, the pro-life movement desires a Nation in which everyone is welcome in life and protected by law.

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ride home. My wife had a bright idea—a 3- and a 5-year-old—she said, maybe if we put their car seats together, they can learn to get along. That lasted about 15 minutes. But 400 miles later, we finally arrived home just in time for Christmas Eve Mass. And what a Christmas gift from a mother who chose life.

Each day, more and more eyes are being opened to the horrors of abortion and the blessings of adoption. Each day, more and more young people are making the choice to stand up and defend life. And each day brings us closer to the time when it will no longer be legal for a mother and father to kill their baby just because a throwaway society tells them that little girl or that little boy doesn’t fit in their plans.

We are getting closer to that goal to protect all innocent life from conception to natural death, but it will not happen without action. Action in Congress yes, but more importantly, action at home, action in our hearts, action in our families. We need to be talking and praying with our friends, our neighbors, our coworkers about the importance of protecting life and helping families in crisis pregnancies.

If we want to see an end to abortion, it will happen because the hearts and minds of individual Americans were changed by our actions.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, before I begin, I must spend a moment of gratitude. And I do, Mr. SMITH, thank you for life tirelessly.

Dr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, thank you so very much. And thank you for your work on the Pro-life Caucus. You have really stepped up, and it is deeply appreciated by all of us. Thank you so very much.

I would like to now yield to, we have a number of pro-life doctors in the U.S. House of Representatives, and we have two with us today. First, beginning with the gentleman from Tennessee, Dr. HUELSKAMP.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, before I begin, I must spend a moment or two talking about Congressman CHRIS SMITH, who has been down here for three decades of his life advocating for life tirelessly.

This Nation and the unborn owe this man right here a gift of thanks and gratitude. And I do, Mr. SMITH, thank you very much for your work and leadership in this. It is truly amazing.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I once again, in my 5 years in Congress, return to the House floor on this date, both as a father of three, a grand-father of two, and professionally an obstetrician and gynecologist, I have delivered close to 5,000 babies, and I strongly support the sanctity of life. Using technology like 3-D ultrasound has given us a window to the unborn as a living, breathing, feeling human being.

I have looked through that window with my own eyes thousands of times. I have seen human development occur at its earliest stages of a baby’s life all the way through birth, which strengthens my conviction in the right to life. I have lived in a small rural community in east Tennessee and watched these children I have delivered grow up to be doctors and nurses and professionals and teachers and to have their own children and families. Life is a precious miracle from God that does begin at conception. It is our responsibility and a privilege as legislators to protect those who don’t have a voice. I will always fight for the right to life, because it is my conviction and belief that innocent human beings are children made in the image of God who knows us and loves us before we are even conceived. What a loving and caring God that is.

Tonight we mark one of the most tragic, misguided Supreme Court cases in our Nation’s history, ROE v. WADE. Since 1973, more than 55 million babies have been denied the right to life. We must make our laws consistent with our science and restore full legal protections to all who are waiting to be born. Two of the prophets and apostles of the pro-life movement are before you today have been denied the right to life. We must make our laws consistent with our science and restore full legal protections to all who are waiting to be born. Two of the prophets and apostles of the pro-life movement are before you today.

Mr. Speaker, I have told this story before. Because our Nation’s youth at this age are not going to win this struggle, because in the end, what the Justices determined was legal beings are going to be really determined to be human beings worthy of protection.

I will tell you why there are going to be so many of the Nation’s youth at this age are not going to win this struggle, because in the end, what the Justices determined was legal beings are going to be really determined to be human beings worthy of protection.

I entered medical school in 1973, the year that ROE v. WADE was issued by the Court. I remember taking genetics courses as a premed. I remember learning about genetics, learning about human genetics.

Then in 1975, when I went to medical school, I actually did a research project with one of the scientists who was mapping the human genome. I always remember one of the things we did which was kind of neat is we actually took one of our cells and stained the DNA. I still have the picture at home of my DNA. I remember the scientist telling me, you know, you look at that and that is human DNA. It is not any other DNA. It cannot be mistaken for any other DNA. In fact, Mr. Speaker, as you know, we can now map a person’s entire DNA. Any scientist looking at that map of any human being’s DNA will say you that is a human being. It is not a cat. It is not a dog. It is not another primate. It is a human being. It is the only thing that that DNA could belong to.

Well, that is very interesting, because of course if you go back to the ROE v. WADE case and you read about Norma McCorvey, who was Jane Roe—of course, that was a pseudonym. Her name was Norma McCorvey. She was pregnant at the time with her third child, and she wanted to bring it to the Supreme Court. They told her that her fetus was just “a blob of tissue.”

Well, Norma ran into two lawyers who wanted to overturn it, two ambitionists who wanted to overturn Roe v. Wade and who had agreed to say she was “the pawn” of two young and ambitious lawyers who just wanted to test the case, the Texas law.

Mr. Speaker, I know much better than that. Science knows much better than that. It was not a blob of tissue. It was a human being. It had the same chromosomes, the same DNA, the same genetics as you and I. Any scientist in the world could tell that that was a human being. In fact, from the moment of conception, the scientific truth is we are dealing with human beings, in the case of ROE v. WADE, 56 million human beings whose lives were ended as a result of that decision.

Now, we are going to celebrate, and I mean celebrate, with a pro-life rally next week. And in the end, we are going to win this struggle, because in the end, what the Justices determined were legal beings are going to be really determined to be human beings worthy of protection.

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My wife is fluent in Spanish. She was raised in Puerto Rico. She is the only person at that pregnancy center in...
Maryland who speaks Spanish. She wasn’t supposed to be there that day when Maria, on political asylum from Guatemala, called.

It was Maria’s third baby, just like Norma McCorvey’s third baby. She was having the baby because her husband had left her. It was going to be a hard time to raise that child. She called the clinic, because honestly she was looking for an abortion referral. And Maria doesn’t speak English. She speaks a few words, not fluently enough to be understood. It just happened my wife was there. My wife talks to her and she helps her, and the pregnancy center helps her. Maria, who really didn’t want an abortion but knew it was legal and an option, gave birth to Jennifer. Jennifer is now in middle school. She is a great kid. I would challenge anyone to look into Jennifer’s eyes and say that would challenge anyone to look into middle school. She is a great kid. I birth to Jennifer. Jennifer is now in really didn’t want an abortion but nancy center helps her. Maria, who to her and she helps her, and the preg- nancy center helps her. Maria, who

pened my wife was there. My wife talks to her and she helps her, and the pregnancy center helps her. Maria, who

wasn’t supposed to be there that day because of an “unplanned” child does not possess the same value as that of any other child.

As the parents of five children and grandchildren of two, my wife, Jeanie, and I feel that every life is important. I believe every life is a gift from God, and I remain wholly committed to protecting the sanctity of human life.

Today, I want to recognize the more than 2,300 pregnancy care centers in the United States working to defend the lives of the unborn and providing critical services and support for women who find themselves in unplanned pregnancies.

Saeed, many women facing an unplanned pregnancy in the U.S. are told, and believe, abortion is the only way. Pregnancy care centers respect these women and the lives they are carrying throughout their pregnancies.

In my Congressional district, we are fortunate to have one of these champions working to defend the sanctity of human life. Life Network has been serving Colorado Springs for over 25 years. Through the support of selfless men and women dedicated to a culture of human life, Life Network, through the Colorado Springs Pregnancy Center, provides pregnancy tests, counseling, ultrasounds, and material assistance such as diapers, formula, and baby clothing. All of these services are free of charge.

Life Network and pregnancy care centers like it across the world have and will continue to reduce abortion rates, save unborn lives, and provide assistance and encouragement to those who faced with unplanned pregnan- nacies so they can choose life.

I mourn the lives cut short by abortion. I pray that God continues to give favor to those compassionate individ- uals who give of their time in preg- nancy care centers, and he gives grace and comfort to those touched by this awful practice. I will continue to be among those fighting to stop it.

Thank you, Representative Smith, for your leadership on this issue.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, Mr. LAMBORN.

I’d like to now yield to my friend from Texas (Mr. NEUGEBAUER).

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, next week thousands, tens of thousands of young people are going to be The Mall to join with us to say, simply put, ROE v. WADE got it wrong.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much.

I would like to now yield to my good friend and colleague from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, 41 years ago, the Supreme Court issued its tragic ROE v. WADE decision that legalized abortion on demand in the United States. Since that ruling there have been about 56 million abortions performed. This abhorrent practice remains one of the most common medical procedures in the U.S. It is perpetrated by a perverse logic that a life of an “unplanned” child does not possess the same value as that of any other child.

One of the great pleasures of my life is I just spent Christmas with my family and, more importantly, with my grandchildren. I have two sons and four grandchildren.

One of the pleasures that Dana and I have on our mantle at home in our bedroom are the sonograms of each of our grandchildren, our first glimpses at what our children were going to look like, and a clear indication that life begins at conception.

So my hope while I am here in Congress, and I will continue the fight, is that we remove this blemish from this great Nation; that we make this a Na- tion recommitted to those principles it was founded on of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If we cannot be a Nation of life, truly can we uphold any principles?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank my friend for his very, very wise comments and very eloquent comments.

I would like to now yield to the gent- leman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Thank you, my col- league from New Jersey, for leading this discussion here tonight.

Indeed, it is a very somber tone that we would be here on a very, indeed, sad discussion here tonight. How would you want to take that away? I don’t understand it.

I know, obviously, it is a controver- sial subject, but where we fall short as a country sometimes—a lot of times, many times—is that women are in a position to have to make a very, very difficult de- cision sometimes that they may be- lieve the only position they have is the termination of a pregnancy. At the very least, we ought to be able to stand here and make sure they have all the information on all the implications, all the options, instead of sometimes a rush to make what can be a very tragic and long-lasting decision.

The fight goes on. It won’t end any time soon. But in the long-term pic- ture, standing up for the rights of the unborn, as well as the sanctity of all human life, I think is something that is essential if we are to have a belief system in something bigger than ourselves.

I hope we as a Nation can do better. I appreciate that there are folks will- ing to stand up for it. I appreciate the doctors that spoke here tonight that are there providing for women’s health and the health of the unborn and those already born, that they have that per- spective they brought to us as well as in holding one of your own newborn or those of relatives or friends, and what that means; the miracle that God has given us watching them grow, watch- ing them go on to become successful. How would you want to take that away? I don’t understand it.
I served as a doctor for nearly 30 years in northern Michigan, and I know that life begins at conception and that protection for that life must start at conception. As a father and grandfather, I have been blessed to experience the miracle of life in my own family.

I think everyone believes the government should protect children—we ensure their health, their safety, their well-being. I, along with many in northern Michigan, believe that life inside the womb is precious as life outside the womb and that it must be protected.

Because of this belief that the lives of the unborn deserve protection, I have worked to stop taxpayer funding of abortion. I joined with a majority of my Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives supporting H.R. 7, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act. Your hard-earned tax dollars should not pay for abortions, especially when such highly controversial practices are opposed by most taxpayers.

January 22, next Wednesday, marks the 41st anniversary of the Roe v. Wade Supreme Court decision. After 41 years of passionate engagement, I would like to commend the grassroots efforts of our local communities. Thank you for the hard work that you do to educate our communities about this important belief.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you very much, Dr. BENISHEK.

Just to close, Mr. Speaker, 41 years ago next week—January 22—marks the U.S. Supreme Court's infamous, reckless, and inhumane abandonment of women and babies to abortionists. Forty-one years of victims—dead babies, wounded women, shattered families. Forty-one years of government-sanctioned violence against women and children.

Since 1973, more than 56 million children have been killed by abortion—a staggering loss of children's precious lives—something that equates to the entire population of England.

The passage of time hasn't changed the fact that abortion is a serious, lethal violation of fundamental human rights, and that women and children deserve better, and that the demands of justice, generosity, and compassion require that the right to life be guaranteed to everyone.

Rather than dull our consciences to the unmitigated violence of abortion, the passage of time has only enabled us to see and, frankly, better understand the innate cruelty of abortion and its horrific legacy—victims—while making us more determined than ever to protect the weakest and the most vulnerable.

All life is sacred, Mr. Speaker. No one, regardless of sex, race, religion, disability, or condition of dependency, is a "throwaway." All of us, especially lawmakers and policymakers everywhere in this town and throughout the country, have a profound moral duty to protect the innocent and the inconvenient.

I yield back the balance of my time.
unemployment insurance. We are talking about—and I am going to speak in a few minutes about the personal impacts of this—we are talking about family members, we are talking about friends, we are talking about each and every community of every Member, regardless of political affiliation in this Congress.

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In my own community in the State of California, if we continue this callous effort not to extend unemployment benefits, we are looking at over 325,000 Californians losing their benefits in the next 6 months. Let’s talk about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs. People say that people are talking about jobs.

We are just coming out of the holiday season. It is really interesting, in the holiday season, at Christmas time, that there was a lack of compassion by the majority party in the House, which did not pass a bill to extend unemployment insurance. Congressman POCAN and I have looked at this.

Coming up, the President of the United States is going to be talking about the state of the Union. There is nothing more important in the Union than having people be able to buy their food, to be able to feed their children, to be able to hold their heads up with dignity. So, last year, the House Democrats invited one of our guest speakers to bring their stories to Congress. This year, Congressman, I applaud you for taking the lead, and I am so pleased to have joined you in a letter to ask Republicans and Democrats to use their one additional seat in order to bring them to Congress to let the President and the rest of the Nation hear about the stories and then put faces to those people who have lost their unemployment insurance, to see that we are not just talking about numbers in this Chamber. That is who we are talking about. I urge all Members of Congress to bring a person who doesn’t normally have a chance to impact our government, a person who has lost his unemployment insurance.

I want to talk a little bit about some of the people in my community—letters, people I have met, people I have gone and talked to. I will just give two examples:

I have a constituent who recently spoke to me about being 76 years of age and widowed. Her daughter is 52 and is a civil engineer, who has worked for many years at good jobs in the construction industry, building water-treatment plants around the State of California. She was laid off 3 years ago and has not been able to find work since, even for jobs that pay much less; and she would be willing to take jobs that pay up to less than a third of her previous pay. After her unemployment checks ran out, she moved in with her mother, who wrote to me and spoke to me.

She says: Luckily, when she and I were both employed, we bought this small house, and we worked diligently to pay it off. She—her daughter—has pretty much given up hope for another house, at least for the next 6 months. Between my Social Security and my savings, we survive. My point is that I am writing to you not to help us.

She did not ask for any help. She said they are doing okay, but she knows that so many people in her community are not doing well, who are going through the same thing that she and her daughter have gone through, but they now don’t have insurance to do that. She asked me—she pleaded with me—to extend the benefits and to extend their unemployment checks;

Another constituent wrote to me recently and said:

I am 58 years of age. I am a telecommunications analyst. I was laid off in January of 2013. I have worked for over 30 years in this field. Now I need the government to help me through this rough time, and you and your peers are letting me down. I am running out of savings, and I am hoping to be home by the end of March if you don’t do something. I am at a point that I would take any job available, but all I hear is either I am overqualified or I don’t have the job.

I think we have to really hear this. This person pleaded:

I am not a lazy person. I am out there, trying every single day to find a job. I would give up one of my fingers for a job just to take care of my family. Please keep fighting to help us out.

Both of these stories tell us how we have a responsibility to help the women and the men and the families in our communities who are the foundations of our society and who are raising the next generation, who really are saying, I have worked hard. Please, at this tough time, don’t abandon me. If we cannot provide adequate support for our families to make it through difficult times, they are asking us, if you are not here to help us, why are you in Congress?

When we extend unemployment insurance, UI, the U.S. economy goes up, poverty goes down, and working families are protected. Now is not the time to turn our backs on the most vulnerable in our society.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative LOWENTHAL, not only for helping share those stories but for putting personal faces on the people who are affected when we fail to extend these benefits and do our jobs.

I am glad to be joining you and others who will bring someone to the state of the Union, someone who will be that personal face here in Washington, D.C., in order to tell his story. When the President talks about things like income inequality and the need to pass a minimum wage increase and the need to extend unemployment benefits, I will be glad to have someone from Wisconsin as you will have someone from California, and I am somewhat hopeful we will have a lot of other people who can share their stories. So thank you so much for that.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Thank you for that leadership.

Mr. POCAN. I now would like to yield to a colleague of mine who has done an outstanding job in representing people across not just her State of California, but across this country. She is the chair of our Democratic whip’s Task Force on Poverty and Opportunity and has done a tremendous job in speaking out about what we need to do to make sure that those who are living in poverty have equal access to opportunity like every American should.

It is my honor to yield some time to Representative BARBARA LEE from California. Ms. LEE of California. Let me thank the gentleman for yielding and for his kind remarks.

Let me thank you for your tremendous leadership on so many issues which address and affect the American people across the board. I also thank you for being here every week during these Special Orders. It is really raising the level of awareness on the critical issues of our day. It takes a lot to do this, but thank you for giving us a voice and an opportunity to be with you.

I join you and our colleagues tonight in the Congressional Progressive Caucus, really, in strong opposition to the Trans-Pacific Partnership. We are talking about trying to ensure that people do not fall into the ranks of the poor but also that people have pathways out of poverty and into prosperity.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Thank you for being here not just tonight, but throughout this session, because it is clearly time that we have made progress on this.
By exporting American jobs to countries where the minimum wage is just 28 cents an hour, CEOs will continue to get richer while working Americans will lose their only sources of income. We have seen this happen before. Past trade agreements have already cost this country 3.4 million jobs. Many of those jobs were in California. We simply cannot afford to lose more. NAFTA alone resulted in the net loss of 1 million U.S. jobs. It led to a trade deficit of $181 billion, and it devastated the manufacturing sector.

These agreements have allowed corporations to ship good American jobs overseas while wages, benefits, and workplace protections and environmental protections are really declining and are denied. Rather than focusing on trade agreements that will hurt the middle class, we really should be focusing on job creation, eradicating poverty, income inequality, and improving economic mobility.

In 2012, CEOs were paid an average of 24 times the salary of a blue collar worker. In 2012, that number exploded to 354 times more than the average worker. This is unacceptable. It is really unconscionable that, rather than building pathways to prosperity, we are debating measures to make, yes, the 1 percent richer while holding working families down. So I stand in firm opposition to Fast Track authority and to any final deal that sacrifices American jobs and environmental protections in the name of international corporate profits. This must be defeated.

Finally, as many of us are talking about tonight, we have 1.4 million people who did not receive their unemployment compensation checks this week. The Republican Tea Party House has totally abandoned these people who are living on the edge. They want to work, so it is incumbent upon us to do the right thing on their behalf of these people and immediately extend unemployment compensation.

First of all, it is the correct thing to do. It is the American thing to do. It is the moral thing to do, but it is also economically wise to do this. So we hope, during the district work period next week, that Republicans hear from their constituents because it is not only Democrats who have people who have lost their unemployment compensation and are working and trying to get difficulty. All Americans who are seeking to work and who want to work and who need that bridge over troubled waters have lost their unemployment checks also.

I hope, for those who are people of faith, they really draw from their faith and understand that this is the moment, that now is the time to think about the least of these and to remember that we are our brothers’ and that we are our sisters’ keepers and that we need to pass unemployment compensation and move forward and increase the minimum wage and, hopefully, one day, increase the minimum wage to really a living wage because that is what the American people deserve.

Thank you again for your leadership, and thank you for giving me the chance to be with you tonight.

Mr. POCAN. I rise to yield to Representative LEE. Thank you so much, not only for talking about the Fast Track and the wage erosion that is going to come out of that for the American people, but for all of the words as we talk about Fast Track and the need to stop it because, if that goes forward, we are going to lose our voice, which means the people lose their voice in trade agreements that are going to have such widespread ramifications. So thank you so much.

I would now love to yield some time to my colleague, someone who has been an outstanding Member of this body on so many issues. This is my 1 year here; and every time there has been a major issue, there has been someone at the forefront of it, and so often it has been Representative ROSA DELAURO. She is leading our efforts to make sure that we expose what Fast Track is really about. I would love to yield some time to Representative DELAURO from the State of Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. I want to thank my colleague and just say that we really owe a debt of gratitude. I know what it means as this is my 24th year that I have served in this body. Years ago, I would spend my days in 1-minute speeches and my evenings in Special Orders, and I know what it means and the kind of time and effort it takes. It is about your values and who you are, and a number of people that you attract come down and talk about these very critical issues, so we owe you a debt of gratitude for spearheading this effort.

Every generation of leaders in this institution has faced its own time of testing. Whether it is an economic panic, the Great Depression, slavery, Jim Crow, the Civil War, world war, the Cold War, there are times when our country is confronted with a crisis that poses a test to the American people and the American dream. As a result, the middle class in America is under siege.

It used to be that, through hard work and access to opportunity and education, a working class family could move up the ladder in America. They could buy a home, send their kids to college, have money to take an occasional vacation, and know that when they reached retirement, they would be okay. That is the story of my parents—and probably yours—who worked hard all their lives so that they could go to college and follow my aspirations. That is the American Dream.

For far too many families, that dream is fading away. American workers are being squeezed. Their paychecks have stagnated. Their benefits have been cut. Their homes are debt traps. Their job security has been weakened. Their wage and hour protections have been violated. And the safety net under them to help them on their feet if they slip is being willfully shredded by some Members of this body.

Yes, inequality is the crisis of our time. History will judge this Congress terribly if we do not do everything in our power to restore the middle class in America—to create good, well-paying jobs at home; ensure steady, rising wages; and promote opportunity and upward social mobility.

There are many things that Congress can and should do to remedy this crisis. We can stop trying to save the safety net by cutting unemployment insurance and food stamps.

My colleagues have talked about 1.3 million people without unemployment compensation. And the people leaving this institution, going home for the holidays, having a wonderful time with your families—and no one denies that you should have time with your family, but to leave these people on the roadside by themselves with nothing to be able to take care of the needs of their families, that is not the United States of America. That is not the Congress. That is not who we are or what we are about.

We cannot pass a budget in this place that invests in our future, in our fundamental priorities—education and job training—but in this Nation of bounty, we can’t talk about cutting food.
out of 11 nations in this agreement have wage levels significantly lower than ours. If there is pressure in any direction on already stagnant wages, it will be down.

And I wind up with this. Harold Meyerson wrote in a very poignant column in today’s Washington Post.

When case for free trade is coupled with the case for raising U.S. workers’ incomes, it enters a zone where real numbers, and real Americans’ lives, matter.

In that zone, the argument for the kind of free trade deal embodied by NAFTA, permanent normal trade relations with China and the Trans-Pacific Partnership completely blows up. Such deals increase the incomes of Americans investing abroad even as they diminish the income of Americans working at home. They worsen the very inequality against which the President rightly campaigns.

NAFTA has had a deep and lasting impact on our community. It has depressed wages. It has led to offshore factories. It has weakened economic security and less mobility for American workers. It has fed a rising tide of inequality that threatens to engulf the middle class in America for good.

We cannot continue down this path that pushes the American Dream into oblivion. And it would be wrong to my colleagues and others—and I apologize for taking so much time—that we need to understand it is not one program here, one program there. This is a pattern that is overwhelming middle class America. Unless this institution has done what it has done in the past to change that direction, we will have a Nation that no longer has the economic advantages that it has had in the past, and people will no longer enjoy economic security, nor will their families.

I thank the gentleman for doing what he does and for inspiring us to come down and talk with you.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much. Representative DELAHOUSETHE Absolutely, you absolutely tireless advocacy on behalf of the middle class and people aspiring to be in the middle class. Thank you so much for being here tonight.

I now yield to another colleague of mine who is tireless in her efforts. She is the seniormost woman in the House and the longest-serving woman in the Ohio delegation in history. To me, the most important thing is she is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and you can’t go wrong with that. It is a real honor to have Representative MARCY KAPTUR joining us tonight.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Congressman MARK POCAN, you are such a breath of fresh intelligence and fresh energy in this Congress of the United States. I am so proud of the people of the Badger State for sending you here and for the hard fight that you have exhibited from day one of your swearing in for the improvement in the reemployment of all of those who, coast-to-coast, are looking for work but can’t find it.

Thank you very much for your service to our country and for bringing us together here tonight.

I would like to say that trade policy is the major reason that America can’t employ all of the people seeking work. Of course, there are other reasons that we can’t balance our budget.

If we take a look at the additional pressure on outsourcing more U.S. jobs that is going to come because of the recent introduction of the TPP, the Trans-Pacific Partnership—or fast track, as it is called—it is employing the same old failed trade model. And that model is, when you have more imports coming in here than exports going out, you are in the negative. And when you are in the negative on trade policy, you lose jobs. In fact, we are losing jobs by the container load.

On average, every day, because of fast track agreements that have already been passed, we are losing about 15 American manufacturing establishments that are companies. You can go into any town in Madison, Wisconsin, and Cleveland, Ohio, and Parma and Toledo, Ohio, and see shuttered companies.

And what is amazing is, if you go to Newton, Iowa, and go see where Maytag used to be located and then go down to Monterrey, Mexico, you will see Maytag operating down there. But all the workers in Newton lost their jobs. That was a great product. And we cannot continue down the trade path that we are on and see the same thing.

I have got Bridget helping me hold this chart up—I am going to refer to this in a second—and I want to thank her very much. She is a Member of Congressman POCAN’s staff.

The fast track model was established in the 1970s, before any of us ever got here, as a way for the executive branch to exclude Congress from trade negotiations. How about that? It is just another example of the executive branch here inside this Congress and our ability to exert our legislative authority under the Constitution of this country.

Since that fast track process was adopted, this failed trade model of executive branch control over our country has racked up over $9 trillion in trade deficits.

People say, Why do we have a budget deficit? Well, a budget deficit is only a result in our economy not being able to produce enough income to pay the bills because we have lost so many jobs. This trade deficit has gotten worse every year since the mid-1970s and racked up $9 trillion—more imports coming in here than exports going out. Indeed, through this period, America has lost nearly—just in the manufacturing sector—7 million jobs, a third of the manufacturing jobs of this country, because of the fast track process.

What fast track means is, when the executive branch sends one of these trade deals up to Congress, they tie our hands. We can’t amend it. The Rules
America has already lost 40,000 jobs to Korea, and all those cars they were supposed to buy from us, 50,000 cars, for the millions they send in here? They are not buying them. They are not buying them. There is a huge additional trade deficit not even racking up with Korea because of this agreement.

So NAFTA had the exact opposite effect on our trade deficits than they were promised. Instead of helping to balance our trade deficit, NAFTA helped to dramatically increase it. The same was true with China.

NAFTA and China, those two countries, if we look at the Mexico-Canada trade agreement called NAFTA, we have accumulated $1.5 trillion of red ink; $1.5 trillion.

The same can be said for the Korea deal, and in the year after the Korean Fair Trade Agreement, America’s trade deficit with Korea increased by $5.8 billion.

Every billion translates into lost jobs of between 4,500 American workers and 10,000, depending on whether it was the industrial sector or the retail sector.

Enough is enough. America doesn’t need anymore so-called free trade fast track agreements because the model is wrong. It is destroying our middle class.

What this country needs is investment in key industry such as manufacturing, to create jobs and grow our economy.

I wanted to say a word about this big dip right here, which represents what happened after we signed the agreement with China. If you look at the amount of goods that are coming over our borders now, 90.5 percent of the shoes coming into this country come from there, come from countries that have no ability to stand where citizens like us can speak freely, and have added to the angst facing our middle class in this country.

We need $1 trillion in key industries, and we know that manufacturing, if there is investment there, at least 2.91 more jobs are created in other sectors, almost three jobs for every single job created in a manufacturing plant.

So Congressman POCAN, thank you for bringing us together tonight. We need a new trade model for America, a pro-American trade policy that begins to result in trade surpluses like we used to have after World War II up until the mid-1970s when America had a strong and growing middle class.

This is the wrong trade model. We need a new trade model. Thank you so much for fighting for this and for the defeat of fast track in the TPP.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative KAPTUR, for all the work that you have done, and I know you are going to continue to do in the months ahead to make sure that we stand up for the middle class in this country. I really appreciate your work.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield some time to another colleague of mine whose background really is as a manager. He was a mayor of Providence, Rhode Island. He is an expert when it comes to budgets and knows how to make sure that we properly finance government. He serves on the Budget Committee here in Congress.

I would like to yield some time to my colleague from the great State of Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank you for organizing this Special Order hour and for the power of your voice on this very important issue and for the work that you have done in your early days here in Congress.

I thank your constituents for sending you here to fight, particularly to fight on behalf of the middle class and for the families who are really struggling in this still-recovering economy.

I want to just spend a few moments tonight to speak about the expired unemployment insurance issue and the unwillingness of our friends on the other side of the aisle to address this issue, and the notion that we are going to leave tomorrow and go back home for a week, take another recess, without addressing this urgent issue which is impacting my State, the State of Rhode Island, but impacting Americans all across this country.

What is so frustrating about the refusal to extend emergency unemployment benefits is that, first, it puts families in a very, very difficult position. These are folks who are looking for work, who are struggling to make ends meet as they navigate a difficult job market, who have relied on unemployment compensation, modest assistance to help put food on the table, to pay their bills, to keep a roof over their head, and have now seen their unemployment insurance cut off.

This is impacting 1.5 million Americans, so far, and it will impact about 72,000 additional Americans every single week. 72,000 Americans will lose their unemployment insurance, according to analysis by the Ways and Means Committee.

Tens of thousands of Americans living on the edge, relying on unemployment insurance to help get them through as they actively look for work, and they are being cut off.

It is not only painful for the families, an incredible hardship and really devastating; it is also bad public policy. It hurts our economy. It hurts our budget.

I would love to yield some time to my colleague from the great State of Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

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hardships, but it is also bad public policy. It is costing us jobs.

It was reported today that 2 million children in America were living in families who were relying on long-term unemployment benefits, Federal unemployment benefits, in 2012, 2 million children. So this is a real time.

In my home State, there are 4,900 Rhode Islanders who have lost their unemployment benefits, put out in the cold because Congress failed to act.

To give you some examples, I had the opportunity to speak with constituents who either wrote to me or called me or I met with in person.

I just want to give you examples because we have heard a lot of conversation on the other side about who these folks are who are looking for work, and some of it has been unfair in describing who these individuals are. So I want my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to understand who we are talking about here.

One is a constituent of mine, Erica, from North Providence. She is a graphic designer. She has been looking for work, has been laid off and looking for work, and it has been very difficult for her to find work.

She was laid off, and we met afterwards, and she said: 1 month of help can be the difference between someone getting a job and getting back on their feet or falling further into debt and hopelessness.

So we talked about how unemployment has helped her continue her job search, and whether or not it was going to be that and, hopefully, landing a job, or whether it was going to be falling further behind into greater debt and a greater sense of hopelessness.

I met with a constituent of mine, Rhonda, from Rumford, Rhode Island. She is 54 years old. She worked her whole life, sometimes two or three jobs at the same time, just to make ends meet, just to take care of herself and her family. She has two children. She has lost her unemployment benefits and is worried about how she is going to take care of her family.

I spoke just the day before yesterday with Margaret, mother of four, suffering from Parkinson’s Disease, who has worked her whole life. She said: I have never asked for help from anybody, but this is the time I need it—and she lost her unemployment.

So I want to recognize my colleagues and I know, Congressman, you have examples in your own district. All of our colleagues do.

We saw today repeated efforts—we tried everything, unanimous consent consideration, previous question, we tried every tactical move we could to force our friends on the other side of the aisle to bring an extension of unemployment benefits to the House floor for a vote, and they blocked us every single time.

They are not hurting the Democrats. They are hurting the American people.

I am very proud, on the Senate side, my senior Senator, Senator Jack Reed, has led the fight in the Senate, relentlessly making the case of what this impact is for individuals, for families and for our economy.

It is difficult to understand how, seeing the hardship that this expiration of unemployment benefits causes to families and to people who literally are wondering, Am I going to get to stay in my apartment? Am I going to be able to pay my mortgage? Am I going to be able to put food on the table?

These are people who have exhausted their State benefits, and as a condition of these benefits, they have to continue to actively look for work. So this notion that they would rather get this modest check than have a job is absurd.

Every single person I have met with says, I want a job. I want the dignity that comes from having work and being able to support myself and my family.

For every job that exists, there are two or three people for that job, so we have got to do more to create jobs.

When I hear my friends on the other side of the aisle say we need jobs bills, we have jobs bills. Bring them to the floor for a vote.

Invest in science and research. Invest in rebuilding our country. Invest in the Make It In America agenda to help support the rebirth of American manufacturing.

There are jobs that we can bring to the floor. We ought to do that. At the same time, we ought to protect people who are particularly hard hit.

This is part of the American tradition. You know, on the one hand, we have this self-determination and this strong American individualism. We also have a collective sense of taking care of each other and looking after each other. That is what the extension of unemployment benefits means.

I thank the gentleman for continuing to raise this issue, for giving us an opportunity to make the case to the American people and, hopefully, to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle who will hear from their constituents and will really demand that, before we leave tomorrow, that we take action to extend unemployment benefits.

I thank the gentleman for yielding some time, and again, thank you for your leadership.

So I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Nolan) for leadership. Thank you, Representative Cicilline. You talked about the 72,000 people every single week. If you think about it, as we tried to talk to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle trying to get this vote this week, when you think, in Speaker Boehner’s district, the largest two communities in his district, Hamilton, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, 60,000 and 62,000 people, that is like that entire town losing their unemployment benefits in a single week.

In my State, that is like Lambeau Field, almost the entire Lambeau Field, every week losing unemployment benefits. That is why we need to act. Thank you so much for your efforts in that behalf.

It is now my pleasure to yield some time to my colleague from the great State of Minnesota. Although those of us from Wisconsin aren’t always Go-Pack fans, we certainly appreciate our neighboring State.

Representative Rick Nolan has not only been an outstanding Representative in this Congress, but he also was elected, I believe, first in 1974, and served three terms when he was first here representing the State of Minnesota. He came back to serve the public again because he wanted to make sure that he fought for the middle class and the State of Minnesota.

It is my honor to yield some time to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Nolan).

Mr. Nolan, Thank you, Mr. Pocan. I want to commend you for the tremendous service that you have been providing, bringing to the attention the important issues that relate to the working men and women in this country.

In particular, I want to address the failure to renew emergency unemployment benefits. Clearly, it is unconscionable. It is unforgivable. And our colleagues have pointed out, it is bad economics, and the characterization of these people as somehow being scofflaws that don’t want to work is the cruelest and most unfair part of all of this.

We need to remind ourselves that, in order to be eligible for unemployment compensation, you have to have been a worker. You have to have gone to work every day, and you could not have left your job voluntarily. You could not have been removed from your job for fault.

You were a good worker who, by virtue of facts that you had no control over, lost your job, but you were someone who was willing to go to work every day.

In the 32 years in my little hiatus between when I served and when I came back, I engaged all that in business, and I employed anywhere from 25 to 50 people at all times.

We paid unemployment insurance because we know, in business, the cycles that flow, and from time to time, layoffs are necessary, and I was always happy to pay that unemployment insurance. Knowing that these good people who showed up for work for me every day had some protection in the event of circumstances that were beyond my control and their control.

To deny these benefits is so unconscionable. It is such bad public policy. It is so unforgivable.

We are leaving 4.9 million people out there, and I remind everyone again, we are talking about the 72,000 who were in front of us, who were going to lose the benefits that they earned, that they insured themselves against, together with their fellow workers and employers. 

Here they are. Maybe they are going to lose their home because maybe they
can’t make their mortgage payments. They may be thrown into a diabetic coma because they can’t buy their medicine, have to watch their children go hungry because they can’t afford to buy food. That is not us. That is not America. We know better than that.

So let me appeal to our Speaker and our Speaker to bring this unemployment benefit extension before the House so that we can have a vote on it. Because I have no doubt that with the heart and the goodwill that is in this House, we will extend them. We will extend those benefits because we know for a fact that the simple truth is, there is only one job for every three people that are out there, and until we put together the pro-growth, pro-jobs economy that we need to put everybody back to work, we need to provide those who are in need and who have earned the benefits and are workers in our society the benefits so that they can take care of their families and their communities. Speaker will allow this to come up for a vote. I predict there is enough goodwill here among both Democrats and Republicans that we will pass this.

So, Mr. POCAN, thank you for bringing this to the attention of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you are watching. Let us have a vote on this. We will pass it. We will do the right thing.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you so much. Representative NOLAN. Again, you’ve been a tireless effort for the entire country but especially for the people of northern Minnesota. They should be very proud of you for what you are doing.

Mr. Speaker, would the Chair tell me how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 11 minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. I thank the Chair.

I would like to try to split that time a little bit, a little bit on the unemployment extension, as we have been just talking about with the last several speakers, and a little bit about the fast track bill as well because both of those go hand-in-hand in what is going to happen to the American economy. I just want to share a few stories, some from my district and some from across the country, again, of real people. I am not talking about the numbers, a week ago, 258,000 people lost their jobs, and unfortunately, up to this point, she hasn’t been successful. Now, due to this Congress’ inaction, Mr. Speaker, she has lost her unemployment benefits. Without this insurance, she is unable to afford her rent, and she is in danger of being kicked out of her house in just 2 weeks, meaning that she may have to move into a homeless shelter. She doesn’t know where else to go or what to do. That is something that is affecting a south central Wisconsin who is affected by this Congress not acting and extending those benefits.

Let me read another letter that we got from a woman from Mount Horeb, Wisconsin. She says:

My husband has been out of work since mid-June. He is a union steamfitter who makes a decent wage when working. There is not enough work right now. He applies for non-union jobs every day and most times doesn’t even get a call back. He has now lost his unemployment benefits. We are a middle-class family. I work for a community bank but can’t support our family on just my wage. We are now having to apply for free and reduced lunches for our two high school students. We are applying for FoodShare.

This is going to start creating a real crisis for the programs designed to help those in need. They will not be able to keep up. It’s not that people don’t want to work. It’s that there aren’t enough jobs. We will soon lose our house, as we are not able to make our payments. Grown people should be able to work to support their children.

My husband and I have worked hard all our lives to make ends meet. Now, when we need help, there is none.

Those are just two of the many letters I have gotten from my district, from people who are so clearly impacted by this Congress not acting on extending unemployment benefits, as we have so many times in the past. Under President Bush, five times we extended benefits without strings attached when the unemployment rate was even lower than it is now. We have acted so many times in this Nation’s history to extend those benefits to the people who need it most, and right now, instead, we are going to somehow play politics and not be able to get that vote.

I agree with Representative NOLAN that if we had that vote, it would pass. There are enough good people in this body, Democrat and Republican, who will pass it, but it has to come to the floor for a vote. It can’t continue to be blocked by the Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the need for an unemployment extension, there is an issue that really works hand-in-hand, and that is the issue that we can see in this country in the coming months. Just introduced last week is a fast track bill to fast-track a trade agreement right now, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, that is being finalized and negotiated by this country and other countries around the Pacific Rim.

This is something that we have seen such failure from in past efforts, like NAFTA and the Korea agreement and others, that we would hate to see this happen. At a time this country is still bleeding jobs, we need to do something to help our workers, and while we have slowly seen the economy improve, we have also noticed that there are people being left behind.

There is a dual track going on, and that is why we need to help every single person.

There are a couple of charts I want to show people, and I want to thank the Communication Workers of America, the union that, like other unions in this country, is fighting for their workers, making sure they have a say in their workplace. It is one of the reasons why I have had a union specialty printing business for 26 years. Unions mean for the middle class, fighting for their workers, we need to do everything we can to support the average family working in America.

These are some charts that they put together, statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This shows where wages were along a continuum. If you look at the red, that is where the real average weekly earnings are. Right now, it is at about $637. Back in 1971, it was $731. It was more in 1971 than it is right now where we are.

If we had wages tied to the same pace that we have had to productivity in this country, the wage would be at $1,183 a week, in the yellow zone. That is what we are not getting. We are still producing that in output in this country, but it hasn’t gone to the average worker. Unfortunately, what we have seen in this country is something just the opposite, which is the money going to just the top in businesses and not to the average worker.

In 1980, the average CEO made 42 times what the average blue collar worker made. 42 times. Around the world, in countries like Japan and Germany, it has always been around in that 25 to 40 range. That is where a successful economy is at.

In 2012, CEO pay had grown to 534 times what the money going for the top 1 percent is in this country, 354 times. It is this gap where workers haven’t gotten that money. Instead, it has gone to that top 1 percent. So we have wage inequality. We have wage erosion happening.

Finally, let me show you something that ties directly to what we are talking about on fast track. When you look at net exports as a percentage of the gross domestic product, you will notice we have had a surplus for many years, from about 1950 to about 1974, and what happened in 1974 was this country’s first use of fast track, and that is when we noticed our first dip, going into a net importing country rather than an exporting country.

Then when you look at this, the graph how it goes, there is another big dip right here. What happened around the mid-nineties? Well, in the mid-nineties, we passed NAFTA. We passed the WTO, and sure enough, we watched our exports dwindle even more.

Then in 2002, when we passed the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, we were about 70,000 new jobs in this country. Instead, we lost 40,000 American jobs after we passed that. So what members of the Progressive Caucus and
January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H467

what Members of this Congress are try-
ing to get across—Democrats and Re-
publicans—is that when we do a fast track
track authority, as explained by Rep-
resentative DELAURA and others today,
we are essentially giving up our con-
gressional oversight to the President,
who holds all the cards.

We haven’t even had a chance to real-
ly see the documents yet. They are not
even finalized, and they want us to give
a rubber-stamp authority that takes away
our ability to have debate, to be able
to amend these agreements.

If this agreement looks anything like
we think it is going to, like NAFTA and
other agreements we have had in the
past, you are going to see this graph go
farther and farther down, and we will be
a net importer, not a net ex-
porter, and it will cost more American
jobs.

So, Mr. Speaker, the Progressive
Caucus today was here for this Special
Order hour to talk about two issues.
One is the real need to extend Emer-
gency Unemployment Compensation
benefits to people who need it so much
in this country, the 1.3 million people
and 17,000 more each and every single
day, every week that we don’t act, but
also to talk about the fast track legis-
lation that is coming down the pike be-
cause I think the average American
isn’t aware of what is happening.

We need to talk about this more be-
cause when this vote happens in this
House, we could rubber-stamp an agree-
ment that will continue to not only
cost us jobs but will continue to
have other impacts on everything from
food safety to the financial industry
and other things across the board.

So I am honored to have been joined
by so many colleagues from the Pro-
gressive Caucus tonight. We are going
to continue to fight for the middle
and those aspiring to be in the
middle class.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank
you for these minutes that we have had
tonight to talk about these issues with
the American people, and I yield back
the balance of my time.

A SUNSET MEMORIAL IN MEMORY
OF THE VICTIMS OF ROE V. WADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
DAINES). Under the Speaker’s an-
nounced policy of January 3, 2013, the
Chair gives the gentlelmen from Ar-
izona (Mr. FRANKS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speak-
er, in the coming days, we will have
the anniversary of ROE v. WADE upon
us. It will be the 41st anniversary of
abortion on demand in this country.
Now, Mr. Speaker, just to be clear,
ROE v. WADE was a Supreme Court de-
cision that was handed down that no
one voted on except the Supreme
Court, themselves. This was not some-
thing that went through the Congress.
This was not an issue that was held up
in any way. In fact, every State in the
Union at that time protected innocent
unborn children. When ROE v. WADE
and DOE v. BOLTON were handed down
January 22, 1973, America was plunged
into the crimson tragedy of abortion
on demand, and since then, 56 million
little unborn Americans have lost their
lives.

In fact, it was this year, Mr. Spea-
k, that the world learned of the gruesomely
acts committed by Dr. Kermit Gosnell,
an abortionist in Philadelphia cur-
rently serving a life prison term for
murdering three babies that survived
his attempts to abort them. When the
news came out, Gosnell’s at-
tempts to kill them before they were
born, he would sever their spinal cords
with a pair of scissors. Testimony from
former Gosnell employees described
the babies screaming in pain as their
lives were taken moments after they
were born.

Mr. Speaker, born or unborn, we now
know that these babies feel pain. It is
an incontrovertible scientific fact that
an unborn child can feel pain by at
least 20 weeks after fertilization, and,
Mr. Speaker, very
credible research shows that they feel
pain much sooner than that.
The graphic accounts from Gosnell’s
trial remind us that abortion is a bru-
tal, torturous tragedy, yet such grotes-
some acts happen daily in abortion
clinics all across this country. Perhaps
the most astonishing thing about
learning about the torture chamber
that Kermit Gosnell presided over was
the tragic reality that it happens all
over America, even as we speak.

Now, I know, Mr. Speaker, that his-
historically, great intensity has sur-
rrounded debates over protecting the
lives of those who, through no fault of
their own, find themselves obscured in
the shadows of humanity, but it en-
courages me greatly that in nearly all
of those cases, the collective con-
science of this Nation eventually shift-
ed. When we focused on the humanity
of the victim and the inhumanity of
what was happening to them, our
hearts began to change. Mr. Speaker,
that same thing is beginning to happen
in America in this debate.

I don’t know what happens when we
finally wake up and see something for
the tragic reality that it is. I don’t
know what changed our mind in all of
the other great genocides of the past,
but it did happen, and that gives me
great hope, and today in America, we
are finally considering the real ques-
tion, and the real question is simply
this: Does abortion take the life of a
child? We are finally beginning. Mr.
Speaker, we are finally beginning to
realize, as a Nation, that it does.

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We are finally beginning to realize
that the brutal killing of innocent,
unborn children liberates no one and that
50 million little lost American lives—56
million now—Mr. Speaker, is enough.

The President also said:

Because you see, Mr. Speaker, before
the sun sets today in America, almost
4,000 more defenseless, unborn children
will have been killed by abortion on de-
mand in the land of the free and the
home of the brave.

Mr. Speaker, that is more than the
number of innocent lives lost on Sep-
tember 11 in this country, and it hap-
pens every day. It has now been 41
years since the tragic victory ROE v.
WADE was first handed down. Since
then, Mr. Speaker, the very foundation
of this Nation has been stained by the
blood of almost 56 million of its own
unborn children. Some of them, Mr.
Speaker, many of them cried and
screamed as they died. But because it
was amniotic fluid going over the vocal
cords instead of air, we couldn’t hear
them.

Now, all of them, Mr. Speaker, had
four things in common: first and fore-
most, they were just children that had
done nothing wrong to anyone. Each
of them died a tragic and profoundly
lonely death. Each one of their
mothers, whether she realizes it or not,
will never be the same. And each one
of those mothers is a victim, and this so-
ciety can’t see that either sometimes.
All of the gifts that these children
might have brought to humanity are
now lost forever, Mr. Speaker. No one
knows which one of them might have
found a cure for cancer. Or who knows,
maybe they would have just loved flow-
er. Yet even in the glare of such tragedy,
this generation still clings to a blind,
vindicative ignorance while history re-
peats itself over and over again, and
our own silent genocide mercilessly an-
nihilates the most helpless of all vic-
tims—those yet born.

Now, ironically, I have heard Presi-
dent Barack Obama speak such poign-
ant words that whether he or I or
not apply so profoundly to this tragedy
of abortion on demand in America. And
if I could, Mr. Speaker, I would like to
quote excerpted portions of his com-
ments, because his words move me very
deeply.

He said:

This is our first task, caring for our chil-
dren. It is our first job. If we don’t get
that right, we don’t get anything right. That is
how, as a society, we will be judged.

The President went on to say:

And by that measure can we truly say as a
Nation that we are meeting our obligations.
Can we honestly say that we are doing
enough to keep our children—all of them—
all of them safe from harm? Can we say
that we are truly doing enough to give all
the children of this country the chance they
deserve to live out their lives in happiness
and with purpose?

I have been reflecting on this the last few
days, and if we are honest with ourselves,
the answer is no. We are not doing enough, and
we will have to change.

Oh, how true the President’s words
are, Mr. Speaker.

The President also said:
We can't tolerate this anymore. These tragedies must end, and to end them, we must change.

And then the President asked:

Are we really prepared to say that we are powerless in the face of such carnage that the people themselves? Are we really prepared to say that such violence visited on our children year after year after year is somehow the price of freedom?

Mr. Speaker, is this not the most relevant question we should all be asking in the midst of this genocidal murder of thousands of unborn children in America every day? The President has said:

Our journey is not complete until all our children are cared for and cherished and always safe from harm. That is our generation's task, to make these words, these rights, these values of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness real for every American.

Mr. Speaker, never have I so deeply agreed with any words ever spoken by President Barack Obama as those I have just quoted. Yet this President in the most merciless distortion of logic, reason, and humanity itself refuses to apply these majestic words to helpless, unborn babies. Oh, how I wish that somehow Mr. Obama would open his heart and his ears to his own words and ask himself in the core of his soul why his words that should apply to all children cannot include the most helpless and vulnerable of all children.

When Barack Obama took his oath of office no more than 200 yards from this well, he put his hand down on the same Bible that Abraham Lincoln placed his hand upon when he was sworn in to take his Presidential oath. Mr. Speaker, we should remember that we honor Abraham Lincoln most because he found the courage as President of the United States—in the days of slavery, he found the humanity within himself to recognize the image of God stamped on the soul of slaves that the Supreme Court said were not human and that the tide of public opinion didn't recognize as protectable under the law.

Could it be—could it be, Mr. Speaker, that President Barack Obama might consider, at this perspective as well as his own legacy, and even eternity itself, Mr. Speaker, and recognize that these little, unborn children look so desperately to him now for help? Could it be that the President might finally remember these pages of the Bible on which he laid his hand were written the words in red:

Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these My brethren, you have done it unto Me.

Whether he does or does not, it is time for those of us in this Chamber to remind ourselves of why we are really here. Thomas Jefferson said:

The care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government.

Let me say that again, Mr. Speaker.

"Thomas Jefferson said:

The care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government.

The phrase in the 14th Amendment capsulizes our entire Constitution. It says:

No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Mr. Speaker, protecting the lives of all Americans and their constitutional rights is why we are all here. The bedrock foundation of this Republic is that clarion declaration of the self-evident truth that all human beings are created by their Creator with inalienable rights: the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Every conflict, every battle our Nation has ever faced can be traced to our commitment to this core self-evident truth. It has made us the beacon of hope for the entire world, Mr. Speaker. It is who we are.

Yet, today, another day has passed, and on that same body have failed again to honor that foundational commitment. We have failed our sworn oath and our God-given responsibility as we broke faith with nearly 4,000 more innocent American little babies who died today without the protection that we should have given them.

So, Mr. Speaker, let me conclude this sunset memorial in the hopes that perhaps someone new who heard it tonight will finally embrace the truth that abortion really does kill little babies, that it hurts mothers in ways that we can never express or understand or even fathom, and that it is time we stood up together again and looked to the Declaration of Independence and that we remember that we are the same America that rejected human slavery and we marched into Europe to arrest the Nazi Holocaust and we are still the courageous and compassionate Nation that can find a better way for mothers and their unborn children than abortion on demand.

It is still not too late for us to make a better world and for America to be the one that leads the rest of the planets, just as we did in the days of slavery from this tragic genocide of murdering nearly 4,000 of our own children every day.

So, now, Mr. Speaker, as we consider the plight of the unborn after 41 years under ROE v. WADE, maybe we can each remind ourselves that our own days in this sunshine of life are all numbered, and that all too soon each of us will also walk from these Chambers for the very last time. And if it should be that this Congress is allowed to convene on yet another day, may that be the day—may that be the day—when we will finally hear the cries of these innocent, unborn babies. Maybe that will be the day—may we find in this humanity, the courage, and the will to embrace together our human and our constitutional duty to protect these, the least of our tiny little American brothers and sisters from this murderous scourge of our Nation called abortion on demand.

Mr. Speaker, the sun is now setting. It is now 41 years, almost to the day, since ROE v. WADE first stained the foundations of this Nation with the blood of its own children, this, in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. This is an important day in the history of at one time the greatest nation in the world, Egypt. It has come a long way since those days thousands of years ago. But there is a lot of misunderstanding about what has been going on in Egypt, including by people in this administration, which also means, of course, The New York Times, The Washington Post, the mainstream media and other liberal bastions.

In fact, The New York Times had an editorial dated December 4, 2013, that talks about the election that is happening today, yesterday, today, in Egypt, 14th and 15th Egyptian time.

This editorial from The New York Times editorial board states the Egyptians squandering another chance to build a broadly inclusive democratic system with the latest constitutional revisions.

Mr. Speaker, what these intellectual giants at The New York Times don't understand is, when you're in the Middle East and you decide to try to build a democracy, a democratic republic as we have here, and you decide to be inclusive of people who believe in utilizing terrorism—there are religious fanatics who believe if they kill innocent children, women, men, they may just earned a place in paradise. That is so foreign to American way of thinking, to Western way of thinking, to Israeli way of thinking, to European way of thinking—historically, that is.

As radical Islam, not to be confused with the moderate Muslims, such as those who are trying to establish democracy in Egypt, radical Islam, if included, will use terrorism, will use violence, will use anything they can to take over, and there will be no democratic republic. There will be no democracy of any kind. It will be top-to-bottom totalitarian, a religious extremist country.

I know the editorial board has people that are extremely intelligent, but it is amazing to read these kinds of things broadly inclusive. So they are wanting the people of Egypt to do things like release a man who is acting outside the constitution. He is charged with ordering the murder of so many who just wanted to have liberty in Egypt. Morsi was playing the new version of Chavez in Venezuela; get elected and then pull all power to you.

I asked General el-Sisi if it was true what a former American intelligence...
agent had told me that Morsi, President Morsi, was trying to hire—take out a contract, basically—to have General el-Sisi killed. He beat around the bush, but eventually he said in the presence of other U.S. representatives that, yes, they had evidence that Morsi was trying to have General el-Sisi killed.

It may be a shock to some, say, at The New York Times, Washington Post, and others, but when you have a religious fanatic as the leader of a country, he has thought he ought to be—that’s arguable as well, but he may have been elected. When he starts acting outside the bounds of the constitution, then the people have to act. And the constitution that the Muslim Brotherhood shoved through in Egypt after the so-called Arab Spring was one that did not even provide a provision of impeachment.

That seemed strange to most Americans. I am sure it doesn’t to The New York Times, Washington Post, but to most Americans, not having a way to remove someone who is the highest official in the land, who is acting outside the bounds of their authority, it is a problem. How do you remove the highest leader in a country if your constitution, if you have one, does not provide for civil impeachment and removal of the leader? And Egypt’s constitution that the Muslim Brotherhood shoved through did nothing. Because the Muslim Brotherhood, once they seized power, there was going to be no need for impeachment, because radical Islam would be in charge. It is reported by credible people, there are videos of the supreme religious leader dictating terms that President Morsi would have to follow.

The Arab Spring under President Morsi did not yield the kind of republic, democracy that had been hoped for, but this New York Times editorial says:

The new charter defies the revolutionary promise of the Arab Spring by reinforcing the power of institutions that have long held Egypt in an iron grip.

Apparently, not realizing that the Muslim Brotherhood had seized Egypt in its iron grip, and the only way around it, since there was no impeachment provision in the Egyptian constitution, was exactly what happened. It was not a military coup. A military coup would have been a military rise in power. What happened in Egypt was one of the most beautiful acts of true democratic efforts, and some have reported that this was the largest gathering, largest rebellion in the world’s history, reports of 20 million people gathering in demonstration by Egyptians, a country with 90 or so million people.

Another report of another effort, 30 million; 33 million, one report said. Morsi had claimed to have garnered around 13 million votes when he seized power. He said the opponent—the Muslim Brotherhood made clear if the opponent tried to contest and say there was any fraud, they would burn Egypt down. So they got control. They had a constitution that wouldn’t allow them to remove Morsi, not to impeach him. This was a real revolution. Barely peaceful as revolutions go, until the Muslim Brotherhood began to carry out what they had previously, that if people who wanted true democracy in Egypt tried to contest Morsi being the supreme leader there, then they would burn the country down. Well, they began burning down churches.

Now, some people when they hear the word “church” think in terms, well, maybe it was like a rural southern church. Maybe they had a trailer or something. This is in an area where there have been Christian churches for nearly 2,000 years. These are incredibly historic places, some of them, and the Muslim Brotherhood could have cared less.

Now, we have plenty of Muslim brothers here in the United States, and so far they say we have been—in essence, their position is we have not really needed violence in the United States because we are getting so much control without violence. But certainly there is an increasing violence outside the bounds of religion in places like Egypt where they got ousted so they couldn’t follow through with pursuing a new Ottoman Empire, a new world caliphate as the Twelfth, the Twelvers, the Twelfth Imam believers wanted to take over and begin right there where the Ottoman Empire used to exist as it began its way around the Mediterranean.

But for those who believe the Twelfth Imam is going to emerge out of chaos, even if it is self-inflicted nuclear chaos, those who believe he will emerge and begin ruling and take over a world caliphate, they know they can’t afford to lose Egypt as an important linchpin. You have 90 million people there in Egypt. If they are going to take over and have a world caliphate, you have got to have Egypt.

So last July, I took to this floor and I said, “I took this to the floor and I said, ‘How deeply touching it was, to hear personal accounts, to see the photographs, to hear and see the videos of what was going on when moderate Muslims, Christians, Jews, seculars were coming together figuratively and literally, hand in hand, to protest theiman radical Islam being in control of Egypt.’

As some have indicated, if the Egyptian people had waited another year to try to oust Morsi, he would have gathered so much power, they would probably not have been successful. It was critical that the people of Egypt rise up, as they did. And we owe them a debt of gratitude for rising up and saying, ‘We are not going to have radical Islam in charge. Moderate Muslims did not want radical Islamists in charge. This is not just about taking control of the Middle East. It is true in Afghanistan, where our allies who fought and defeated the Taliban, by 2002 with less than 500 Americans in country embedded, weapons we provided, aerial support we provided, under the lead of General Dostum who summoned this administration, now called a war criminal, they defeated the Taliban. These are moderate Muslim friends, allies, because we do not want radical Islam taking back over Afghanistan.”

What does this administration do? It empowers the group that will end up allowing the Taliban to take right back over. We have to empower our friends in Afghanistan, not with 100,000 precious American men and women’s lives, but empower the enemy of our enemy and let them protect their own country. They can do it, but not when you call the enemy of our enemy war criminals and do everything you can to marginalize them.

The New York Times editorial says:

The constitution, approved by a 50-member citizen committee on Sunday, replaces one the last year he had of President Mohamed Morsi, who was deposed in July, and his Muslim Brotherhood allies. It is expected to be ratified by a popular vote in a referendum within the next 30 days.

This was written December 4, published December 4.

The editorial goes on toward the end to say:

This new constitution is equally flawed because it was drafted with minimal input from Islamists and would not to the Brotherhood by banning political parties based on religion.

All one needs to do is just a little bit of investigation, open-minded investigation. If you are taking your lead from Al Jazeera, from the Muslim Brotherhood, from Imam Magid, who is the head of the Islamic Society of North America—the Federal courts have said it is just a Muslim Brotherhood front organization—or from leaders at CAIR, which is a group in this country have called a Muslim Brotherhood front organization to which is given great honor and credibility by this administration, but if you are listening to them, then, oh, yeah, this is a terrible constitution, because they are not going to allow a radical Islamist political party to take back over.

Now, again, if you do a little bit of research, you find out this is something that Ataturk fought against and was able to overcome in Turkey so many decades ago. And because he was able to overcome and overwhelm radical Islam in Turkey, Turkey has surged to the forefront over the past decades in all kinds of areas.

Now, we see the scary creeping of radical Islam back into control in Turkey. But the way they advanced as rapidly as they did in Turkey after this great leader Ataturk forced out radical Islamist leaders was they prevented those types of people from taking over. Now, if you have smart people, Emir Musa, the chairman of this constitutional committee, agreement, whatever you want to call
it, of 50 very diverse people. But no, it did not include the Muslim Brotherhood. They don’t want a radical Islamist group taking over Egypt.

I know it is hard for some in this country to believe who read too much of their own press, but banning a political party based on religion in the Constitution and recognizing other religions in the Constitution and recognizing the absolute right of belief religiously in this new Constitution should be hailed as a good thing.

I was shocked—I believe it is article 235, perhaps, in the new Constitution, that moderate Muslims and secularists are so bent, so dedicated to try to have a democracy that they can build on and grow and advance. They even put this article in there that says, in essence: the country is going to rebuild the churches that the Muslim Brotherhood destroyed during their radical violent temer tantrum after a president acting outside the bounds of the Constitution and charged with ordering the death of so many civilians there, after he went so far astray. They don’t want that kind of people back in charge.

Now, something that The New York Times says at the end:

In the final analysis, the real test of any constitution is how it is carried out in practice.

That is true. That is so true.

I once heard Justice Scalia telling a group, one of which had asked: Is the reason we are the greatest country with more freedoms than any country in history because we have the best Bill of Rights ever in history? Justice Scalia can be so blunt and so brilliant. He indicated: Oh, gosh, no. The Soviet Union had a better Bill of Rights than we do.

That is why that last statement in The New York Times editorial is so true. It is more how the constitution is carried out. I am glad they recognized that by the end of the editorial.

One thing is clear: if a constitution is pushed through by the Muslim Brotherhood, it is going to be radically religiously on radical Islam, and the first elected leader could very well end up being the last until he is gone. Of course, in Iran, where we have radical Islam in charge, you have a supreme leader and then you have the token president that is elected that serves as long as the supreme leader is okay with it.

The Washington Post, in an editorial published January 13, on down in it says a criticism of the current Egyptian government. They have a judge who is the interim President. Talking with him, meeting with him a couple of times, I think he is really trying to do right by the people in Egypt, but The Washington Post says:

Opposition media have been shut down, and two journalists from Al Jazeera have been imprisoned without charge.

One of the things that is so hard for some pseudo-intellectuals here in the U.S. to realize is something that Franklin Roosevelt grasped, even with his unconstitutional actions of interfering American citizens, something that he appropriately understood is, if you have a military acting with the cause of anarchy or the overthrow of a constitutional democracy. Democratic Republic as we have here, then they are enemies of the state and they are guilty of treason and they can be stopped.

Some in this country think freedom of speech means—whether it is Khalid Sheikh Mohammed down in Guantánamo or some other religious fanatic that wants to destroy our freedom here—they think: oh, well, you have to give them freedom of speech. Whereas, for most of this country’s history, people understood if you are advocating for the overthrow of the constitutional government we have, it is treasonous.

If you are advocating by peaceful means using the government, as some are trying to do: Let’s move toward progressivism, let’s move to what is really socialism, where the government gets to dictate everything; they know everything you are doing.

As I said earlier today to a group, it appears that the main thing George Orwell missed was the date. He said 1984 when it turns out it was closer to 2014 where you have the government spying on their people, taking whatever action they think is necessary even if Congress doesn’t do it, we will just do it without Congress, which is a violation of the Constitution in most cases.

This editorial from The Washington Post comments that the “military’s repressive methods cannot stabilize Egypt, much less address its severe economic and social problems.” That is true. That is a wise comment because Egypt is suffering severe economic and social problems.

We need to be concerned, because what Egypt had become is a social welfare state; what we are trying to become here in America, a social welfare state where most of the country is dependent upon the government for at least part of its means of living, that cannot last long endure. It is always doomed to fail.

The only reason socialized medicine doesn’t completely fail is because socialized medicine ultimately ends up pushed. If people want to get the treatment they need, they die while they are waiting on the list, and enough people die so it doesn’t go broke.

A country that is under a socialistic authority, as the Soviet Union was, it eventually will fail because the model can never work in this world.

Egypt tried to do that. You had a tyrannical leader, as charged by many different leaders, but in order to buy loyalty, more and more welfare was provided, even severe economic and social problems.

It is my hope and prayer, Mr. Speaker, that the people of Egypt will continue to show the courage they did when they rose up last summer and said: We are not going to allow radical Islam to rule this country, we want religions to live in peace, and they will not live in peace when radical Islam is in charge.

That is why you don’t find a synagogue in Afghanistan. For heavens sake, all the blood and treasure of Americans that has been lost and spent in Afghanistan for freedom’s sake, and because we were trying to stop them having a constitution under Sharia law with supreme power basically in a very tight federal government, then it becomes corrupt, it becomes easy to take over, as the Taliban will if this administration doesn’t change its policies.

Christians are persecuted in Afghanistan. For heavens sake, there ought to be religious freedom anywhere America sacrifices that much of American lives and treasure. Iraq, where Christians were executed, and so much American blood and treasure there.

The Washington Post says:

If President Obama believes the United States should sanction democracy in Egypt, he should make the case for doing so. Otherwise his administration should side with those Egyptians who continue to fight for a genuine democracy—starting with those who have been imprisoned.

They have imprisoned radical Islamists who have killed Christians and burned churches, and here we have a newspaper advocating: let those people be there, if that terrorism and because we were okay with them having a constitution under Sharia law with supreme power basically in a very tight federal government, then it becomes corrupt, it becomes easy to take over, as the Taliban will if this administration doesn’t change its policies.

The people of Egypt have spoken in greater numbers than percentage-wise we have had in this country in so many years when they went to the streets: we are not having radical Islam in Egypt. They are to be congratulated for that.

There are a long way from being out of the woods. People here need to understand that this is a big deal.

I got a letter today from the PLO, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, delegation that is here in Washington. They expressed concern with my comments on the House floor January 10. They claim that “U.S. academic sphere demanding an end to decades of discrimination against Palestinians are based on the principle of equality, not favoring one group over another.”

Unfortunately, they are either lying or they haven’t reviewed the material that children are being taught in Israel in the Palestinian schools. They are teaching hatred with money we are providing. They are naming holidays, they are naming buildings and areas after terrorists who have killed innocent men and women and children.

I have got a tremendous amount of material that I could use, but time does not permit. But I am going to take some time to talk about the hatred that is being taught among the Palestinians.
Here is a Palestinian summer camp named after Wafa Idris, the first woman suicide bomber who murdered one and injured 150 in Jerusalem January 27, 2002. It is a girl’s camp naming it after a woman who went out and killed an innocent person and injured 150 innocent people.

A Palestinian soccer tournament is named after a suicide bomber. This is a camp for 14-year-old Palestinian boys and it is named: “The Tul Kareem Shahids Memorial Soccer Championship Tournament.” He was a suicide terrorist who killed 31 on Passover, and the children are participating in this tournament named for this horrendous human being who thought it so grand to kill 31 innocent people on a religious holiday of Passover.

People from the PLO want to try to tell me that they are not using hatred. For heaven’s sake, start spending some of that money to teach love and affection, and we will have peace in the Middle East. As Netanyahou said right here at this podium: If the Palestinians lay down their arms, there will be peace. If the Israelis lay down their weapons, there will not be an Israel in which there are Jews.

Now, I get it. The PLO and others say: Oh, yeah, we recognize Israel’s right to exist. The Prime Minister of the Palestinians told me that years ago: Oh, yeah, we recognize their right to exist.

As a Jewish state, that is why they were created after the Holocaust killed 6 million Jews in Europe. That hatred of Jews is arising again in Europe among academics in the United States. Shame on you. You are allowing that hatred to grow, and it is fermenting more hatred. It has to be stopped—talking about a boycott of anything Israeli. So you want the Jews out there without a country so they can be killed in another Holocaust, or you want Iran to have a nuclear weapon so they can with one weapon have another Holocaust? This is where it is going.

If people’s voices are not heard as the Iranian gas chambers are being constructed now despite this ridiculous deal that is allowing them to keep the centrifuges going and developing, then the blood will be on our hands, and Mr. Speaker, we should not—not—allow that.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred to the following:

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. BRASLEY of Iowa):

H.R. 3877. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 3886. A bill to amend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 to exempt payments made to States and counties under such Act from any reduction pursuant to a sequestration order to reimburse those entities that returned a portion of their January 2013 payment because of sequestration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROTHFUS (for himself, Mr. SALMON, and Mr. DERANTIS):

H.R. 3887. A bill to hold the salaries of Members of a House of Congress in escrow if Members fail to act on a pending budget resolution or pass regular appropriation bills on a timely basis during a Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. DAVID of Illinois, Mr. KILDRE, Mr. ARON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. FRANKE of Florida):

H.R. 3888. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to carry out employment training programs to assist long-term unemployed individuals to obtain the skills and training to reenter the workforce and fill jobs in high-growth sectors of the economy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 3889. A bill to place conditions on assistance to the Government of Burma; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 3890. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS:


By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 3892. A bill to establish student loan borrowers' rights to basic consumer protections, reasonable and affordable loan options, access to earned credentials, and effective loan cancellation in exchange for public medical equipment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself; Ms. KUSTER, Mr. HONG, Mr. CHU, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PIERLISI, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. NORDYKE, and Mr. KINDY):

H.R. 3878. A bill to require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to update a report on the role of telecommunications infrastructure, the Internet, on the commission of hate crimes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK (for herself; Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. ENGRT):

H.R. 3879. A bill to make permanent the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARNEY (for himself, Ms. HABRUBA, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 3890. A bill to require the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to transmit the Service's final rule — Expansion of Eligibility for Health Care (RIN: 2900-AR25) received January 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3891. A bill to require the Comptroller General to produce annual reports on programs under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to provide for more transparency of the programs carried out under the Intelligence Authorization Act of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARNEY (for himself, Ms. HABRUBA, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 3881. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to provide for more transparency of the programs carried out under the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 3882. A bill to require the Comptroller General to produce annual reports on programs under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to provide for more transparency of the programs carried out under the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 3890. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS:


By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 3892. A bill to establish student loan borrowers' rights to basic consumer protections, reasonable and affordable loan options, access to earned credentials, and effective loan cancellation in exchange for public...
service, and for other purposes; to the Com-
mittee on Education and the Workforce, and
in addition to the Committees on Ways and
Means, the Judiciary, and Oversight and
Government Reform, for a period to be sub-
sequently determined by the Speaker, in
each case for consideration of such provi-
sions as fall within the jurisdiction of the
committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY
STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the
Rules of the House of Representa-
tives, the following statements are sub-
mitted regarding the specific powers
granted to Congress in the Constitu-
tion to enact the accompanying bill or
joint resolution.

By Mr. REICHERT:
H. R. 3877.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
'"The constitutional authority of Congress
to enact this legislation is provided by Arti-
cle I, section 8 of the United States Constitu-
tion, specifically clause 1 (relating to pro-
viding for the general welfare of the United
States) and clause 18 (relating to the power
to make all laws necessary and proper for
carrying out the powers vested in Congress),
and Article I, section 3, clause 2 (relating
to the power of Congress to dispose of and
make all needful rules and regulations re-
specting the territory or other property be-
longing to the United States).'"

By Mr. JEFFRIES:
H. R. 3878.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the United
States Constitution related to general wel-
fare of the United States.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:
H. R. 3879.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the United
States Constitution related to general wel-
fare of the United States.

By Mr. CARNEY:
H. R. 3882.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
The Congress shall have Power * * * To
make all Laws which shall be necessary and
proper for carrying into Execution the fore-
going Powers, and all other Powers vested
by the Constitution in the Government of the
United States, or in any Department or Offi-
cer thereof.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1
All persons born or naturalized in the
United States, and subject to the jurisdic-
tion thereof, are citizens of the United
States and the State wherein they reside. No
State shall make or enforce any law which
shall abridge the privileges or immunities of
citizens of the United States; nor shall any
State deprive any person of life, liberty, or
property, without due process of law; nor
deny to any person within its jurisdiction
the equal protection of the laws.

By Mr. CARNEY:
H. R. 3883.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
The Congress shall have Power * * * To
make all Laws which shall be necessary and
proper for carrying into Execution the fore-
going Powers, and all other Powers vested
by the Constitution in the Government of the
United States, or in any Department or Offi-
cer thereof.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1
All persons born or naturalized in the
United States, and subject to the jurisdic-
tion thereof, are citizens of the United
States and the State wherein they reside. No
State shall make or enforce any law which
shall abridge the privileges or immunities of
citizens of the United States; nor shall any
State deprive any person of life, liberty, or
property, without due process of law; nor
deny to any person within its jurisdiction
the equal protection of the laws.

By Mr. GRAYSON:
H. R. 3888.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
The Congress shall have Power * * * To
make all Laws which shall be necessary and
proper for carrying into Execution the fore-
going Powers, and all other Powers vested
by the Constitution in the Government of the
United States, or in any Department or Offi-
cer thereof.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1
All persons born or naturalized in the
United States, and subject to the jurisdic-
tion thereof, are citizens of the United
States and the State wherein they reside. No
State shall make or enforce any law which
shall abridge the privileges or immunities of
citizens of the United States; nor shall any
State deprive any person of life, liberty, or
property, without due process of law; nor
deny to any person within its jurisdiction
the equal protection of the laws.

By Mr. PAULSEN:
H. R. 3890.
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
The Congress shall have Power * * * To
make all Laws which shall be necessary and
proper for carrying into Execution the fore-
going Powers, and all other Powers vested
by the Constitution in the Government of the
United States, or in any Department or Offi-
cer thereof.

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1
All persons born or naturalized in the
United States, and subject to the jurisdic-
tion thereof, are citizens of the United
States and the State wherein they reside. No
State shall make or enforce any law which
shall abridge the privileges or immunities of
citizens of the United States; nor shall any
State deprive any person of life, liberty, or
property, without due process of law; nor
deny to any person within its jurisdiction
the equal protection of the laws.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H. R. 3889.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1
The Congress shall have Power to lay and
collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises,
to pay the Debts and provide for the common
Defence and general Welfare of the United
States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises
shall be uniform throughout the United
States.

By Mr. DENT:
H. R. 3883.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United
States Constitution.

By Mr. DeFAZIO:
H. R. 3886.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 and Article IV, Section 3
of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROTHFUS:
H. R. 3887.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H. R. 3888.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power
granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8,
Clauses 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CROWLEY:
H. R. 3889.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8,

By Ms. TITUS:
H. R. 3881.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
The bill is enacted pursuant to the power
granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8,
Clause 1

By Mr. WILSON of Florida:
H. R. 3892.
Congress has the power to enact this legis-
lation pursuant to the following:
The Student Loan Borrowers' Bill of
Rights Act of 2013 is constitutional under Ar-
ticle 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce
Clause) of the United States Constitution, in
conjunction with Article 1, Section 8, Clause
18 (the Necessary and Proper Clause) of the
Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS
Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors
were added to public bills and resolu-
tions as follows:
H. R. 7: Mr. MCALLISTER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART,
Mr. PETERSON, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. GARDNER,
Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BAKER, Mr. YOHO, Mr. GOSAR,
and Mr. WALDEN.
H. R. 13: Mr. SHIFF, Mr. B=xel, Mr. BRUCE,
Mr. BURL, Mr. BURKHARDT, Mr. BUTTELLE,
Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARLISLE, Mr. CARTER,
Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASTRO, Mr. CHILSON,
Mr. CINDY, Mr. CIRRELLI, Mr. CLEAVELAND,
Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CLARKE,
Mr. COATES, Mr. COBETTI, Mr. COLBY,
Mr. CONROY, Mr. COUNTS, Mr. CRAMER,
Mr. CRATES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRANE,
Mr. CRANE, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
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Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY, Mr. CRAY,
H.R. 1717: Mr. Gerlach.
H.R. 1726: Mr. Ryan of Ohio, Mr. Bishop of New York, Ms. Hahn, Mr. Owens, Mr. Peters of Michigan, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Mr. Schrader, Mr. Thompson of California, Ms. Moore, and Mr. Benishek.
H.R. 1732: Mr. Barletta.
H.R. 1745: Mr. Steve Israel of New York, Ms. Hahn, Mr. Owens, Mr. Peters of Michigan, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Mr. Schrader, Mr. Thompson of California, Ms. Moore, and Mr. Benishek.
H.R. 1761: Ms. Mooney.
H.R. 1795: Mr. Deutch.
H.R. 1869: Mr. Brady of Texas, Mr. Boustany, and Mr. Yarmuth.
H.R. 1975: Mr. Kildee and Ms. Gabbard.
H.R. 1984: Mr. McKinley and Mrs. Blackburn.
H.R. 2058: Mr. Lance and Ms. Schakowsky.
H.R. 2139: Ms. Bonamici.
H.R. 2195: Mr. Brouillette and Ms. Gabbard.
H.R. 2261: Mr. Cotton.
H.R. 2305: Mr. Joyce.
H.R. 2429: Mr. Rooney, Mr. Tipton, and Mr. Poe of Texas.
H.R. 2433: Ms. Frankel of Florida.
H.R. 2475: Mr. King of Iowa.
H.R. 2563: Mr. McKinley.
H.R. 2692: Mr. Polis.
H.R. 2709: Ms. Bonamici.
H.R. 2744: Mrs. Norm and Mrs. Wagner.
H.R. 2835: Mr. Gardner.
H.R. 2870: Mr. Reed and Mr. Maffei.
H.R. 2918: Mr. Lance, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Poe of Texas.
H.R. 3135: Mrs. Lowey.
H.R. 3136: Mr. Rokita.
H.R. 3153: Mr. Cartwright, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Rush, Mr. Geijalva, and Mr. Meeks.
H.R. 3179: Mr. Peters of Michigan.
H.R. 3335: Mr. Smith of Missouri.
H.R. 3344: Mr. Poe of Texas and Mrs. Wagner.
H.R. 3372: Ms. Pingree of Maine.
H.R. 3467: Mr. Lipinski.
H.R. 3494: Mr. Walz.
H.R. 3510: Mr. Young of Alaska, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Mr. Blumenauer, Ms. Fudge, and Mr. Clay.
H.R. 3530: Ms. DelBene.
H.R. 3541: Mr. Rice of South Carolina, Mr. Lamborn, and Mr. Houstany.
H.R. 3546: Mr. Serrano.
H.R. 3573: Mr. Young of Alaska.
H.R. 3576: Mr. Cotton and Ms. Tsongas.
H.R. 3589: Mr. Lankford.
H.R. 3590: Mr. Franks of Arizona, and Mr. Kingston.
H.R. 3610: Mrs. Norm and Mrs. Wagner.
H.R. 3635: Mrs. Norm and Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Schweikert, Mr. Stewart, and Ms. Jenkins.
H.R. 3655: Mr. Ellison and Mr. Van Hollen.
H.R. 3668: Mr. Cartwright.
H.R. 3685: Mr. Paulsen, Mr. Mica, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Poe of Texas.
H.R. 3707: Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Mr. Coffman, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Coble.
H.R. 3708: Mr. Duncan of Tennessee.
H.R. 3712: Mr. Honda.
H.R. 3717: Mr. Olson and Mrs. Capito.
H.R. 3726: Ms. Pingree of Maine.
H.R. 3740: Mrs. Christensen.
H.R. 3762: Mr. Pearce, Mr. Barber, Mr. Franks of Arizona, Mr. Rokita, Mr. Duncan of South Carolina, Mr. Webber of Texas, and Mr. Brady of Texas.
H.R. 3764: Mr. Pearce, Mr. Barber, Mr. Franks of Arizona, Mr. Rokita, Mr. Duncan of South Carolina, Mr. Webber of Texas, and Mr. Brady of Texas.
H.R. 3765: Mr. Pearce, Mr. Barber, Mr. Franks of Arizona, Mr. Rokita, Mr. Duncan of South Carolina, Mr. Webber of Texas, and Mr. Brady of Texas.
H.R. 3788: Mr. Olson.
H.R. 3819: Ms. Jenkins, Mr. Ross, Mr. Roskam, Mr. Womack, and Mr. Tipton.
H.R. 3824: Mr. Pierluisi, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Quezada, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mr. Hastings of Florida, Mr. Neal, Mr. Peters of Michigan, Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Ms. Brown of Florida, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Ruppersberger, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Payne, Mr. Yarmuth, Ms. Frankel of Florida, Ms. Linda T. Sanchez of California, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Farr, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Ms. Hanabusa, and Mr. Ben Ray Lujan of New Mexico.
H.R. 3826: Mr. Brady of Texas, Mr. Kinzinger, Mr. Stutzman, and Mr. Massie.
H.R. 3829: Mr. McIntyre, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Williams, Mr. Daines, Mr. DesJarlais, Mr. Massie, and Mr. Palazzo.
H.R. 3854: Mr. Ryan of Ohio.
H.R. 3855: Mr. DesJarlais and Mr. Smith of Washington.
H.R. 3865: Mrs. Miller of Michigan.
H.R. 3870: Mrs. Negrete McLeod and Mr. Honda.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable Edward J. Markey, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, our hearts are steadfast toward You. Lead us safely to the refuge of Your choosing, for You desire to give us a future and a hope. Today give our Senators the power to do Your will as they realize more fully they are servants of heaven and stewards of Your mysteries. May faithfulness be the litmus test by which they evaluate each action. May they never be careless about their spiritual and moral growth as You make them Your instruments for achieving lasting peace and justice in troublesome times.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication from the President pro tempore (Mr. Leahy).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. Senator, President pro tempore, Washington, DC, January 15, 2014.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of Rule 1, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Edward J. Markey, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to perform the duties of the Chair.

Patrick J. Leahy, President pro tempore.

Mr. Markey thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOMEOWNER FLOOD INSURANCE AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 2013—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. Reid. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 266.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 266, S. 1917—S. 1926, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, on this issue we have a bipartisan coalition that badly wants to get this done. So we are going to do everything we can to move forward. At this stage the Republicans have not cleared the proposed consent agreement. I have indicated to the Republican leader that later today I would ask that. But also, to stopgap, we have started a rule XIV procedure which in just a minute I will move to, and we will have a second reading so that, if we can’t work any-thing out on the consent agreement, we will tee this up so this will be the first vote we have when we get back after our recess.

Mr. McConnell. Will the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. Reid. Certainly.

Mr. McConnell. The majority leader is correct. There is substantial bipartisan support for the flood insurance bill. We are not in a position to clear it yet, but Senator Isakson, who has taken the lead on this issue on our side, is working with our Members. Hopefully, we will be able to figure out a way forward here in the not too distant future.

Mr. Reid. On our side, Senator Landrieu has been persistent for months now. So she and Senator Isakson, I hope, can work something out so we can maybe work on this before we leave.

SCHEDULE

Mr. President, following my remarks, and those of the Republican leader, the time until noon will be equally divided and controlled between the two of us or our designees. At noon the Senate will begin consideration of H.J. Res. 106, which is the short-term continuing resolution. At 12:15 there will be a rollcall vote on the joint resolution. Just before coming here I was told the vote in the House will be between 3 and 5 o’clock this afternoon. So we should get that at a reasonable hour today.

We expect to begin consideration of the omnibus bill when it is received from the House, as I have indicated, later today.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S, 1937 AND S, 1926

Mr. Reid. Mr. President, there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bills by title for the second time.

The clerk read as follows:

● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
A bill (S. 1917) to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

A bill (S. 2356) to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Witt Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on either one of these measures at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem. The objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar under rule XIV.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, last night’s vote to block emergency unemployment insurance was, I am sorry to say, what goes on and has been going on for a number of years here. It was blocked by the Republicans. It is really a tragedy for millions of Americans who are relying on Congress to help them get through these hard times. Today’s long-term unemployment is double what it was at any other time Congress has allowed emergency benefits to lapse. Yet Republicans refuse even to allow a vote on our plan to restore benefits to 1.5 million Americans, and there are 2.3 million children.

I thought we had satisfied every complaint I demand my Republican colleagues made throughout the week. They said they wouldn’t vote on an extension which would provide an average of $300 a week to families struggling to get by unless the bill was paid for. I will propose an offset. That wasn’t unique for us. It was originally proposed by Congressman Paul Ryan, chairman of the Budget Committee in the House and the Republican candidate for Vice President in the last election.

Then Republicans said they couldn’t vote for an extension of unemployment insurance without reforms to the program. We also did that. What we did will end up in up-down votes on our plan the number of weeks recipients could receive unemployment benefits. Then Republicans said they couldn’t vote to extend unemployment benefits unless they were allowed to offer amendments. So Democrats agreed to vote on up to 20 amendments, 10 on each side.

They again refused.

So, Mr. President, please the minority their filibuster the bill that will help people who have been looking for work for a long time. This callous vote yesterday proves Republicans want it to seem like they support an extension of unemployment benefits even though they didn’t vote and wouldn’t vote for an extension. The minority has hidden behind one process argument after another as they voted to end a program that has been successful for millions of Americans, including, as I indicated, more than a half million children, which has kept them out of poverty in recent years.

Middle-class Americans can see right through these flimsy Republican excuses. They see last night’s vote for what it was—a slap in the face to almost 1.5 million Americans, including tens of thousands of veterans; a slap in the face of millions who are still looking for work, and 2.3 million children whose parents don’t have jobs; and a slap in the face for 70,000 more people who will lose their unemployment benefits each week until Congress acts.

But the fight is not over. We are not going to give up on Americans struggling to get back on their feet. We are working on other proposals. We can move forward at any time on a 3-month extension, unpaid for, and that is really what we should have done 2 weeks ago, so that during this 3-month period we could continue working on a long-term solution.

We must take up this short-term continuing resolution, which, by the way, is bipartisan. Senator from Nevada joined with Senator Reed of Rhode Island—the two States who lead the Nation in unemployment. The economy can’t afford another manufactured crisis over whether the U.S. Government will stay open for business or pay its bills. But soon Republicans will be faced with the same choice: Put their middle-class constituents first or keep playing political games. I received a letter this week from a Nevadan who, by the way, is a lifelong Republican. Here is what happened to him. After 13 years at a job he loved, this 54-year-old man was laid off, through no fault of his own. He hasn’t been able to find work for 10 months, despite having applied for dozens and dozens of jobs. He is appalled at the way his own party has treated him and other unemployed Americans. This is what he wrote: “I am shocked and dismayed and outraged by what he wrote: ‘I am shocked and dismayed and outraged at how Republicans have dealt with this matter.’

Let me read this again: ‘I am shocked and dismayed and outraged at how Republicans have dealt with this matter. The Republican leadership has talked about people like me as if we’re thieves, not worthy of help. That will cost Republicans their jobs and should cost them their jobs.’

This Nevadan is not alone. People all over America feel the same way. Republicans around the country support the extension of unemployment benefits.

Mr. DURBIN. Would the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. REID. Sure.

Mr. DURBIN. I would like to ask the majority leader this question: Is it not true that yesterday, in response to this Republican demand, the majority leader offered a unanimous consent that would have given up to 10 amendments on each side of the aisle—Democrats and Republicans—to this measure and that the Democrats did not specify what the amendments would be; that it would really be the decision of the Republicans to offer those amendments? Did the Senate majority leader offer that to the Senate Republicans so they would stop their filibuster of unemployment benefits?

Mr. REID. The answer is yes. And in addition to that, there would be available on each side, if they wanted, five side-by-sides, as we call them here. So that could be a total of 10 amendments on each side, so 20.

Mr. DURBIN. So the Senate Republicans insisted on a pay-for, and the Senate Democrats provided it. The Senate Republicans still refused to stop their filibuster. Then the Senate Republicans insisted on amendments. We offered up to 10 amendments on each side.
Can the Senate majority leader say, after offering that unanimous consent, whether the Republicans agreed to it and stopped their filibuster of unemployment benefits?

Mr. REID. I am sorry to say they did not.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask the majority, at this point in time what are we waiting for? What are the Senate Republicans now demanding to stop their filibuster of providing unemployment benefits to 1.4 million unemployed Americans across America?

Mr. REID. I have no idea.

Mr. DURBIN. I would say to the Senate majority leader that it strikes me as unfair, if not cruel, that we are holding 1.4 million unemployed Americans hostage to this continued political negotiation where each day the Republicans come up with a new demand before they will stop their Senate Republican filibuster.

I ask the Senator from Nevada, our majority leader, does he believe that a majority of the Members of the Senate would vote for the extension of unemployment benefits to these 1.4 million Americans if the Senate Republicans would drop their filibuster?

Mr. REID. No question about that.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. REID. Finally, let me say that the man from Nevada is not alone. There are 1.4 million people just like him in this country. Sadly, that number will grow every week Congress fails to act. And my Republican colleagues denigrate or ignore these hard-working Americans at their own political peril.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

SENATE PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, let me say in response to the colloquy we just heard that it used to be the assistant majority leader’s view that, as he put it, if you don’t want to fight fires, don’t be a firefighter, and if you don’t want to cast tough votes, don’t come to the Senate. Obviously, those days have changed.

What really happened over the last week is the refusal to have an open amendment process, the refusal to treat both sides the same. The final proposal we objected to yesterday requiring all the amendments to get 60 votes but final passage only 51 still does not restore the Senate to the way it has formerly functioned. Any Member of this body ought to be able to have a fair chance to get his or her amendment adopted. That is the way it used to be around here before the majority leader decided to dictate everything everyone does.

So what we are seeking is fundamental fairness and, on this particular bill, an open amendment process and an opportunity to pay for it. I think what really happened is the majority leader was afraid that some of the Republican amendments might actually pass, might actually enjoy bipartisan support.

So we will get back to that bill. It is a very important bill. If anybody had any doubts that Washington Democrats wanted to see the unemployment insurance bill fail, well, I think we had those doubts erased yesterday and by the comments just made. It is just the latest example of Senate Democrats putting politics over policy. And in this case it is doubly tragic because this time they are putting politics over struggling families who deserve some certainty from Congress.

Look. It is no secret that our Democratic friends and spend the year exploiting folks who are still struggling in this economy for political gain. They have been telling reporters that for weeks. That is no secret, but that doesn’t make it any less disturbing in my opinion.

I would probably want to be talking about something other than ObamaCare too, if I had voted for it. They want to talk about anything other than ObamaCare. But to create a conflict where the possibility of agreement was so close while more than 1 million people are stuck in the middle is just simply outrageous—making pawns out of these people stuck in the middle of this political game.

Here is the larger issue. Here we are in the sixth year of this administration, and we are still talking about emergency unemployment benefits—6 years into the Obama administration. After all the stimulus bills and all the other economic improvement solutions we were told would help the little guy, we are still looking at record long-term unemployment. We are still looking at hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men and women basically giving up on finding work in this economy in the last month alone, in just 1 month. One report I saw even suggested that about half of our Nation’s counties have yet to return to their prerecession economic output—half the counties in America.

The bottom line: The Obama economy isn’t working for middle-class Americans.

Democrats tell us again and again that their policies will help people who are struggling. Yet we always seem to end up in the very same situation—debating whether to provide more emergency help instead of talking about how to provide a long-term solution and a stable economy that doesn’t require permanent life support from Washington.

What is needed is a fundamental course correction. What is needed is for our colleagues to finally acknowledge what has failed and then actually work with us on the underlying problem. That is what Republicans are saying in this debate. What we are saying is, how about actually trying to create jobs for a change?

We will be the President’s challenge today when he speaks in North Carolina. We hear he might lay out some ideas to get the private sector moving again. If this is the case, then maybe he will be taking a step in the right direction—a step away from big-government policies that have failed so many Americans for so many years—because if he is truly serious about getting the economy back on track and creating jobs, he will do more than just talk about job creation or bipartisanship today; he will actually work with us on real bipartisan solutions to get there, and there are some simple ways he can show he means it.

The Republican-controlled House has sent over a number of bills that would get us back on track to job creation and a stable economy. A good start would be for the President to lean on Democrats who run the Senate to take up those for immediate consideration.

He could acknowledge the real pain ObamaCare is inflicting on middle-class families and then work with us to start over with real bipartisan reforms that actually lower costs and won’t hurt the economy the way ObamaCare does.

He could call for true bipartisan tax reforms.

He could announce construction of the Keystone Pipeline. I see the Senator from Pennsylvania on the floor, who will remember that the President came to a lunch with Senate Republicans last year, and the President said he would make a decision on the Keystone Pipeline last year, sometime during 2013. Apparently, that was in the same category: If you have your policy like this, you can keep it. If you have your doctor and you like them, you can keep them. I will make a decision on Keystone Pipeline by the end of 2013. Well, we are still waiting.

He could actually deliver on one of the brightest spots of his economic agenda: trade. That means that instead of allowing the United States to lag behind our trading partners, the President could find a way to bring his party on board with a bipartisan bill introduced last week that would get the administration back on the path of helping American workers with increased exports.

These are just a few of the many areas where we could work together to get some good things done for the American people.

I hope he will be serious in his speech today. I hope he will focus on actually getting the job done instead of just providing another distraction from the pain of ObamaCare and the Obama economy because if this devolves into just another political exercise that is focused more on making a point than making a real difference in the lives of
people who are struggling, that is not going to help middle-class families get back on their feet. That won’t help college graduates find full-time work. All it will do is continue a cycle of economic pain that the President needs to work on, not to stop.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

Under the previous order, the time until 12 noon will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I rise to address this situation we find ourselves in on the unemployment bill.

I have to say that this most recent episode in which the majority leader refuses to allow open process, refuses to allow debate, refuses to allow the kinds of amendments Republicans would like to offer to improve this bill is very disturbing and is now part of a very well-established trend.

It is really shocking to me that over the last 6 months, since July of last year, through today, this body has voted on a grand total of four Republican amendments—four recorded votes on Republican amendments in 6 months.

Under every previous majority leader, under every previous majority the Senate didn’t work this way. It would be routine to have four votes in a morning before we broke for lunch. We have had four votes on our ideas that have been permitted in 6 months. So we are systemically being shut out of the process.

What is particularly maddening about this is that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle know full well that the votes are there to pass an extension of unemployment insurance. They know it. If they would allow an open amendment process, we would have a few amendments, we would have a debate, and we would have some votes. In the course of an afternoon, maybe two, we would have finished up last week and we would have passed an extension of unemployment benefits.

Evidently that is not the goal of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. They insisted on making sure we could not engage in this debate, offer the amendments, and do this in a way consistent with what the American people want us to do, which is move forward in the most sensible way possible.

I have an example this morning of the kind of very modest reform we could not engage in this debate, offer the amendments, and do this in a way consistent with what the American people want us to do, which is move forward in the most sensible way possible.

I have an example this morning of the kinds of amendments Republicans fusion to allow debate, refuses to allow the kinds of amendments Republicans would like to offer to improve this bill is very disturbing and is now part of a very well-established trend. It is not as isolated as we may think. In 2011 there were over 3,200 households that received of over $1 million, and yet they were paid $30 million in unemployment benefits. In fact, there were over 100 households that had income of over $5 million. And taxpayers are paying them unemployment benefits. The Senate that is ridiculous.

It is not as isolated as we may think. In 2011 there were over 3,200 households that received of over $1 million, and yet they were paid $30 million in unemployment benefits. In fact, there were over 100 households that had income of over $5 million. And taxpayers are paying them unemployment benefits. The Senate that is ridiculous.

In April of 2011 the Senate had a vote on the substance of this very amendment—ending unemployment benefits for millionaires and multimillionaires—and the vote was 100 to 0 in favor of making this modest reform to this program. Now, if we did actually enact this reform, it would save about $300 million over 10 years, which could go to paying benefits for the people who actually need extended unemployment insurance.

Of all of the Members of the Senate who are here today and were here at the time of this vote in 2011—that is the vast majority—everyone agreed. There is no dissent on this. There are bipartisan cosponsors of this amendment, Democratic and Republican alike, who recognize this is just common sense. So despite the fact this is not controversial, that it is germane and relevant, that it is a modest reform that makes sense and would save money and would free resources to pay unemployment benefits for the people who truly need it, despite all of those facts, we are blocked. We are not allowed to offer this amendment on the Senate floor.

We attempted it yesterday. The minority leader, the senior Senator from Kentucky, asked unanimous consent to offer this amendment. That consent was denied. So then he moved to table or to eliminate, if you will, the amendments the majority leader uses to block our opportunities to offer our own, his blocking amendments, and the majority party defeated that attempt to do away with those blocking amendments. As we sit here this morning, the majority leader continues to block our opportunity to offer any amendments, even the smallest, common sense amendment with bipartisan support that passed this body 100 to 0.

I am going to make one more attempt to offer this amendment because it is not for the life of me understand why we cannot have a vote on this little bit of common sense.

I rise to offer the Coburn amendment, No. 2006, to S. 1845.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The amendment is not in order as the motion to proceed to S. 1846 is the pending question.

Mr. TOOMEY. I move to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Coburn amendment is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The appeal is debatable.

Mr. TOOMEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I come to the floor this morning to talk about another very important bill. There was an hour exchange about unemployment, which is extremely important for the Nation. I think people got to hear arguments on both sides. They can continue to try to process that.

I came to the floor this morning to talk about another very important piece of legislation that we do have very deep and very genuine bipartisan support for; that is, the flood insurance provision, the Homeowner Affordability Act, which will correct some of the more egregious provisions of a bill that passed a year-and-a-half ago called Biggert-Waters. The bill, Biggert-Waters, that was passed, named for the two Members of the House who led that effort, was well intentioned. In fact, I have had many wonderful conversations with MAXINE WATERS, the absolutely distinguished Congresswoman from California whose name is carried on that bill.

She had wonderful intentions because California, like Louisiana, depends on a program to work that is sustainable and affordable, but she even recognized and has been so gracious with her time to come to Louisiana to say we intended for this to fix the problem, but I think we made it the way FEMA has interpreted some of the things we have done has made it worse and the fact that the Federal Government continues, despite our efforts, to recognize levees people have built. So she said we need to amend our effort to reform a bill she and Congresswoman JUDY BIGGERT passed a year-and-a-half ago.
I wish to start by commending the leadership. In the House, the effort is being led by Congresswoman WATERS and Congressman GRIMM. There are chairs of standing committees, working with them as we speak, to figure out how to lead in the House.

But in the Senate we have been working so well together. Despite all of the commotion and adversarial positions on other issues, we put together a very excellent coalition of about 200 organizations. I am going to read those names in just a minute—200 organizations that have been working with us to fashion a reform bill that meets these objectives.

The Presiding Officer has spoken on the floor of the Senate now at least a half dozen times that I have listened to her speak on the floor, so she knows all this that I am going to say because she said it even better than I can. But the provisions that are in our reform bill for flood insurance meet important goals. It is a fact that to reform the program, the middle-class people who are required to have it. That is the most important thing about flood insurance, that it be affordable to the people required to have it.

Yes, there are some very wealthy families who live in mansions on beaches that are required to have it. They will have no problem paying a substantial premium. But there are millions of middle-class families—many in Louisiana—who do not live anywhere near the water and they most certainly do not live in mansions on the beach. They live in middle-class, blue-collar, working neighborhoods far from lakes, a distance from rivers, and nowhere near the ocean. They have found themselves caught up in paying premiums they cannot afford.

If we do not fix this, the premiums coming into the program will be less and less. People will be defaulting on their homes. Banks, communities will take a downward economic spiral and the program itself will collapse.

We cannot have this program collapse. So even though our critics—and this has been in the newspapers—are saying we are trying to saddle taxpayers with a huge debt, nothing could be further from the truth. We are trying to save taxpayers from a big bail-out by reforming a program that needs to be reformed and fixed so middle-class, blue-collar, working neighborhoods far from lakes, a distance from rivers, and nowhere near the ocean. They have found themselves caught up in paying premiums they cannot afford.

I would like to talk about what those few matters are publicly so people can start working them out because I think the more that we become transparent around here the better off we are; and things that are done in secret are usually problematic.

Let me say to the many people following this that the base bill is still basically in the order that everyone understands it to be. It is printed. It has been visible, public, for weeks now. That bill that is the basic essence of the compromises worked out by Senator MENENDEZ and Senator ISAKSON and, I might say, with Senator MERKLEY's extraordinary leadership as a subcommittee chair, that is the base bill. There are amendments that Senators want to offer. Happily they are all related to flood.

To my knowledge—and Senator ISAKSON has worked through this, as I have, and Senator MENENDEZ—there is a Hagan provision about escrow requirements that we think we should vote on. We are not sure how that vote will turn out, but we are happy to vote on it.

The National Association of Home Builders has suggested we have an amendment on. We could vote on that as well. There is a Crapo amendment that is in the works. Some of these amendments are not enough to pass by a margin. Some of them are just in theory form.

There is a Crapo amendment that would adjust the rate increases in the underlying bill. We could vote on that. There is a Reed amendment. Senator REED of Rhode Island. This would require FEMA to conduct a study on the viability of offering community-based flood insurance policies. My notes say there is broad support for that.

There is a Coburn amendment, which is an extraordinary provision. That amendment will probably not receive the votes required, but we are happy to talk about his amendment and have him offer it. There is a Merkley amendment that will subject NFIB policyholders to force-placed insurance policies if they let their policies lapse—it is a technical amendment—and also a Rubio-Nelson amendment that is being discussed.

Those are the only amendments we know of. If there is anybody else who has an amendment on flood who would like to offer it or have it considered, the next couple of hours would be the last opportunity to get those amendments in. I know everybody is busy. I cleared my calendar. I had intended to do this today because it is very important that we not just get so busy with other things that we leave this place and not get this done. We are working transparently, openly, so there are no games to be played by either side.

Again, I wish to repeat, there is a Hagan amendment pending—not pending but that we know of—a Rubio-Nelson amendment, the next couple of hours would be the last opportunity to get those amendments in.

In addition, if people want 51 votes or if they want 60 votes, we are very open to that as well. We could pass the bill with 51 votes, we could pass the bill with 60 votes, so we are open. That is the game that is played here. You say we want 60, no, we want 51 or 51 and blaming the other side. We want to offer amendments. Fine. Let’s just get 60 votes because we have done the homework on this bill, working with coalitions, working with homeowners and businesses from South Dakota and North Dakota to New Jersey and New York, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, and Oregon. There is no disagreement.

Well, there is some disagreement, but there is not enough disagreement that we could not overcome the great coalition which was put together, which was evidenced by an extraordinary press conference a couple of days ago, where almost 20 Senators showed up, or they were represented by their staffs, saying we are ready to go. My message on the floor—I don’t know how many more minutes I have.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has used 12 minutes.

MS. LANDRIEU. I would like another 5; I ask unanimous consent.

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

Ms. LANDRIEU. What was evidenced earlier—and the coalition knows this—there is broad consensus. There are a few Senators who want to vote against this bill. There are a few Senators who want to offer amendments. Fine. Let the record show these amendments could be offered—these amendments, there is not enough disagreement that would come to us in the next hour or so that are germane to this bill, we can take these amendments and have a 51-vote, 60-vote requirement, and final passage on 51 or 60. Let’s just get this done.

There should be no confusion at all. I am glad no one on the opposite side is here debating me on this. That is a good sign for us that there truly is only one side to this story and this is the story.

I am trying to be as fair as I can. I have named the people who have amendments, to our knowledge. We, the Democrats, have said we have no
objection to them offering those amendments. If they want 51 or 60 votes, just let us know. I feel confident that our coalition can hold against any amendments that would try to gut this bill.

We will let people know what those amendments are and who has offered them because we think this is absolutely right for the country, for the States we represent, and for the taxpayer. Give us a little time to work together on how to strengthen the National Flood Insurance Program without bankrupting 5 million families. If we don't stop this train that has already left the station—we have to stop it, reverse it, and put it back in the train barn because it is going down the track pretty fast. This is not a good place to be.

As I said, we probably should have never passed this bill, but it was put in a conference committee report that was unamendable and some provisions of it were indecipherable. That is a little strong of a word, but they were not well understood. It wasn't that it was indecipherable; it was not well understood. After the bill was read and implemented, people thought it was great. The report was good. That is over. What has been done? This is not going to work. And they were right.

I am going to stay on the floor this morning. If anyone on the Republican side wants to come down and disagree and say the Republicans should please do so because I want this to be a very open process. There is nothing for us to hide from, and that is what a democracy is about.

There are some people who want to vote against our bill. Fine. Go ahead and vote against it. We have the votes to pass it. As I said, we have 60 votes. We may even have more than 60 votes. If we don't have the votes, all I can say is we tried our level best and we don't have a chance to correct it. I don't think that is the case.

I am not going to allow the smoke and confusion and all the hot air around here to confuse the coalition that has worked too hard, and they need to hear my voice very clearly, which is why I am here. There is clarity. There is no opposition on the Democratic side to this bill. We are waiting for a few clarifications from the Republican side. We hope to get those. The only Democrats who have amendments that I know of are Senator HAGAN, Senator REED from Rhode Island, and Senator MERKLEY. We have no objection on the Democratic side for this bill and there are only three Members who have amendments, and we are happy to have a vote on those amendments. They are not controversial. Somebody might have a problem with them and might vote no. Fine, but they don't gut the bill. There is no problem with the bill.

We are putting on the Republican side for clarity. Again, I know how busy everyone is. I know the Senator from Pennsylvania is working very hard. He was just here speaking about unemployment insurance, and I know that is a very important issue to the people he represents, and to Louisiana. If he could get a little time to work on the amendment that we think he wants to offer on flood whenever he can, we are happy to have his amendment, and we will vote on it.

Senators ISAKSON and MENENDEZ will decide when and how and what the number is—51 or 60. As far as I am concerned, it doesn't matter. If his intention is to strengthen the bill, then that is a definite possibility. People are desperate to get an answer from Congress now. We should have done this 4 months ago before these rate increases. Escrow accounts are being collected. Some people were paying $500 a year and now they are paying $5,000. According to the Biggert-Waters law, the banks have to get that $5,000 and put it in the bank for the insurance. That is a real hardship on people. We needed to stop that and figure this out.

Madam President, I ask for 1 additional minute. I think I have extended my time already.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. We have delayed this fix too long, and we need to go ahead and take care of it. I am going to stay on the floor this morning. I will periodically bring everyone up to date. I will close by reminding people what we are talking about. These are the new flood maps in the United States. The purple shows where it is in effect, green shows the proposed areas, and yellow shows the new flood map. There is not a State that is exempt from what I am speaking about. The amazing thing is to see this cluster in Pennsylvania, New York, and in Ohio. Everybody thinks about this as a Texas, Florida, coastal flood insurance. But when we see the inland States being affected by flood maps—States that have never been issued before are being issued without good data because FEMA doesn't have the science, technology, or resources to do this correctly yet. The affordability study has not even been done, and they didn't do it even though the last bill asked them to do it.

We need to put this train back in the station. It is not ready for prime time. We need to bring it out in a way that, yes, rates may have to rise. No one is opposed to that. But rates have to rise in a way that people can afford them and can be notified.

From our standpoint, Louisiana would like levees to be recognized. Since we spent billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money building them, we would like them to be recognized. If you are behind a levee, you don't have to pay $15,000 a year because you are behind that levee. You don't pay twice. Taxpayers should not have to pay three times. They are happy to pay their fair share. Most everybody I know is happy to pay their fair share. But under Biggert-Waters, it is not fair, it is not shared. It has to be not pushed back but it has to be delayed, which is what our bill does.

I will stay on the floor, and if someone comes to the floor that is fine. I will talk about this. It is important to get this done. I am an appropriator. I am chair of Homeland Security. This is a big, important bill for our country. This bill is almost as important—don't get me wrong, it is not as important as the Affordable Care Act, but there are 5 million people who are getting ready to lose their home or business, and it is really important to them. It is important for us since there doesn't seem to be any real objection to work hard to get it done.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the quorum call be equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, I just had a conversation with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana with regard to the flood bill. I am the Republican sponsor of that bill and I am very adamantly in support of that bill passing.

Senator MENENDEZ is the principal sponsor from the Democratic Party. Senator LANDRIEU, myself, and Senators all over this country who have coastlines and rivers and flood issues are all very concerned. I want, as much as anybody in the world, to expedite that bill going from where it is now to the floor, so we can expedite its processing.

I have been working with some who have objections to the bill or objections with part of the bill to get an agreement on amendments with the leadership on the Democratic side, so when we do that debate, we have a fair number of amendments that are equally divided in terms of the time and the vote threshold is at 51 votes.

I am close to getting there, but I am not there yet. So if a unanimous consent, even from me to let everyone know I am for this bill. I want this bill to pass. But I
January 15, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S341

want to make sure that those I have been working with to lift their holds are accommodated in terms of their opportunity to debate a germane amendment to the flood bill that is relevant to flood control.

So I stand for the floor for only the purpose of education, to let everybody know that I am the Republican sponsor and am deeply involved and engaged in the passage of this bill. I also have respect in regard to those who have differences of opinion or have some technical corrections they want to make. I want to work to get those incorporated into an agreement before we get a UC, so when we have the UC, we know what the amendments are, we know what we are going through, and we can expedite the handling of this legislation and deal with the problem that is affecting many homeowners all over the United States of America in flood map areas.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, may I say, before the Senator from Georgia leaves, how appreciative this coalition is of his leadership. He has been literally—I am not making this up—extraordinary in his time and effort to work through the final amendment process because this process has been going on for over a year.

We just did not start talking about this last week. He has given over a year and a half to this co-sponsor he has been phenomenal. I think he would agree with me—if he doesn’t, then we could respectfully disagree—that it is time now for the Members that have been hearing about this and have been told about this for weeks, weeks and months, to get their amendments to Senator ISAKSON so that we can make some decisions about how many amendments we can have. We could have four. We could have six. We could have 10. We can have a 51-vote threshold. We are ready. The Democratic side has, for the most part, cleared the amendments we know about.

So the Senator is terrific. I thank him for coming. I do not intend to ask unanimous consent at this point. The leaders are still working together, Senator McCONNELL and Senator REID.

I know the Senator from Georgia is trying to work through this. Would that be a generally good description of where we are?

Mr. ISAKSON. The Senator is correct. In fact, to be precise, there were seven concerns about the legislation when the first UC was propounded on our side, five of which involve potential amendments that we should sit down with the Members of Congress and work through the UC. We can do that. We can do that.

There are concerns that would be debated on the floor with the time equally divided on the floor. They have asked for a 51-vote threshold. There is the potential, as we all know, for a point of order. But amendments and points of order would be the only issues that I am aware of in all of those conversations. I continue to work at this very moment to get a final agreement so we can have a vote.

But we are just not there quite yet. I am going to continue to try to work toward that goal.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I am aware that we are not quite there yet. But I am also aware that the clock is ticking; that it is Wednesday, that we may be out of here on Saturday, and we need to pass an appropriations bill. This is something that also deserves a tremendous amount of attention.

I yield the floor and suggest that the absence of a quorum and ask that the amendment be recommitted.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, first, the state of play in the Senate is that we want to pass an unemployment insurance bill that is 1.4 million Americans who, on January 1, had their unemployment checks cut off. Unemployment checks are sent to those Americans who have lost their job through no fault of their own and who have to prove to us they are trying to find another one. So while they are looking for a job, they receive unemployment benefits.

These benefits come from a fund which employers and, in some way indirectly, employees, pay into while they have employment. This insurance policy is there so that if you lose a job there will be, on average, $300 a week to keep you and your family together while you look for your next job.

It turns out that on January 1, 1.4 million Americans saw those checks cut off. In my State of Illinois, that affected 83,000 people.

These are people who have been unemployed for a while and are still looking for work. They have to because they have families to support. But here is the problem: The average period when someone is out of work when they lose a job in America is 38 weeks. That is the average. We cut off benefits at 27 weeks. That means that for 11 weeks a lot of people out of work get no unemployment benefits. What do they do? They turn to their friends, to their savings, and then they are out of luck. They may find themselves unable to make rent payments or mortgage payments, put food on the table, gas in the car, or even pay for that cell phone they absolutely positively need if they are going to find a job.

So we came here and said: That isn’t right. We are getting better. The economy is getting stronger. But the unemployment rate is too high. The national average is about 6.7 percent. It is over 8 percent in my State of Illinois, and in States even such as the State of North Dakota, incidentally, which the Presiding Officer lives in and so doesn’t worry about this at the present time. We came in and said: Let’s extend unemployment benefits to those 1.4 million folks in America so they can get by while they are looking for work.

This isn’t a new idea. This is an old idea. It has happened over and over. In fact, under President Bush we did it five times, and the unemployment rate was even better than the one we have today. So it used to be bipartisan. Democrats and Republicans would say: Come on, give these folks a helping hand. Give them 3 or 4 months. That would take tough times. We hear from them. They tell us their stories.

I ended up getting an email from a lady. For 34 years she had worked for the same company. She must be a pretty good employee, because the company has laid her off and she can’t find work. Another person had 9 years with the same company and lost his job. When he applies for a job, they look at his resume and say: Wait. You are overqualified for this job. If we gave you this job, you would leave the first chance you get to get a better job. So there he sits, unable to find a job. He is trying, but he can’t.

These people are coming to us: Can you help us keep our families together while we go through this tough period? And I think we should. So we want to call this bill to the floor of the Senate and pass it and extend unemployment benefits for 3 months so folks in this circumstance can get a helping hand.

The Republicans come in and say: No. Object to the fact that you cannot extend unemployment benefits unless you pay for them.

Well, that is new. Five times under President Bush they voted for their President’s extension of unemployment benefits and didn’t pay for it. Now they insist we pay for it. I don’t like that. I think this is an emergency expenditure. But we live in a divided Congress. Democrats and Republicans. We have to somehow come to an agreement. So we came up with a pay-for. We came up with a way to pay for the benefits for this unemployment.

Then they said: No. We are still going to filibuster. We are still going to stop it unless you allow amendments. We have some ideas we want to bring to the floor and get them to a vote. Yesterday, the majority leader came to the floor and said: OK. We will give you amendments, up to 10 amendments on each side, to this unemployment issue. You pick the amendments. We are not going to pick them. They said: No. We still object.
So today we sit in the middle of a Republican filibuster stopping unemployment benefits for 1.4 million Americans. What used to be a bipartisan effort has now turned into an extremely partisan effort. That happens too much in this town. It happens too much on Capitol Hill. But it shouldn’t happen at the expense of 1.4 million unemployed Americans.

That is why this floor is empty today. That is why we are giving speeches on a lot of different subjects. We are stuck in another Republican filibuster stopping unemployment benefits. I don’t think that is right or fair. A lot of us believe we ought to extend these benefits and move on to deal with our economy and putting people to work, trying to find ways to make sure those who are working get a decent wage.

These are some of the things we ought to be taking up. But again, we are stuck in a filibuster, and so that is why I come to the floor to give a speech on two unrelated issues.

TOBACCO

Madam President, there is an issue that is very important to me personally, but it turns out it is important to a lot of people. Tobacco, I lost my father to lung cancer. He died when I was 14 years old. He smoked two packs of Camels a day and developed lung cancer at the age of 53 and died. I have to tell you it is one of the most profound experiences of my life, to be a high school student and to live through a parent dying slowly of lung cancer. My attitude toward tobacco and smoking, I am sure, is a product of that.

When I came to Congress, I decided that in some small way I was going to try to do something about it. I didn’t believe I could solve the problem, but I thought I could help. So over 25 years ago I introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to ban smoking on airplanes. It is hard to believe—young people still don’t believe it today—there was a time when half the airplane was smoking and half wasn’t smoking. In fact, everybody was breathing secondhand smoke. We were successful. We passed the bill in the House of Representatives on a bipartisan vote. It came over to the Senate, before I was here, and Frank Lautenberg, the late Senator from New Jersey, took it up and did a great job, and the two of us together made it the law of the land.

We didn’t know what we had done, other than to make airplane flight a little more convenient, safe, and comfortable. But it turns out it was a tipping point. It turns out that when we banned smoking on airplanes, people started asking questions 25 years ago: If it is not a good idea to smoke on airplanes, why is it a good idea to smoke on trains and buses and offices and hospitals and schools and restaurants and taverns? We suspect that today, if you walked into a room and did what people did normally 25 years ago—pulled out a pack of cigarettes and lit one up—people would say: Stop. What are you doing? You didn’t say a word to me. You are going to smoke in front of me?

That used to be normal. Thank goodness it isn’t any longer. What happens is that public attitude toward tobacco. The actual debate on this issue began 50 years ago—serious debate—because it was 50 years ago the Surgeon General of the United States of America issued a landmark report that for the first time conclusively linked tobacco and lung cancer and heart disease. Remember this: Tobacco is the No. 1 preventable cause of death in America today, and it has been for more than half a century.

When this report came out, it was at a time when people smoked in offices, airplanes, elevators, even in congressional hearings. In 1964, 42 percent of American adults smoked. It is hard to imagine, but until a few months before the report was released the Surgeon General said it was a smoldering problem. We have certainly come a long way since that time, and the Surgeon General’s report played a big role in changing America.

Today we expect measures such as warning labels on cigarettes, keeping cigarettes out of reach of children, taxes on cigarettes, and now “no smoking” signs almost everywhere. Thanks to these commonsense tobacco control measures, smoking among U.S. adults in 50 years has been cut in half. The report released by Surgeon General Luther Terry in 1964 was a turning point. We still have a long way to go. Approximately 44 million Americans, nearly one out of every five, still smoke, and more than 440,000 Americans die each year from tobacco-related causes. Last week the Journal of the American Medical Association published a study that showed over the last 50 years about 8 million premature deaths were prevented through these measures. However, the study also noted that despite this progress, more than 17 million Americans died prematurely from tobacco over the last 50 years.

According to the Surgeon General’s report, released in March 2012, tobacco use among kids is a pediatric epidemic and is the No. 1 cause of preventable and premature death in America. The report also found that every day 700 kids try smoking for the first time. Between 2000 and 2011, the use of cigarettes among kids is rising. The report raises concerns that for young people, e-cigarettes could be a gateway to traditional cigarettes. More than 3.6 million kids under the age of 18 currently are smokers, and each day more than 3,500 kids try smoking a cigar or cigarette for the first time.

This graph I have shows how far we have come in reducing the sale of tobacco to kids but also how much we have left to do. Between 2000 and 2011, the consumption of cigarettes in the United States decreased 33 percent—by one-third. During the same time, the use of loose tobacco and cigars increased 123 percent. Cigar smokers—why in the heck would a kid want to smoke a cigar? Because it is similar to smoking a candy bar. They flavor these cigars with cherry flavoring, sweet chocolate or grapes, and they are trying to get kids to start smoking.

Over the past 50 years we have seen the growing popularity of these candy-flavored tobacco products such as smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, and nicotine pouches that look like breath mints. All these products are considered to be a gateway into this addiction.

I have called on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to expand and assert its authority over tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and flavored cigars. Unlike traditional cigarettes, e-cigarettes are not subject to Federal age verification laws. Kids can buy them in most places across the country. But young people who come and talk to me, they are young people who come and talk to me: I have great news for you, Senator. My daughter came home from school and she started smoking. I have never heard that. I don’t think I ever will because we know intuitively it is a terrible thing and it could affect that young person’s great young life.
America. Although we do know that most e-cigarettes contain nicotine, we don’t know what else is in them. Without FDA regulation, we will not.

This Congress Senator BLUMENTHAL of Connecticut joined me in introducing the Tobacco Tax Fairness Act. This bill that closes the loopholes in how tobacco products are defined and taxed. It will end the exploitation of these loopholes by tobacco companies. It means taxing the roll-your-own loose tobacco we talked about and pipe tobacco at the same level. It means putting the tax on a container of smokeless tobacco from today’s 11 cents to $1, the same as a pack of cigarettes.

I would like to show this as well. This is a story about Sharon, a 52-year-old woman from my home State of Illinois. Sharon started smoking at the age of 13. She said it seemed as though everybody was doing it. After her first puff, she quickly went from being a casual user to a heavy smoker. When Sharon reached the age of 37—37—she was diagnosed with stage IV throat cancer. Thankfully, radiation and surgery saved her life, but she had to have her voice box removed and now speaks through an electrolarynx.

Last year Sharon was courageous enough to allow her story to be used as part of the Centers for Disease Control’s 12-week antismoking campaign, a federally funded national antitobacco campaign with hard-hitting ads. It sounds like a pretty good effort by the government. But compared to the $10 billion a year the tobacco industry spends on marketing, the CDC campaign spent only $50 million; the tobacco industry, $10 billion.

CDC expects the campaign to help 50,000 people quit. One of those who called in to the quit line at CDC was a woman named Kim in Rockford, IL. She was watching an ad which showed the devastating effects of smoking on a North Carolina woman named Terrie. Kim said the commercial scared her, and that her son turned to her and said: Mom, you have just got to quit smoking. Kim called the Illinois tobacco quit line run by the American Lung Association and was connected to the nicotine replacement-patch program.

CDC’s anti-smoking campaign is one of the many tobacco control and prevention measures that saves lives and shows we must continue investing in effective tobacco control measures.

This is a tough habit to break. One of my best friends in politics happens to be the President of the United States, who used to be a smoker. He is not now, thank goodness. His family is thankful and we are all thankful. But he still takes a little nicotine gum to chew from time to time to deal with the craving that is there. It is tough. But if people work hard, they can get it done.

This week we commemorate the importance of the first Surgeon General’s Report on Smoking and Health and many other legal and cultural changes in this country. But as we look around at the proliferation of new and dangerous products luring kids to tobacco, we still have a lot of work to do. With the right commitment, we can spare future generations from this deadly epidemic of tobacco use.

I yield the floor.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 106, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 106) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 15 minutes of debate equally divided.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I wish to speak on another matter pending in front of the Senate, the flood insurance bill.

I wish to say that Senator LANDRIEU has been a real champion here. We are still insisting that we be able to bring up the bipartisan bill to delay for several years the flood insurance hikes. In my State, where 40 percent of the policies are, we have seen spikes by tenfold. Thankfully, radiation and surgery saved her life, but she had to have her voice box removed and now speaks through an electrolarynx.

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This week we commemorate the importance of the first Surgeon General’s Report on Smoking and Health and many other legal and cultural changes in this country. But as we look around at the proliferation of new and dangerous products luring kids to tobacco, we still have a lot of work to do. With the right commitment, we can spare future generations from this deadly epidemic of tobacco use.

I yield the floor.
All 12 subcommittees are represented. But I will say more about it when we bring the actual bill to the floor. Madam President, I yield the floor and sugest the presence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is on passage of the joint resolution.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 14, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 11 Leg.]

YEAS—86

Alexander
Ayotte
Baldwin
Baucus
Barrasso
Booker
Boozman
Bosher
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Chaffetz
Chambliss
Coats
Cochran
Collins
Connolly
Corker
Correa
Cotchin
Cooney
Corker
Correa
Cotchin
Cooney
Corker
Correa
Cotchin
Cooney
Corker
Correa
Cotchin
Cooney

NAYS—14

Barrasso
Coburn
Crapo
Cruz
Enzi

Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, when I was growing up, my now 93-year-old granddaddy would hold the newspaper and read it while he drank his coffee. Every morning, he was always focused on reading the paper. He looked like an executive, a doctor or an attorney, always making sure his grandparents saw him reading.

I learned several years later that my granddaddy couldn’t read, but he was wise enough to model the behavior that he wanted his grandsons to follow. The circumstances of his life forced him out of the classroom at a very young age. He worked hard to help support his family. But granddaddy has now lived long enough to see a grandson elected to Congress and another grandson earn the rank of command sergeant major in the U.S. Army. Only 1 percent of American children of a command sergeant major were going to college.

In a single lifetime, families can go from not having a fair chance to learn to read to seeing their kids graduate from college, as my grandfather has seen two of his grandsons graduate. That is the power of America. That is the power of opportunity.

Over the last several months, I have spent many hours talking and working with people from every walk of life, beginning when I was bagging groceries at the local Piggly Wiggly or waiting tables at the California Dreaming or 2 weeks ago when I took a ride on the public bus just to have an opportunity to sit back and talk with everyday Americans about their hopes, their dreams, and their fears or, last weekend, as I swept floors at the local Moe’s restaurant. What I have heard is that people in America and throughout South Carolina are hungry for opportunity. They are working hard, but still they are struggling.

People want to work. They want to get ahead, and they still want a better life for their children and their grandchildren. So the questions for those of us in government are simple: Are we a part of the problem or are we a part of the solution? Do we make things more difficult or are we an ally in this struggle to get ahead? Are we trying the same tactics and getting the same results?

It has been said several times that insanity is doing the same things the same way and hoping for different results. After a nearly 50-year government has not taken the pent-hour workday, the poverty rates are increasing. Were this a military conflict, we would have changed our strategy decades ago, but somehow we fail to learn and continue to believe that next year it will be different. It has not been different in nearly half a century.

I propose a new way forward—a new way forward so a little girl can rise from the depths of poverty and become the CEO of a Fortune 500 company, a new way forward that will create a place where young men raised in a single-parent household and living in the inner city housing projects can become a world-renowned surgeon, a new way forward so an intermarried young lady living in rural South Carolina who ages out of the foster care program can still afford a college education. I propose a new way forward, and our opportunity agenda does just that.

We will help to the un-neglected neighborhoards ravished by poverty into centers of excellence. We will see these amazing centers of excellence will become economic engines because of the creativity of the people living in the neighborhoods. We will see economic activity in a place that we once thought not possible.

Today, too many Americans are trapped in low-paying jobs because they lack the skills to improve their lives. They are looking for a handout; they are asking for a hand up. Every day Americans are struggling, working hard, looking for a way to change their destiny.

That is why we have introduced the SKILLS Act. With nearly 4 million jobs vacant in America today, we believe the skills gap can be covered because of the SKILLS Act.

Our second bill we have filed is called the CHOICE Act, Creating Hope and Opportunity for Individuals and Communities through Education. One of the opportunities we see within the CHOICE Act is for those kids who have special needs to have the opportunity to make their education dollars portable. I believe every single American deserves the opportunity to realize their full potential, but too many of these young kids—bright kids with special needs—do not receive the education that is best for them. So the CHOICE Act provides parents with portability so they can choose the school that best fits the needs of their kids.

The American Opportunity Agenda encourages each of us to reach our full potential. In the coming months we will introduce legislation that encourages reform of our welfare programs. We will fight to change our Tax Code so small businesses can hire more people and not simply pay higher taxes. Finally, we will work with anyone, anywhere, at any time to reduce the regulatory burdens that stand in the way and close the doors of opportunity.

Last week we submitted an amendment that restores a 40-hour workweek that was destroyed in ObamaCare. The effort to restore the 40-hour workweek has been led by my colleague, the Senator from Maine SUSAN COLLINS, who understands the devastation caused by ObamaCare, where more than 20 million Americans face the loss of up to 25 percent of their income when they move from 40 hours a week to less than 30 hours a week. I applaud my colleague and others for standing strong.
and standing tall to make sure we have a serious debate about the income inequality that is caused by ObamaCare. The effort to restore the 40-hour workweek should be something we all champion, realizing its massive impact on our economy.

I have lived a family’s journey from cotton to Congress. I know the sense of empowerment and optimism it provides. Once the standard is set in a family, as my grandfather set it in our family, and once the standard is set in a community, the expectations to come will set even higher expectations for themselves because success is created almost anywhere in America today. It happens in studio apartments, at kitchen tables; it happens in garages and classrooms throughout America, but it doesn’t often happen in government conference rooms in Washington. I believe, and I have experienced, that with a good education, strong work skills, and the help of our Heavenly Father, all things are truly possible.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. COONS. Madam President, today, this week, we have come together to consider an omnibus appropriations bill. That is a big mouthful—an omnibus appropriations bill—but I hope to lay out in plain language for our folks back home and for those in this Chamber why that matters, why I am excited about it, and why I support it.

This is the body since I joined this body 3 years ago that we have considered one, and it is a real step forward. The agreement we came to on the budget and the agreement I hope we will pass on this appropriations bill means no more shutdowns, no more crises, no more autopilot, at least not for this fiscal year. This bill helps us return to regular order and to the process that, once election day is over, it is our job as the representatives of the people, elected to come together to find common ground, to solve bigger problems together, and to move the Nation forward.

This appropriations bill is the result of a lot of hard work by Members and staff—I must begin first and foremost by thanking the Senate Appropriations Committee chair, Senator MIKULSKI, and the vice chair, Senator SHELBY, as well as the House chairman ROGERS, and the ranking member, Congresswoman LOWEY, who showed great leadership together on a very tight deadline to craft such a vast and comprehensive bill. Their work follows on the leadership of Senator MURRAY, chair of the Senate Budget Committee, and Congressman RYAN, of the House Budget Committee, after they came together on a bipartisan budget that paved the way for the Appropriations Committee to reach this deal this week.

I applaud their leadership and thank them for the example they have set. As a member of both the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee, it has been a privilege to work with them to craft these bills and ensure we meet our Nation’s needs.

The bill before us is, of course, a compromise. It is the essence of a compromise that it is not perfect by any means. There are many who can find fault within it or disappointments aplenty among choices made or not made. It doesn’t include—for example, to pick one thing of great importance to my State—enough funding to make real headway on Amtrak’s critical infrastructure improvements that I think are essential just in dealing with the $6 billion backlog of investments needed in aging tunnels, bridges, and tracks.

So while this bill does provide adequate funding for Amtrak today, which is very welcome, it puts off those critically needed investments in repairing these essential elements of its infrastructure, which we will inevitably need to make. That is only one example, and in a bill this big there are hundreds of rounds of the tough tradeoffs that had to be made between House and Senate, between the appropriators, and between the majority and the minority.

But as we consider our vote on this bill and how it does or doesn’t meet our own priorities or our State’s priorities, we can’t let the perfect be the enemy of the good. We need to remember that at least in this case the alternative to this bill isn’t our own individual or party’s vision of perfection—just in dealing with the $6 billion backlog with of investments needed in aging tunnels, bridges, and tracks.

The Violence Against Women Act, next, this bill includes crucial funding for Amtrak today, which is very welcome, but it puts off those critically needed investments in repairing these essential elements of its infrastructure, which we will inevitably need to make. That is only one example, and in a bill this big there are hundreds of rounds of the tough tradeoffs that had to be made between House and Senate, between the appropriators, and between the majority and the minority.

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What this bill does in a very real way is bring back some stability to our government, to our economy, and it allows us to make important investments in our country’s growth. For instance, it takes a significant step in our streets and in our neighborhoods, keeping us safe.

The Violence Against Women Act, which we came together in a bipartisan manner to pass last year, is fully funded. We are taking important steps to stop the scourge of gun violence that affects each and every community: a new comprehensive school safety program I am excited about, new investments to improve background checks, and new training to help local law enforcement react and protect the public from active shooters.

Of course, the second part of making our communities safer is ensuring that justice is delivered in our courts when
crime does happen. Unfortunately, the sequester’s cuts to our Federal courts cut the judiciary to the bone, imposing furloughs, and hurting our Nation's justice system by leading to layoffs of hundreds of experienced, seasoned, senior court staff. Yet, thankfully, the bill before us today is a balanced approach, it not only finds ways to work together and will minimize the delays of justice that resulted and that are unacceptable to our Nation.

Finally, this bill allows us to build and sustain what I like to call a circle of protection around the most vulnerable in our society that reflects our shared commitment to each other. Our most basic values: Investments in the WIC Program, for women, infants, and children, will make sure $70,000 more mothers and children will have the food they need at a vital early stage of development. LIHEAP—or the Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program—ensures that low-income families don’t freeze during the coldest months of the year, and this bill’s funding increases will ensure 400,000 more houses have this critical assistance. And lastly, when we pass this bill, which I pray we will by week’s end, we will reverse the sequester’s devastating cuts to housing programs and, as a result, prevent more than 100,000 American families from becoming homeless.

Each of these investments in our workforce, in our public safety, and in protecting for our most vulnerable, together make up the foundation of a safer, a more just, and a more inclusive society. But when we also combine them with investments in research and innovation and infrastructure, we lay the groundwork for growth and shared prosperity today and tomorrow.

After the last 3 years, which in my experience have been mostly defined by bipartisan gridlock—stopgap budgets, crisis governance—this bipartisan Appropriations bill allows us to find some stability for our Nation and our economy. I think it reminds us we are a nation that is at its best when we are determined to be open to each other's ideas, to hear each other's concerns and criticisms, and to find ways to work together.

Although there are plenty of areas where I disagree with my Republican colleagues, as I have gotten to know them over the past 3 years we have found areas of common ground and work together make up the foundation of a safer, a more just, and a more inclusive society. But when we also combine them with investments in research and innovation and infrastructure, we lay the groundwork for growth and shared prosperity today and tomorrow.

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the ability to do that. When we have a car running the Senate, we no longer have that ability. The whole purpose for having a bicameral legislature, with a minority rights provision protecting it, was so we would generate consensu so that their views could then be sold to the American public.

This isn’t about me being able to offer an amendment. This is about the 4 million people in Oklahoma not having a Senate. I mean, there are some bright people in Oklahoma who have some good ideas. But those ideas cannot be heard in this body anymore. They are not my ideas. It is not my vote. It is their vote. And yet 54 of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle acquiesced their right for their States to offer their State’s ideas as we debate issues in this body. They give that away and say one person gets to decide. It has never been that way in the Senate.

The prime example of that is the unemployment bill. If this were really a priority for the majority leader, why are we doing it now instead of before it expired? All the weeks of time in June, the Senate could have done this. It wasn’t a priority. It is a political priority.

I actually think we ought to extend the unemployment insurance, but I think we ought to do it in a smarter way, and I certainly think we ought to pay for it. I can sit and show $9 trillion of waste and spending reductions that 80 percent of average Americans would agree with. Yet we can’t find $20-some billion of all this mess of a Federal Government to help people who are not employed.

My colleague from Delaware mentioned job training. The only thing that has happened based on the GAO report on spending matters is that the House took it to heart and they took the job training programs and they converted the 47 job training programs, spending almost $30 billion a year, and they passed the SKILLS Act, which consolidated those into 6 programs that actually have metrics.

When you study our job training programs, regardless of whether we fund them, here is what you find. All but three of them duplicate one another—all but three—and not one of them has a metric on whether they are actually training people to do a job, giving them a life skill. So the House passes that bill and when taken together you save money and you actually improve what the Federal Government is trying to do in terms of that. So if we were to expand unemployment insurance or continue the emergency in the sixth year, I don’t want to talk about duplication, I want to talk about the quality of the jobs programs that are available for the people who are on unemployment? Might we also not want to give people back their dignity by having them do something in their community for the earning of that?

There have been no tax dollars paid by any worker for this program. They didn’t contribute anything to it through their past unemployment or FICA fees. Would we not do better if we did what Norway has done, where they show that people will start hunting for a job earlier if you plus up the benefits later so that they start looking for a job long before they run out of benefits? What the studies actually show, especially the three States that have now been disqualified from this, is their employers, the State, because the unemployment went down, and the number of people needing assistance actually went down as well.

So it is one thing to say we want to help people; it is totally different when it is all in a political contest about the next election.

That brings me to my final point. I believe children need to have a good start toward school. But as the Senator from Delaware said 21 percent, we are going to add $1 billion to Head Start, and that is going to give us 90,000 new kids in Head Start. If anybody does the math on that, $11,000 per year for a Head Start Program? Think about what you would do if you had $11,000 to let them run it themselves outside of the Federal Government and they will do it for $4,000 or $5,000. Because it is a Federal program, it costs twice what it should. Or if you did it through the States, you could do $180,000 versus what we are doing.

So we are going to have a debate. Hopefully we will get back to the unemployment insurance. But if we want to have that debate, it has to be paid for. We owe that to the very people we say we want to help. And, No. 2, you have to have the input of everybody, not just one person in the Senate.

I will finish up by saying this: When you pass a bill that 21 percent of the country thinks the biggest problem in the country is us, the government—the corruption, the abuse of power, and the poor leadership are the specific things that were mentioned in this poll. What do people believe? What do people think? And ask ourselves: Why is that?

That is because we concentrate on the political and not on the people. We use them as pawns to advantage our own political careers, our own elections, and the long-term best interests of the country get sacrificed. What this poll shows is the American people are pretty darned smart, because they see the problem, they know what it is, and they know what is going to happen. So we are going to pass a bill that is going to spend over $1 trillion, with all sorts of favors in there—not truly earmarks, but as close to them as you can come—with new programs by the appropriation committee. That is the other thing in this bill, programs written by the Appropriations Committee instead of the authorizing committee. We are going to pass this bill, and this number is going to jump from 21 percent to 25 percent.

The jig is up. We can no longer come down here and say with honesty: Here is what we are doing. Because what we are doing is not honest. And what the American people are saying with this is: Integrity matters, straightforwardness matters, truth in budgeting and spending matters.

At least if we are going to do this, let’s own up to what we are doing. Let’s not be dishonest with the American public about the numbers.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. Coons). The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to start by thanking my friend, the distinguished Senator from Maryland, as well as her counterpart in the House, Chairman ROGERS. They have shown great leadership in working across the aisle to accomplish this mammoth task we had given them on a very tight timeline, and I appreciate their efforts.

I am here today to talk about why it is important we pass this Omnibus appropriations bill and continue to build on the bipartisan steps we have taken so far.

Last week I spoke at a press conference on youth unemployment with a young man who was present. His name was James. Listen to this: It was pretty clear he was hard-working and ambitious. But he explained to me, as old as he is, in his twenties, he is still living at home with his parents because despite a lot of searching he has not been able to find work.

What was clear to me from James’ story and from a lot of others across the country is that even though the economy has made progress, far too many Americans still aren’t feeling the benefits. Too many of them are working more hours and earning less or wondering whether they can afford to send their kids to college or worrying that they won’t be able to save enough to retire. Those are the kinds of problems we need to be thinking about here and solving.

I hope our work this session, this year, will be entirely focused on doing everything we can to create more jobs and more opportunities for all Americans, especially those who are struggling in what is still a very tough economy. There is a lot we need to get done. If one lesson came out of the constant crises last year, it is that in a divided government the only way to get things done is through compromise and bipartisanship.

The budget deal Chairman RYAN and I worked together on and reached is a good example. It wasn’t the bill I would have written on my own. It wasn’t the bill Chairman RYAN would have written on his own either. But after hearing from families and communities in my home State of Washington, I knew we needed to do more to restore the critical investments that were being lost as a result of sequestration, and we needed to break out of the constant cycle of which has caused such gridlock and dysfunction over the last several years. So I worked with Chairman RYAN to reach a compromise. I am
pleased that our agreement rolled back some of those automatic across-the-board cuts to priorities important to all of us, such as education, infrastructure, and research. We did that in a balanced way, without relying on spending cuts alone.

Importantly, in reaching that deal we were able to lay some groundwork so Chairman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS could move forward on the important work of funding the government. Families and communities across the country will be better off as the result of their leadership. Their legislation invests in saving our children off strongly by expanding access to early Head Start for infants and families. It expands access to Pell grants to help more of our young adults today afford higher education. It supports other important priorities such as medical research, which help create jobs and spur innovation.

In the state of Washington, I know all of these investments, as well as others, such as funding for the Columbia River Crossing Project, for repairs and improvements at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, are going to make a huge difference.

I wish to spend a few moments as chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development to talk about some of the important parts of that bill within this Omnibus.

That bill addresses critical challenges on everything from homelessness, affordable housing, to traffic congestion and transportation safety. This bill represents a very firm commitment to providing housing and supporting services to families in need. It actually increases funding for the section 8 program which provides housing for our low-income families in this country. If funding had remained at the sequester level, more than 100,000 families today would be at risk of losing that assistance and becoming homeless. Under our bill, that will not happen.

I am also very proud that the bill includes $75 million for vouchers for the joint HUD-Veterans Affairs supportive housing program. As a result of that funding, an additional 10,000 homeless veterans and their families will have access to housing and supportive services.

Our housing and transportation bill prioritizes job creation and economic growth in transportation as you will see. It includes $600 million in TIGER funding, which supports projects that improve transportation safety and reduce traffic congestion. That, by the way, is in addition to the $41 billion in much-needed funds to repair our Nation’s roads and bridges.

But our bill isn’t just about roads and bridges. Americans are increasingly relying on public transit, so I am especially pleased our bill provides more than $10.7 billion to support our public transit system.

Also, last year across-the-board spending cuts known as sequestration forced the Federal Aviation Administration to enact a hiring freeze, which meant when employees such as our air traffic controllers left the agency, no one was hired to replace them. So our bipartisan bill ensures the FAA has the resources it needs to end that hiring freeze and hire new employees who can help our air travel be safe. This bill fully funds the Essential Air Service and contract tower programs on which so many of our communities depend.

We also include reforms to improve the programs we fund—for example, important section 8 reforms to reduce costs and create efficiencies.

In short, I am very pleased with what my colleagues and I in the Senate and House have been able to accomplish together on housing and transportation investments in this bill. I wish to take a moment and especially thank my colleague on the Senate transportation and housing appropriations bill, Sen. ROGERS. It is all of our colleagues’ great work and support during this entire process.

I am very proud to be part of the tireless effort of Chairwoman MIKULSKI. She has worked very hard to make sure we have a full appropriations bill and act that is not just another continuing resolution.

Just like Chairman RYAN and I said when we finished our deal, I am pretty sure Chairwoman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS agree this package is not perfect. Each of them probably would have done certainly different things on their own. But because they were willing to compromise, they are delivering far more for the American people than either could have done if they had refused to work together.

If this legislation is passed into law—which I strongly believe it will be—we will have a choice to make: We can build on the bipartisan work which has been done so far and continue reaching agreements on appropriations as people across this country do every day, or we can see more of the all-or-nothing approach which caused so much damage last year.

I was in fact really disappointed that yesterday my colleagues rejected a good-faith offer to provide relief to workers and families who are still struggling in this country to get back on their feet, even after Democrats time and time again offered comprehensive proposals. Womem to fail. We tried hard to reach a fair agreement that both sides could support, and we are going to keep trying. I hope today our Republican colleagues will think of the many families out there who need this lifeline and look at the great bipartisan work done on the appropriations bill, and I hope they will reconsider their return to all-or-nothing political tactics.

I know there are fundamental differences between the two parties. I know compromise is never easy. But we can’t afford to let those challenges get in the way of delivering for the families and communities we serve.

And we don’t have to. The legislation Chairwoman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS just completed is proof that there is a much better way to get things done. If both sides are willing to continue to make some tough choices, there is much more we can do together to create jobs, strengthen the recovery, and build a foundation for stronger, broader growth in the future.

I thank Chairwoman MIKULSKI and Chairman ROGERS and all of their leadership. I hope we can all build on their bipartisan step forward by choosing to work together, and find opportunities for compromise and continue to deliver for the American people.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

[HEALTH CARE]

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, today I wish to stress the problems and implications of health care reform, the Affordable Care Act—known as ObamaCare—is having on Kansans and, for that matter, patients and people all over the country.

I know some of this has been repeated over and over. The problem is, it seems the administration continues to turn a blind eye, unfortunately, to some very egregious problems which plague the President’s legacy program. Perhaps the title of my remarks should be "Promises Made and Promises Not Kept."

When I travel home to Kansas and talk to people involved in the rural and urban health care delivery system, folks who came to the townhall meetings because they were worried and concerned about ObamaCare to begin with, that concern turned to frustration, then it turned to fear, and now it switched back into anger. They have said, what on Earth can we do to solve some of these problems and these challenges which are directly affecting people in such an egregious way?

I think everybody now understands that out of the exchanges was a debacle. I think that is the favorite word of the people writing the news about this. But the point is the administration has failed to hold anyone at the Department of Health and Human Services accountable for the complete failure of the exchange, the waste of taxpayer dollars, and the confusion and headaches this has caused. I know the only one who has been held accountable—or termi- nated—from the President is the current contractor and they have hired a new contractor. There is news—which we would have to confirm—that the new contractor was recently fired by the National Health Service in Great Britain for being $2 billion over on the contract. That doesn’t bode well if we are going to actually fix this Web site.

At the time of the rollout, the refrain was that ObamaCare is certainly more than a Web site. Similar to NANCY PELOSI’s words prior to passage, we were all told: Just wait and see. That is still what the refrain is, with the presumption that things are going to work.
out, it will just take time, for the American people.

Unfortunately, what I and many of my colleagues have said is coming true and a lot of people back in Kansas have told me is coming true in what they are going through, and it is just the opposite of what is promised by this President. Again, promises made, promises not kept.

Estimates are that over 5 million people have received cancellation of their health care policies and that is just in the 35 States for which we have estimates. So much for the promise, “if you like your plan, you can keep it,” which has been highly publicized.

The President proposed a so-called fix to this problem, which caused insurance companies to scramble to delay things until after the midterm election, and the only person in America for whom this was convenient was the President. It is still not working.

What of the promise of less cost? A specific promise made by the President, of those people forced into the exchanges we continue to get reports—firsthand reports, I know, to everybody in the Senate and the House as well—reports that have received a lot of coverage in the news media that the premiums are going up, not down, as promised by the President. There are reports of ObamaCare more than doubling people’s costs and increasing deductibles by sevenfold. I am not opposed to a reduction, but that at least is a high one with regard to some of the reports that are still coming in, obviously becoming then more than people can afford.

It is no surprise that only 2.2 million have signed up, and 2 to 1 on that goes to Medicaid as opposed to the new program, so one can see where we are headed with regard to Medicaid and some of the challenges there. That is according to the recent estimates of the Department of Health and Human Services. That is far below what was expected.

Of those enrollees, only one-quarter of them are young and healthy individuals, and that is a problem. Without younger and healthier people in the exchanges to offset costs, we can only expect premiums to rise even higher. Once people are enrolled that is not the end of their problems, however. Some folks in Kansas are reporting that when a new doctor, they discover then they do not have the insurance they thought they purchased. Some have had to cancel planned appointments with their doctors because their exchange coverage was not in order or could not be confirmed. It is some that is the average, but that in the emergency room were forced between getting care they desperately needed or leaving to avoid high costs when their coverage could not be verified. That is exactly opposite of what the President promised, and promises made and promises not kept.

Emergency rooms will face more problems in the future. Recent studies have shown that instead of reducing emergency room utilization as the President promised, which has been identified as a crowning achievement, people with coverage are actually accessing the emergency room more than their uninsured counterparts.

Some weeks ago I spoke about one of my favorite topics, in that as a member of the HELP Committee and the Finance Committee, the amendments that I had dealt with rationing and the worry of rationing with regard to the Affordable Care Act at that time was called PPACA, now referred to as ObamaCare or the Affordable Care Act, depending on which side you are on.

These rationing boards represent some of the more frightening aspects of the law. I have always referred to them as the four rationers. I think a colleague of mine, who is an expert on health care, actually said they are the “Four Horsemen of the ObamaCare Apocalypse.”

Let me go down these four rationers. It gets involved, but patients and people worried about their health care coverage have every reason to worry about these. The first is the CMS Innovation Center. We know what that stands for, the CMS Innovation Center. That allows CMS to use taxpayer dollars to invest in ways to reduce patient access to care that they may want. What this means for patients is that CMS has a new and expanded power over and above what they are already doing to cut payments to Medicare beneficiaries, with the goal to reduce program expenditures but the reality being they will reduce patient access to health care, to their doctor.

Second, rationing. The new authorities granted to the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force—that is a mouthful, USPSTF—I don’t know how on Earth one would pronounce that acronym, but it is the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. These folks are to determine what should and should not be covered by health insurance. It is some unelected group of bureaucrats deciding what should and should not be covered by health insurance. What this means for patients is that if the USPSTF, the mouthful acronym doesn’t recommend it, then it will not be covered by your health care plan and you will bear the cost of the procedure.

Here is the third rationing. The Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute, that is the PCORI, if you are discussing health care policy with CMS or the Department of Health and Human Services, goes comparative effective research—comparative, effective research, CER.

To me, that is a slippery slope—that I tried to amend back during consideration within the HELP Committee and the Finance Committee, that would be a majority, de on a party-line vote—that will lead to the government deciding whether the care or a treatment a patient wants is worth paying for. What this means for patients is that research could be abused to arbitrarily deny patients access to treatments or—and treatments by age or by gender or by race—services to save the government money.

Was not enough, finally, the fourth horseman, everyone’s nemesis, IPAB, the Independent Payment Advisory Board. We don’t want to saddle up on this horse. This is a board made up of 15 unelected bureaucrats who, put this together yet, in a way, what is going to go into Medicare coverage. We used to do that in this body and over in the House. It was alleged during debate that we could not make those decisions because we were too close to the people involved.

What is that all about? Isn’t that what we are supposed to be doing in terms of representing the folks we represent? No, it has to go to this 15-member unelected board that will decide what gets to stay and what gets to go in Medicare coverage.

They will decide what treatments and services will be covered and which will not. The primary reason is to save money. Goodness knows we are all for saving money in the health care system, saving money period, given our national debt and all that involves. This Board has no accountability. There is no confirmation process; they are appointed. There is no real transparency and we cannot do anything about it. I think the provision of the bill is we can say, wait a minute, they made the wrong decision on Medicare payments to hospitals or to any part of our health care delivery system, that we could by a supermajority, 67 votes, maybe change it, maybe not.

I have been talking about the four rationers for a long time and what it means to patients, I will continue to talk about that. I will come to the floor after next week and see if we can’t put this together in a little bit better way so people are alert to what is going on and people are alert to what dangers lurk for them in regard to the availability of their doctor and their current way of treating themselves and their family.

What is scary about this, as I watched all the other warnings and broken promises come true, is what is going to happen to Kansas constituents and those across the country when we allow warnings and ObamaCare to continue to come true. The bottom line? We need to protect, we truly need to protect the all-important relationship between the doctor and the patient, which now is at risk.

In order to do that, it seems to me that small fixes are not going to do this. We need to repeal and, most importantly, replace ObamaCare with real reforms that work, not only for Kansans but everybody across the country. The whole program needs to be repealed, successfully delayed, not just the parts that are politically convenient for the President or the parts that have yet to be decided
by the President as the Lizzy Borden ax falls in regard to those decisions. I know Kansans and the American people certainly deserve better.

I am going to talk and talk about the four rationers again in more detail. This is to warn about promises made, promises not kept, but people have to understand that these four rationers are, what they intended to do, and what the dangers are and why amendments to prevent rationing were not successful in the beginning when this bill was passed.

I yield the floor and it appears to me we do not have a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate, the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. KING). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, today the Gallup organization released a new poll that asked the American people a simple question: What do you think is the most important problem facing the country today? The results should not shock anyone. Twenty-one percent of the American people think the Federal Government is the problem. This is a quote from the poll: “Dissatisfaction with government/Congress/politicians; poor leadership/corruption/abuse of power.”

Eighteen percent of the American people say the economy is the biggest problem facing the country. So 21 percent say it is Washington and the Federal Government, and 18 percent say it is the economy.

I would point out that, not coincidentally, Politico has a story this morning that highlights one of the sources of this dissatisfaction. It cites senior White House officials describing the Senate Democrats meeting with the President at the White House this afternoon to talk about their 2014 playbook, and some of it is going to be to cover the themes the President is going to talk about at his State of the Union speech. According to Politico, the aim is to highlight the differences with the GOP and to provide fodder for the Democrats along the campaign trail even though these measures stand little chance of passing in Congress. There is nothing wrong with our Democratic friends having a philosophical difference with the Republicans, or political differences, for that matter, and it is logical that there would be no amendments to solving our Nation’s problems. But this calculated effort—starting at the White House with the President of the United States having a team meeting with our Democratic friends to look at how they can contrast their agenda with the Republican approach—to solving our Nation’s problems which are facing our country.

We know the President has been in office 5 years now. The economic recovery, after 2008, has been anemic. After the Federal Government has paid out almost $3 billion in deficit spending for unemployment benefits on an extended basis, you would think the kind of meetings the President would want to like we have—not with just Democrats but with Republicans—is to figure out what we can do together to deal with this anemic economic growth and get America back to work. The President promises about ObamaCare, one after another, have proven to be untrue. The statements he made about his health care plan—such as if you like what you have, you can keep it; the price of your health care will go down an average of $2,500 a family; if you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor—have not proven to be true. None of it has proven to be true.

So why in the world can’t we work together to try to address the problems? The problem about lack of access to health care isn’t going to go away, but it looks as though all of this has been put on the shelf in an effort to try to drive a wedge between Americans for no political purpose whatsoever. It is a political base leading up to the 2014 midterm election. Why else would the President use his bully pulpit to stump for legislation that has no chance of passing in Congress?

This last exercise—actually a very sad exercise—started about a week ago when the majority leader brought a bill to the floor that would extend long-term unemployment benefits. It wasn’t paid for. In other words, it would add $86 billion to the national debt, and it would be for 3 months.

Well, on Monday of last week when we had a vote—the Presiding Officer will remember we had a lot of bad weather—17 Senators were not able to be here to vote on this bill if the majority leader intended to go forward knowing 17 Members of the Senate were not going to be here, because he really wanted the bill to fail, not to succeed. Well, I and others encouraged him to reconsider, and thankfully he did. So we had that vote on Tuesday a week ago, and we got on the bill.

The President ought to be bringing Americans together, not pitting them against one another. Of course, the President will say if the economy and get people back to work, the majority leader’s response was to block every single vote. He instead chose politics over commonsense proposals that would help get Americans back to work.

I must say this is in stark contrast with what we have seen happening in the House of Representatives. This is a shocking figure, but the House of Representatives has passed 170 pieces of legislation—many of which would have created jobs in a variety of ways and help grow the economy. What better way to deal with the problem of unemployment than to help grow the economy? The alternative seems to be: Let’s just give them unemployment compensation and they will be happy. I daresay there are very few people who are unemployed who are happy accepting unemployment compensation. They would much prefer the dignity and self-respect that comes along with working if they could simply find a job to do.

Irrespective of this demonstration of good faith by Republicans to try to improve the economy and create jobs? The majority leader filled the amendment sausage with the poor growth of the economy and the need to create jobs—that the majority leader has ignored. One hundred seventy pieces of legislation have passed the House. Basically all of them passed on a bipartisan basis, but the majority leader of the Senate has ignored them.

These include the Northern Route Approval Act, which approves the Keystone XL Pipeline. By the way, the President said he would announce his position on Keystone XL yesterday, and the connection of this pipeline which would connect the pipeline from Canada all the way down to Port Arthur, TX,
where refineries exist that would make this into gasoline and jet fuel and other byproducts. The House passed a piece of legislation called the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act, which prohibits the IRS from implementing ObamaCare. I understand the concern. The majority leader wants to try to protect ObamaCare, with all of its flaws, which are becoming apparent on a bipartisan basis.

Here is another one that should have enjoyed bipartisan support in the Senate. It is something called the SKILLS Act, which eliminates and consolidates Federal job training programs. There are over 40 different job training programs in the Federal Government. Can you imagine what might happen if those programs were consolidated so the money that is now used for overhead and administration could be used to actually train people and provide them the skills they need in order to qualify for high-paying jobs that go without trained workers? If Senator Reid were serious about that, he would have taken up that bill and allowed Democrats and Republicans to improve it with their amendments. Yet he refused to even bring it up for debate.

Then there is the REINS Act, which allows Congress to vote on major regulations that cost the economy over $100 million a year.

One order of business back where I come from in Texas, when I go home every weekend, is people ask: How come nobody seems to be held accountable? When things don’t work, how come nobody gets fired? How come Congress and the President kick the can down the road?

Well, of course, one of the biggest challenges we have when it comes to accountability is the regulatory state—the bureaucracy, the people who are appointed by the President who have the authority to issue regulations. As the Presiding Officer knows, this isn’t legislation that people vote on. These are regulations that are promulgated by administrative agencies. But when they have an impact of over $100 million on the economy a year, doesn’t it make sense that Congress—the only people the American people can hold accountable—would get a chance to actually vote on whether they should be approved and have a discussion on the cost-benefit analysis rather than have the regulatory agencies run amok and have litigation as our only recourse? Well, you get my point.

The majority leader has shut down every effort by the House of Representatives to pass legislation and have it come over here to the Senate to try to improve our anemic economic recovery since the great recession of 2008. That is the reason economists say this is an atypical, an unusual recovery from a recession. Basically it is kind of V-shaped. Once you hit bottom, you bounce back pretty quickly. What we have is a U-shaped recovery that is allmost flat-lined with an economic growth that is not fast enough to keep up with the population increase. So not only do we have 7 percent or higher unemployment, we have—at least for the last 30 years—a historically lower percentage of Americans actually participating in the workforce.

One of the reasons the unemployment figures are coming down is not necessarily because the economy is getting that much better, but because people are giving up. They quit looking for work. There is an American tragedy. The House is acting not only to try to earn the American people’s trust and confidence but to get the government out of the way and to let the private sector create more jobs.

Conversely, the Senate, under the iron rule—and some might say the dictatorship—of the majority leader, is neither afforded the opportunity to actually consider this legislation that has passed in the House nor to offer amendments and improve legislation that is on the floor of the Senate, such as the long-term unemployment insurance bill that was on the floor this last week. That is one reason why I think Gallup says that 21 percent of the people cite that as the biggest problem facing the American people today: dissatisfaction with government, poor leadership, and abuse of power. It doesn’t have to be that way, and it won’t be if the American people give our side the majority in November. It will be different.

I thought the Republican leader, Senator McConnell, gave a really important speech last week, saying if the voters give us the responsibility for leading in the Senate, we will return the Senate to its prior reputation as the world’s greatest deliberative body. Whether a person is a Democrat or a Republican, whether I like an amendment or not, we will all have an opportunity to offer our ideas and have a chance to vote them up or down. That is the way the Senate used to work. That is the way I think most Americans think it should work, and that is the way it will work if we are given that opportunity.

On the topic of the health care exchanges that opened on October 1 under ObamaCare, we learned that the first reports about the composition of the pool of people who signed up for ObamaCare showed grave concern. The vast majority of people who signed up under the exchanges are older and sicker. That, of course, is their right. But many young people—necessary to provide the actuarial stability and success of these exchanges—have chosen to take a pass. We have asked for those numbers to be released on a weekly basis. As a matter of fact, the House is going to take up a bill that will increase transparency in these insurance exchanges so Congress can provide better and more accurate information about what is exactly happening with the implementation of ObamaCare.

I remember 5 years ago I was out on the Capitol steps when the President, in his inaugural speech, told the American people—he said these words: ‘‘Transparency and the rule of law will be the touchstones of this Presidency.’’ I still think that is the right approach. As an advocate of open government, of an open government, and freedom of information, I thought that was a very positive statement by the President. But, today, in light of what has happened since that time, they seem to be a bad joke.

ObamaCare is the most recent example. It has been 3½ months since these Federal exchanges officially came online, and the administration still won’t provide the American people with reliable, detailed information on exchange enrollment numbers and the problems with the Web site. I don’t have any doubt that the Web site problems are going to be and have been substantially repaired. One problem the House has pointed out is there is still no guarantee that if a person puts their personal information into the Web site, that it will be protected against cyber attacks and identity theft—something that ought to concern everybody. One thing that the majority leader was concerned about too, that he would give us a chance to vote on the legislation that passed the House earlier this week. In order to help Americans get better information about ObamaCare, Senator Alexander, the senior Senator from Tennessee, has introduced legislation that would require the administration to provide weekly updates on exchange enrollment and Medicaid enrollment, as well as Web site problems and other issues. The cost of this legislation, according to the Congressional Budget Office, which is the gold standard when it comes to scoring the cost of legislation, is zero. It is a big boose egg. I am proud to be a co-sponsor of that legislation. Unfortunately, the White House has already issued a statement saying it would veto the legislation if it passed because it would be “too costly.” The majority leader and the President have been pursuing legislation this last week that would have increased the deficit and the debt by $6 billion, but they are unwilling to consider this transparency legislation that would cost zero because they say it is too costly.

It is true the problems with ObamaCare go well beyond just a lack of transparency, as we all know. For starters, the President continues to treat ObamaCare as a law that means whatever he wants it to mean, whenever it is convenient for him, because he continues to change the law by executive waiver. This is another common question I get back home. People say: How can the President delay the employer mandate while the penalty has been removed? And better: How can he undermine the individual mandate—remains the law of the land? How can he carve out or exempt certain parts of the population
from the application of the law? How can he claim executive privilege when it comes to cooperating with oversight investigations by the Congress? How can he do all of these things in a country that is founded on the rule of law and where no man and no woman is above the law, and no man and no woman is below the law? We are all entitled to equal protection of laws. How can the President choose which laws to enforce and which laws to ignore?

Sadly, I don’t have a good answer for that. Congress has the authority to pass the law, but the executive branch, under our Constitution, is the one that is supposed to enforce the law. But when the executive branch refuses to enforce the law or ignores the law or purports to waive the law, there isn’t a lot of recourse, other than private litigation which takes months and years to conclude. From my perspective, these waivers reflect an utter disregard for the constitutional duties of the executive branch of government. If the President feels as though certain aspects of ObamaCare have become unworkable, it is his duty to come to Congress and say: Work with me to change it. But he refuses to do that. I think this is one of the most popular words out of his mouth: I will go it alone. I will issue an Executive order. I will ignore Congress and the constitutional coequal branches of government, and I will do it alone.

The President knows just how unpopular his signature legislative achievement, ObamaCare, has become, even among many Democrats. I talked about accountability a little earlier. Many Democrats who walked the plank with him on ObamaCare and actually believed and, indeed, repeated the promises he himself made about how the law would work are going to be up for election in 2014. He won’t be on the ballot. He has been through his last election to date. He has done that. He has done it. And I think the President was thinking he could beat the Web site contractor, but we are going to fix it. These are glitches that can be repaired, and everything will turn out just fine.

But the reality is far different. Much of the reporting surrounding the President’s health care law is a result of conscious decisions and politically motivated delays. People don’t have to take my word for it. The Washington Post reported last month that the White House “systematically delayed”—those are their words—“key provisions of ObamaCare”—and this again is another quote from the Washington Post—“to prevent it, from becoming a point of contention before the 2012 election.”

There was a conscious decision to delay the implementation of ObamaCare until after the President ran for reelection, and now we have seen many examples of ObamaCare unilateral delays until after the 2014 midterm elections.

What about accountability? While the White House is trumpeting a recent increase in signups for ObamaCare—as I said, they are unwilling to release on a real-time basis what the facts are—the number of signups is still dwarfed by the number of people who have had their health care coverage canceled because of ObamaCare. If we look back to 2010, it was the very regulation that would result in the estimate by the Congressional Budget Office that tens of millions of Americans would lose their existing coverage and, many of them would lose the ability to continue to be treated by a doctor of their own choosing because they would no longer be part of their plan. But the President’s words—that tens of millions of people would lose their existing coverage, and many of them would lose the ability to continue to be treated by a doctor of their own choosing because they would no longer be part of their plan.

I would submit that what we have just recited has contributed a lot to this poll which has said people think government is the biggest problem facing the country today. I have just a few final thoughts—I see the Senator from Missouri here—before I yield the floor.

I conclude by saying that the core conceit of ObamaCare, indeed, the most offensive part of it, is that the folks who supported it—from the President to those who voted it into law and those who have managed the implementation of the law, people who voted for ObamaCare and who have managed the implementation of the law—are supposed to tell their customers what would happen to their existing insurance coverage if this law passed, and they were threatened by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, who said: If you communicate with your customers, you are going to be punished.

Last year, it came out that Secretary Sebelius later on was shaking down private insurance companies to help fund ObamaCare’s implementation. For that matter, when Americans began to lose their existing coverage because of ObamaCare regulations, the President initially blamed it on what he called “bad apple insurers,” even though this administration knew years ago that this would force millions of people to forfeit their existing coverage.

Yet the President—I think it was almost 30 times; certainly more than 20 times—said: “If you like what you have, you can keep it.” But he said that knowing that millions of people would lose their existing coverage, and many of them would lose the ability to continue to be treated by a doctor of their own choosing because they would no longer be part of their plan.

We know that health care providers have also been forced to deal with enormous uncertainty. I hear it every day from the physicians and hospitals and health care providers in Texas. We also know that America’s already weak recovery has been made even weaker. As I said earlier, historically, a rebound after a recession is sort of V-shaped. After you hit the bottom, you bounce back, and you get a spurt of economic growth. But not this time, not with the ObamaCare recovery and lack thereof.
The National Bureau of Economic Research has said that ObamaCare may eventually “cause substantial declines in . . . employment,” and that seems very intuitive in what we are seeing happening today. It did not have to turn out this way. How was ObamaCare sold to the American people? Well, under false pretenses. We know that because 90 percent of people polled said they liked their current coverage. That is why the President said: If you like what you have, you may keep it—which has proven to be false. But the premise of ObamaCare was everybody gets covered. But even under the Congressional Budget Office estimate, ObamaCare will leave 31 million people uninsured by 2020. So not even the underlying premise of universal coverage under ObamaCare is true.

Republicans believe that expanding health care choice and health care portability are important ways to reduce costs across the board, and really the reason why people are uninsured is because they cannot afford it. We need to bring down the cost, not to raise the cost, which has happened under ObamaCare. I believe, and I believe my colleagues believe, that by adopting sensible, targeted reforms—not to undermine the coverage for 90 percent of the people who like what they have but to deal with the 10 percent who do not like what they have or do not have coverage they can afford—we need those kinds of targeted reforms to help the uninsured and help those with preexisting conditions, without disrupting everyone else’s existing coverage, without throwing out the baby with the bath water.

We believe families understand better than the bureaucracy what the health care needs are in each family. If given the opportunity, we will start over. If care collapses of its own weight or if finally there is a universal recognition in the halls of Congress that we have to start over and do better, but do it better by replacing ObamaCare with patient-centered reforms that I know the American people want and they deserve. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COONS). The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I want to follow up on a story that we have talked about before. The Senator from Texas, was talking about.

First, I would like to say, I think one of the philosophies of government was so well stated in such a succinct way by Alphonso Lopez in The New York Times in 1960 when he said: Government should do for people only those things that people cannot better do for themselves.

There are some things in health care that government actually could do to them. Like, for example, having a bigger marketplace. Organize a marketplace. Do not try to operate a system. Do not try to create an environment where people cannot make decisions about what they want and somehow that we think the government can do decisions better. As the Senator from Texas said, we all talk to people every day who had coverage they were happy with that met their needs, and now they are told by the government to not have that coverage is better. It does not matter if you do not have any children, you have pediatric dental care. It does not matter if you are retired and plan not to have children, you now have maternity coverage. It does not matter if you have always had insurance, this covers people with preexisting conditions.

The American people have figured this out, and they do not like it. The system we had at the workplace-based insurer, with the largest insurance that developed by accident after World War II, but, interestingly, 85 percent of the people who had insurance, got it at work, and 90 percent of them were happy with it. I think that is going to be the next one out as we walk down the road: how many people are no longer going to get their insurance at work.

But now we know the impact on people who generally did not have insurance at work or have insurance for the first time. I have some stories I want to share from people who have contacted our office in the last few days, and that is since I was here a week ago to talk about some stories I had from people who were telling me. Just earlier today—an additional anecdotal evidence—I heard from somebody who, at age 27, let her family policy to get their own, first insurance policy to pay cash to see the doctor you want to see; you have to go somewhere that will take your insurance. Surely that is not what we all really intended to do. Those people here who voted against those who voted for the bill, even those who, like me, spoke against it, would not have anticipated that one of the prohibitions would be that you could not pay cash to see the doctor you want to see because your insurance does not cover your doctor. This is actually a step beyond: If you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor. This goes to: If you like your doctor, you cannot even pay your doctor to see your doctor, if the policies available to you did not let you see your doctor. But here are some letters I got just this week and some email messages and some text messages, but all from Missourians. Even though I am not going to give anybody’s last name, these happen to be all Missourians whom I think my staff has called and asked: Do you mind if we tell your story, just in case your neighbor figures out that this is going on. For example, Christina from Lee’s Summit, MO.

Christina says she is a single mother of two. She is working her way through school as a waitress, working 25 hours a week. She previously had insurance through her employer, but she was not allowed to renew that plan, and now the cost of her daughter’s deductible will go up from $100 a year to $2,500 a year—a 2,500 percent increase. As the Senator from Texas said earlier, some of these deductibles for most families are like you do not have insurance at all. I do not know what Christina’s situation is, but I know somewhere there is a 25-hour-a-week waits for two kids where they are told their deductible is $2,500, that means they really do not have any coverage because they do not have $2,500, and they are not going to figure out how to get $2,500, and they cannot get insurance that makes that difference.

Jeanna from Kansas City has a birth defect that eventually resulted in her having to have a hip replacement and hip revision. She has had health insurance every year of her life until this year. Her previous Blue Cross Blue Shield policy is no longer available, and policies on the exchange are just too expensive.

She says: At this rate, we won’t be able to afford health insurance in our current situation. I want to go back to the old system! At least I know I have insurance and that I have my doctors too. My primary doctor retired due to Obamacare.

She says: I’ve always had health insurance for me and my family. After 2014 I won’t. I wish that was an unusual letter, but it is not. Surely, there have to be people benefiting from this system. Just the law of averages would catch up with you. Somebody has to be having coverage they did not have before. Maybe they could not get in the State high-risk pool. By the way, we could have expanded those. That was one of the proposals I made for people who had preexisting conditions.

The biggest challenge to reality, I think, of this whole debate has been that nobody else had any other ideas, that this was the only set of ideas out there. I brought a list to the floor the other day of the 10 or 12 bills I introduced as a House member. The biggest one was 75 pages long. One that, according to Senator HARRY REID, the majority leader, has accounted for a third of the people who went on insurance because they had no idea, they joined the group health policy—I introduced that bill in the House. It was 4½ pages. I guess if I had been really good at this—and that was a third of the people on
insurance—I could have come up with a bill that was about 12 or 13 pages, and we would have gotten everybody. We did not need 2,700 pages of legislation, if 4½ pages get a third of the people who are now covered.

Mitchell West Plains, MO, said he still has insurance. His premiums will go up over $40 a month. Frankly, that is one of the better stories I have had—somebody who still has insurance, and it is a $40 a month higher. But he says:

This is not the answer for Americans with [or without] health care insurance. This is a national problem now.

He says:

My health insurance is going up only $40.00 a month starting [in] January. But that is still $120.0 a week for my wife and me.

He says:

Most of my friends’ insurance rates are going up $100.00 and more a week.

I do not know if that is a scientific survey, but that is Mitchell’s view of what is happening with most of his friends.

Toney is a former owner of a hardware store. When he closed his store, he was not able to find insurance.

Toney explains:

I enrolled in the Missouri State Health Insurance Pool, the high-risk pool. But when it was terminated, he was told to enroll in the Federal health exchange. I think he has finally gotten that done. He just says it happens to cost him more than it cost him before. Remember, the high-risk pool—here is what Toney says in his letter:

When national health care became available to legislators:

This would be the Missouri legislature: I think this is what happened in most States—voted to end the [Missouri High-Risk Pool] effective Dec. 31, 2013 and sent me a letter saying I should enroll in the Federal program. I began on the web site the first week in October and made some attempt to enroll every day thru October and November. I was finally able to access the policy plans available just before December 1st.

Here is another point I want to make too. The rollout itself has had negative consequences on the makeup of people who have insurance. I think there are many reasons why young, healthy people will decide not to buy insurance. One is that it costs them relatively more than it ever has before under the law.

In December, in fact, if you were in your early twenties, you were paying about one-fifth of what someone was paying for health insurance in their early sixties. But in January, you had to pay at least one-third of what somebody was paying in their early sixties. People’s insurance in their early sixties—it was not as expensive but people’s insurance in their early twenties went up. I just had a dad today tell me—and besides that, you tell young people—and you can get insurance if you have a serious health care problem because there is no prohibition if you have preexisting conditions.

So if you are a young person, your insurance—this is the most uninsured group: young healthy people who think they are young and healthy and probably do not need insurance because they are young and healthy, who should worry about an accident. I mean, I am a dad. I understand how you have these discussions: Now, wait a minute. That does not cover all of your potential problems.

But still, this is the biggest uninsured group. They are not signing up, and part of why they are not signing up—one of the smaller reasons, there are funnams with the plan itself. But believe me, if you are wondering if you should get insurance every day, you are not going to do what Toney did. You are not going to be on the Web site every single day from October 1 until December 1 until you get insurance. At some point you are going to say: Well, I did not really think I needed this anyway. I am not going to keep beating my head against the wall to sign up for something that may not be a good deal, and for sure is a worse deal than I would have gotten in December of last year because the law insisted it be a worse deal for young, healthy people.

The White House said last week that the number of people signing up—when they were challenged about the number of people signing up was not nearly enough, they said—well, I think the White House spokesman said: It is not the number of people; it is the mix of people that matters. I think the number there had about 40 percent of the people who sign up need to be under 35 and hopefully healthy. That number is about 25 percent. So the mix is not working. The number is not working. The cost is not working.

According to Shawn from Independence, his premiums for his private policy went up 40 percent. If he elected to drop his private policy and sign up on the exchange, according to him his premiums and deductibles would more than double and he would not qualify for any subsidies. So for Shawn the best deal was the 40-percent increase. He had a more than 100-percent increase if he went to the exchange and higher deductibles.

Lynn from Farmington, MO, says that at Mineral Area Regional Medical Center premiums increased even more than usual due to the Affordable Care Act requirements. We have increased the employee’s portion of the health insurance premium in order to increase total and the deductible copays due to the ACA-required new coverage that every plan has to include.

Barbara at Fulton, MO—Winston Churchill gave the famous “Iron Curtain” speech at Westminster College in Fulton—says: Her husband’s Blue Cross Blue Shield plan was canceled because it was deemed “illegal” per the Affordable Care Act.

Her family—her husband and two daughters—are now paying more money for health insurance.

My husband had insurance that he liked, and then we received a letter from Blue Cross Blue Shield that his plan was going to be discontinued due to requirements of the Affordable Care Act.

They were disappointed.

I was also told that my 4-year-old child should apply for state Medicaid and my 9-year-old child earned too much to qualify for insurance through healthcare.gov.

They qualify for neither of those programs, she says.

Because of Obamacare, we, as a family, are paying much more for health insurance for our children and my husband is not currently fully insured.

My last letter is from Scott in Independence, MO, who says his employer dropped his retiree health plan for 2014 due to increased costs associated with the ACA.

I do not see here who his employer was. But we have seen big employers—IBM dropped their retiree health plan. UPS dropped their health care insurance for all of the spouses and dependents of their employees, in both cases saying: Well, now you have somewhere to go. You need to go to the exchange rather than the plan you had as part of being a retiree or part of being a spouse of someone who works for the company.

Scott looked at plans on the exchange. For a plan that is worse than what he had under his employer, he will pay 280 percent more in premiums, and his out-of-pocket expenses—guess that means deductibles—will quadruple; four times the deductibles, 230 percent for the premiums.

He says—let me read one other thing here. He talks about being a disabled veteran.

Since I am also a disabled veteran and exempt from the ACA, I went to see what my cost would be for a policy for just my 9-year-old daughter. Unfortunately, I cannot enroll her unless I enroll. So my costs will go from $159 dollars for a Cadillac policy, to $169 per month for—

His description of a horrible ACA policy this year. Essentially I was forced to buy a policy I neither want or need and it will cost me far less than my cancelled employer plan.

Bigger marketplace with more choices, more ways to ensure you can take your insurance from one place of work to another, more ways to ensure that expanded high-risk pools would let people join those high-risk pools. By the way, if you are an insurance company, you have to participate in that in some way, at least you know that all of the other insurance companies are, too, and every day in that group is somebody who had a preexisting condition as opposed to having to assume you are going to get less healthy people than hopefully you get.

I would just say that everybody in this country and everybody in the Congress knows more about health care than most people did 5 years ago. I think it would be a good time for us to take all of that new knowledge about health care and see if we can look at this again and do a better job.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.
Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for about 15 minutes.

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

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am back now for the 55th time that the Senate has been in session, each time to urge my colleagues to wake up to the toll that carbon pollution is taking on our atmosphere, on our oceans, and on our people.

While climate change deniers continue to gin up phony doubt to mislead the public, top American businesses and corporations recognize the risks posed by climate change. They are preparing for the economic fallout. Members of Congress bury their heads in the sand like the proverbial ostrich, hoping the issue will go away, wondering in some cases recently whether the recent cold front disproved decades of research and an overwhelming scientific consensus.

Business leaders in the real world, not the political world, not the polluter-paid, phony-doubt world, business leaders in the real world are doing what they do best; that is, taking steps to protect their bottom line and maintain their relationships with their customers.

Major corporations, even those with large carbon footprints, are taking voluntary action to lower their own carbon output. Some are joining broader efforts to support policies that reduce carbon emissions. Some of our largest and most sophisticated companies are even factoring the economic burden of climate change in their own accounting and their own long-term planning by—guess what—assigning an internal price to carbon.

The Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change, which I lead with Congresswoman WAXMAN, wrote to over 300 businesses and organizations seeking their views on actions the Federal Government could take to reduce carbon pollution and to strengthen our resiliency to climate change. The response from the business community was very encouraging. Some examples: Coca-Cola, headquartered in Georgia, wrote:

We recognize climate change is a critical challenge facing our planet with potential impacts on biodiversity, water resources, public health and agriculture. Beyond the effects on the communities we serve, we view climate change as a potential business risk, understanding that it could likely have direct and indirect effects on our business.

That is Coca-Cola. Texas- and Maryland-based Lockheed Martin told the task force of the major headway it has made in reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. I will quote from Lockheed Martin:

From 2007 through 2011, Lockheed Martin reduced its absolute carbon emissions by 30 percent, and continues to focus on carbon emissions as a strategic business priority.

I quote from Lockheed Martin:

Let's look at Walmart, founded and headquartered in Arkansas. Walmart wrote:

We are committed to reducing our carbon footprint and we are working with our suppliers to do the same.

Indeed, I met yesterday with the general counsel from Apple, doing exactly the same thing, working to reduce their carbon footprint, working with their suppliers to push for reductions on the part of their suppliers. Walmart's 2012 sustainability report shows its longstanding commitment to fighting climate change. Here is what Walmart said:

Climate change may not cause hurricanes, but water can make them more powerful. Climate change may not cause droughts, but it can make droughts longer. Every company has a responsibility to reduce greenhouse gases as quickly as it can.

That is Walmart.

That is why we are working in a number of areas to reduce the company's carbon footprint, and also working with our suppliers and customers to help them do the same. Currently we are investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency in our buildings and trucks, working with suppliers to take carbon out of products, and supporting legislation in the U.S. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

That is Walmart. I also wish to commend the Walmart family foundation for the work they are doing on oceans as well as on the atmospheric aspects of carbon.

Let's look at Mars, the Virginia-based candy company. Mars states:

We are committed to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions in absolute terms because this is the right thing to do. As climate change has implications for the production of agricultural ingredients, addressing it requires changes to the way we source materials and manufacture our products.

Mars, maker of the famous Mars bars and Mars’ VF Corporation, which makes major apparel brands such as Lee and Wrangler, Nautica, and North Face says this:

We seek to conduct our business with the highest levels of honesty, integrity and respect. These values are embedded in our approach to sustainability, which reflects our commitment to operating our business so future generations can live with cleaner water and air, healthier forests and oceans and a stable climate.

Toy maker Hasbro, from my home state of Rhode Island, has issued its energy pledge:

Climate change mitigation is a pressing global issue and we aim to reduce our corporate carbon footprint by improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions at our plants.

Hasbro was awarded a Climate Leadership Award by the EPA in 2012 for excellence in greenhouse gas management.

These companies and their products are household names in this country. They are major players in the American economy.

Lockheed Martin had annual revenue in 2012 of over $47 billion. We trust them with some of our most important defense contracts. Coke topped $48 billion and may be the most recognizable corporate franchise in the world. Walmart is the world’s second largest company, with 2012 revenue of more than $445 billion. These are serious companies, they are serious about their products, and they are serious about their returns. In part, they earn their impressive returns by being serious about science, and they understand the serious carbon-driven climate change causes. They see the unfair advantage big polluters get when those big polluters don’t have to factor the costs of their carbon pollution into the price of the coal or oil.

That is why more and more leading businesses are calling on Congress to wake up and set new ground rules to even the energy playing field. Mars and VF Corporation, along with eBay, Gap, Levi’s, Nike, Starbucks, and other name-brand American corporations, and members of the Business for Innovative Climate & Energy Policy coalition—BICEP—which is pushing for energy policies that will draw down carbon emissions and boost economic growth. BICEP is only one of the important initiatives here. Ceres, a nonprofit organization that helps to mobilize investors and business leaders to build a sustainable global economy. If we in Congress are willing to take on the special interests, the polluting special interests that keep Congress barrier-caded, BICEP member companies and others will have our back.

What we need to do is to price carbon properly, to get a right price for carbon. That means making the big carbon polluters pay a fee to the American people to cover the cost of dumping their waste into our atmosphere and oceans. That is a cost they now happily push off onto the rest of us.

Because of the political control of the leaders of Congress, conditions do not presently allow us to price carbon. So Senator BOXER and those in our new Senate Climate Action Task Force are pushing to change those political conditions. While we are doing that—and we will do that—because we have the public, the facts, the science, and the imperative, both moral and practical, on our side—while we are doing that, these big, name-brand American companies have begun to assess their own internal prices on carbon.

A recent report by the Climate Disclosure Project, which gauges carbon emissions and energy usage of major corporations, has identified 29 large companies that use internal carbon prices in their operations or their long-term planning. Some of those companies price carbon to drive energy efficiency. Others see it as a smart way to prepare their business practices for the likelihood of a national American carbon policy. Among the companies are some of the world's largest oil and gas companies, as well as major energy consumers. For example, ExxonMobil
estimates that a price of $80 per metric ton of carbon dioxide will be assessed on carbon by 2030. BP’s figure is $40, and Devon Energy’s is $15. Some of the biggest carbon emitters in history are preparing for a price on carbon. Let that sink in for a second. The metrics have been baked into their planning a price on carbon—among other reasons, because they know it is the right outcome.

Who else is using internal carbon pricing? Well, Google assesses an internal carbon price of $20 per metric ton. The revenue from those divisions from that carbon fee goes—very similar to Google—to a central fund to support carbon offset projects. Microsoft even published a carbon fee playbook as a guide for businesses looking to establish their own internal carbon fees.

The Coca-Cola Company talks about a nameplate company—charges its subsidiary businesses a carbon fee based on their share of the company’s overall footprint.

According to a company statement: "The carbon footprint, the more they pay. We have built this into our capital planning process as well, so businesses have to take the price of carbon into account while planning new projects. The emissions operational cost has started to incentivize businesses to seek methods to reduce their impact.

Walmart ran the numbers assuming an economy-wide carbon fee of $18 per ton. The company finds that Walmart’s early action on emission reductions represents a competitive advantage over other retailers that have not performed such projects."

Investors, who are behind a lot of these actions, are also voicing concerns about the exposure of their portfoliocs to the effects of climate change, and they are pushing for climate action. The Carbon Asset Risk Initiative—also coordinated by Ceres—is a coalition of 70 investors worth nearly $3 trillion. They have pressured 45 of the world’s top fossil fuel companies to disclose the climate risks facing their investments in those companies. Should the oil and gas interests prove, shall we say, evasive in answering, well, investors may soon have other resources at hand to evaluate the climate risk to their portfolios. Bloomberg News, for example, has developed for its readers the Bloomberg Carbon Risk Valuation Tool—a model which can describe the potential effect of carbon regulations on fossil fuel company earnings and share price.

Investors and corporate executives take climate change seriously because of how they see it will hurt the bottom line and because of how it will affect their relationship with their customers. They get it. Big nameplate American corporations get it—unlike this building, this institution and the one down the hall, the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives, which remain under the control and thrall of the polluting interests and won’t take action like these big nameplate American corpora
tions already have.

We can work with these big corporations. We have to work with them to break the campaign of polluter-paid denial that has Congress barricaded. That campaign is poisonous to our democracy as the underlying carbon pollution is to our atmosphere and oceans. We need to clean up both of them. We need a democracy that is clean of polluter-paid denial, and we need an atmosphere and oceans that are clean of polluter-emitted carbon.

It is time to push back on the misleading propaganda of the polluters. It is time to recognize that our allies are out there to work with us. It is time for us to have “Energy 20/20.” It is 115 pages of not legislation but really concepts, discussion points, areas where I think we as a nation have an opportunity to lead when it comes to our energy potential. When it comes to our energy in our country, it is very easy to talk about kind of “all of the above.” I did make a very concerted effort to address all forms of energy we in this country are blessed to have, whether it is our traditional fossil fuels, our oil, our natural gas, our coal resources, whether it is the enormous potential we have with our renewable fuel sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, ocean energy, marine hydrokinetic, our hydropower, the opportunities that present themselves with our biofuels, and the importance, the great significance of nuclear within our energy portfolio.

I didn’t want that document to only be yet another document that somebody peruses. Many good ideas that are thrown out there to just founder. I have been working to present a series of these white papers. I had an opportunity to present one several months back on natural gas. This week it is a paper on the architecture of U.S. energy exports. In several weeks I plan on introducing yet another.
the 1950s, and in the 1970s. Furthermore, they are applied unevenly across the sector. So my white paper proposes a series of recommendations to renovate our Nation’s approach to energy trade and to strengthen America’s global nature.

I know around here when you put an idea out on the floor, you also put a target on your back. But I think this is an important discussion for us to have. Again, I am not proffering legislation, but what I am pushing, what I am going to edge my colleagues toward is a greater discussion about energy and energy exports.

The first resource I wrote about in my white paper was coal. I think we have to acknowledge these are some pretty uncertain times for what has truly been the backbone of the U.S. energy supply. Coal is projected to remain the top source of electricity for the next two decades, but we know it faces competition from other energy sources.

There is clearly a regulatory effort that will make the construction of new plants an extremely difficult endeavor, but I think we can see here that not exports are at their highest level on record, and as a share of their production, they are at their highest level in 30 years. Exports of coal are presently free of burdensome regulations. I think they should remain so. I think other regulatory agencies should not require climate change studies in the course of their permitting process for any proposed facilities. I say this because coal is going to be consumed around the world regardless of U.S. trade policy. We know that. We see that. We can point to the countries where they are seeing increased coal imports. The only question here—the real question here—is whether the coal is produced here in North America. If it is produced here in North America, the environmental standards are going to be high—higher than they will elsewhere. So the real question is: Do you produce it where you have stronger environmental standards or are you going to get it from countries where their environmental standards are held to a lower level?

The next resource we are talking about is natural gas. There has been a great deal of discussion of late about natural gas. North America is quickly emerging as one of the world’s most important hubs for the natural gas trade. Record levels are flowing to Mexico and Canada via pipeline. The buildup of seaborne export capacity, which requires the liquefaction of gas for loading onto cargo ships, is proceeding too slow under the watch of the Department of Energy. Other nations are approving capacity, they are securing financing, they are building projects, and they are contracting with customers. They are making these long-term contracts ahead of the United States. So a little more in-depth on this particular resource area, building on the white paper. I think DOE should expedite its review process for applications to export LNG to non-FTA countries. The last time an application was approved was back in mid-November, over 2 months ago now. I don’t see the reason for continued delay here.

I do think we have to monitor the role of the other agencies that are involved. We have the FERC, we have the Maritime Administration, and we have the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. I think it is important to understand whether this process is as streamlined and as functional as it should be.

There are some who are suggesting there needs to be a pause button pushed here, whether it is at DOE, the FERC, or at any other agency. No new study should be commissioned as the NERA study from 2012 is more than adequate and DOE has access to all the latest EIA and the other market data when it issues its orders. Our allies overseas are working here at this time, and I think the home have waited long enough. We can do more and we can do it in an expedited manner.

The third area is natural gas liquids. A variety of fuels is produced alongside the energy that is released. So, the energy renaissance underway here in this country. There is butane, propane, and pentanes plus. These are known as natural gas liquids, and they have various uses. They have not typically represented a major source of revenue or volume to American exporters. Since the energy renaissance has begun, we have seen exports of more of these products on the uptake. We have seen them surge.

The regulatory structures that surround NGL exports are working pretty well. They are working smoothly. I don’t think they require modification. Trade in these products plays a valuable role in reducing volatility and creating additional demand to stimulate production.

Next is the issue of crude oil and condensates. Obviously, this generates a little more interest and discussion, and that is OK, because again, I want to have this discussion. We are producing more oil in this country today than at any point in the past 20 years. What has happened is this increase has resulted in a plethora of what is known as light tight oil, and this has a major source of revenue for oil producers to then increase production.

We are producing more oil in this country today than at any point in the past 20 years. What has happened is this increase has resulted in a plethora of what is known as light tight oil, and this has a major source of revenue for oil producers to then increase production.

The second point here is the cost of inaction. Prohibition on the free trade of any product, with all things being equal, increases prices, it creates market distortions, it leads to misallocation of capital, and it has a deleterious impact on job creation. So to the extent the crude oil export ban contributes to supply disruptions and decelerating oil production, which affects unemployment, then the American consumer suffers these consequences. I have taken the position the status quo does not benefit the American consumer. In fact, not acting could actually negatively impact the North American energy renaissance.

All sectors of the U.S. oil industry are global leaders. Upstream, American technology and expertise enables the growth in production. Midstream, a complex network of pipelines transports that oil across the country safely and efficiently. Downstream we have American refiners who are among the most advanced in the world. So lifting the de facto ban will strengthen this system by protecting jobs, boosting production, and enhancing efficiency and specialization. I mentioned the Commerce Department earlier. They may retain sufficient statutory authority to lift the

...
bann on its own as part of a larger swap. Some have suggested trading U.S. light crude for Mexican heavy, which sounds interesting, but it is a little more complicated than that. The President may also make a national interest determination that the present regulatory structure generally inhibits crude oil exports, is unnecessary and counterproductive. White House action on this matter is of course the shortest way from point A to point B, and if the President is so inclined, he can call me. He can count on my full support on this.

If the White House disagrees with this interpretation of its authority or it chooses to maintain the prohibition on exports, then I think it would be appropriate for the Senate to update the laws to reflect 21st century conditions. After crude oil and condensates is the growing success story of our petroleum products and their exports. An enormous expansion of the American export profile in global petroleum product markets has accompanied the crude oil resurgence. Exports of petroleum products must continue without burdensome regulations. The U.S. refining industry is the global leader and delivers gasoline, diesel, and other fuel to American friends and allies around the world. These fuels will be consumed whether or not they are imported from the United States, which, again, uses the strictest environmental standards. Of course, when we are talking about energy production and our opportunities for exports, there is our renewable energy resource. There is renewable technology. Producers of wind turbines, solar panels, and other renewable technologies also help reduce the U.S. trade deficit through our exports. Again, it is very important to make sure, when we are talking about energy exports, to truly talk about all of them, including our renewable technologies. The general lack of trade restrictions on renewable energy technology products doesn't need to be modified. If renewable technology is the future, then it needs to be competitive.

Finally, the last area is nuclear technology. The United States has been the undisputed leader of nuclear technology throughout the world. We have produced more nuclear power than any other nation. As the global nuclear trade progresses, we will be discussing the merits of our robust nuclear energy program. We need to recognize that the U.S. market share has declined. I think the Federal Government must continue its efforts to help develop small modular reactors, and I think we can do this without putting international security at risk or violating nonproliferation controls. The energy resurgence has fueled a beneficial expansion of U.S. energy trade. The evidence is clear that exports can help facilitate enhanced production by opening U.S. supply to global markets by creating jobs, increasing supply, and enhancing our Nation's security, without doubt. Competition and efficiency are the strengths of the American economic system. They are not defects. Trade and consumption will occur with or without us.

So the question is whether we can enhance or whether we will demote our global position. To the extent that America-made energy can displace other less clean sources, then the global environment will benefit from enhanced U.S. trade.

People come first, though. We recognize that the Nation's opportunity to help us alleviate energy policy is one we should not miss. I believe we need to send a powerful signal to the world that the United States is ready to reassert its role as a leader on energy, the environment, and trade. To me, that is a signal worth sending.

As I have said, this is a debate worth having in the Senate, in this new year, and I look forward to joining my colleagues on the other side who have differing views when it comes to our fossil fuels, but I think we would find alignment in other areas when we are talking about our energy exports and our great potential.

So as we are trying to build our Nation's economy and are trying to strengthen jobs across the country, let us not forget the enormous growth potential we hold when it comes to our energy production and potential for energy export.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MERKLEY). The Senator from Ohio.

TOBACCO

Mr. BROWN. I always appreciate the comments of Senator MURKOWSKI, who is always thoughtful and works across the aisle. I appreciate the work she does.

Mr. President, I rise briefly, joining with Senator BLUMENTHAL of Connecticut and Senator MERKLEY, who is now the Senate Finance Committee’s chair, who will be joining us, to mark the 50th anniversary of Surgeon General Dr. Terry’s groundbreaking report on the dangers of smoking.

The 387-page report released five decades ago concluded something that was almost revolutionary in its time, and was revolutionary in its impact, that “Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action.”

We know how our views in this country have changed about smoking. But we also know that 400,000 people every year die from smoking-related illnesses. That says the tobacco companies have to find 400,000 new customers every year, and they would not be seducing into smoking are not people my age. They are the pages’ age or even younger. Those are the people they aim at to teach them to start smoking.

It is not just young people that tobacco companies are trying to get addicted to smoking; it is also what they are doing in the developing world.

I was in Poland in 1991 working for Ohio State University right after the Communist government in Poland fell. The first billboards all over Warsaw, Krakow, Lublin, and eastern Poland were tobacco—mostly American tobacco companies but also British tobacco companies. Those were the first billboards up.

So as the tobacco companies try to seduce young people in our country to smoke, they have, in some sense, attacked the developed West to get people to smoke there. One of the ways they have done this is by using our trade agenda to weaken public health laws in other countries. Some poor, developing countries have enacted public health anti-tobacco laws, and U.S. tobacco companies and tobacco companies from other countries have tried to weaken—sometimes successfully—those laws.

It is important we close loopholes in our trade agenda which allow big tobacco corporations to undermine these global health standards. This administration’s decision not to exclude any one product, including tobacco, from the TransPacific Partnership—the proposed trade agenda to among the United States and 11 other countries—is a disappointment: It opens years of anti-tobacco public health policies to attacks by Big Tobacco, because under the TPP’s investor state provisions, tobacco companies can challenge public health laws in the United States and abroad, all under the guise of and in the name of free trade. A record number of investor state cases were filed last year, according to the U.S. Conference on Trade and Development.

So the public health campaign against tobacco continues in our country and Senator BLUMENTHAL has been a leader in this for well over a decade. It extends to our international politics, our international trade regime.

We have a lot of work to do. That is why I am pleased to join Senator BLUMENTHAL and Senator MERKLEY in this discussion today honoring the 50th anniversary of Dr. Terry’s report. I yield to Senator BLUMENTHAL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am proud to be with public health advocates such as the Presiding Officer, my very distinguished and eloquent colleague Senator BROWN, and Senator DURBIN, who was on the floor earlier today. I think this is a topic that remains one of urgency and profound importance to the public health of this Nation.

Indeed, if there is a public health threat, enemy No. 1 in the United States of America is tobacco use and nicotine addiction. We talk a lot in this body, throughout the Congress and throughout the Nation, about reducing the costs of health care. If we stop tobacco and nicotine addiction, it would drastically reduce diseases such as cancer and heart disease and lung problems which reduce the longevity of life.
in this country but also create enormous costs in treating those medical diseases. Indeed, the cost of tobacco in health care for this country is about $193 billion a year, not only in direct medical costs but lost productivity.

If you have fought and fought successfully—through many of my years as attorney general of the State of Connecticut, working in alliance with other attorneys general, with private health advocates such as the Center for Tobacco-Free Kids, the Heart and Lung Association, the American Cancer Society, and private advocates throughout the country who have achieved so much.

When we doubt our achievements on this 50th anniversary of the annual Surgeon General’s Report on Tobacco and Health, we should remember the days when 43 percent of adults smoked cigarettes and were addicted to nicotine. Waltsche in promoting all those very popular TV series, where tobacco use and smoking is ubiquitous.

There is barely a scene without it. Those were days when doctors in their medical offices smoked cigarettes, the days when tobacco fervently and vehemently denied that tobacco caused cancer or any of those other diseases.

In alliance with attorneys general and eventually the Department of Justice, we fought successfully to bring out the truth and to help not only change the ads and pitches and promotions of Big Tobacco but also eventually to pass the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009.

Yet for all the progress we have made—and, indeed, the rate of smoking has gone from 42 percent in 1965 to 18 percent in 2002 among adults—we are still lagging. We are way behind where we should be in preventing all those diseases that come from tobacco and protecting the public. The state of regulation and protection in this country is anemic compared to the danger and the threat.

Between 2000 and 2012, cigarette use declined nearly 35 percent. But in that same period of time, cigar use rose by 124 percent, and especially among young people, cigar use is increasing. There are new fronts and new frontiers in the fight against tobacco addiction, and the public health consequences—the disasters and catastrophic health consequences that come from lifetimes of nicotine addiction and tobacco use.

Big Tobacco has used many of the tactics which caused so many people to become addicted and die. It is the only industry which makes the only product that kills its customer, and so it must replenish its customer base by luring new people, and its target continues to be young people—young people who are lured into cigar use and then cigarettes by the use of flavors and all kinds of pitches and promotions which make these products seem more like candy and fruit than they do like the killers they are.

We must accept that a major part of the responsibility belongs to the FDA and to the Federal Government because there are no deeming regulations, which are necessary to regulate tobacco in this country. With 3,000 new people under the age of 18 trying cigarette smoking each and every day, the fact that we do not have deeming regulations and strict regulations of tobacco products is simply unacceptable.

Deeming regulations forthcoming from the FDA would allow it to regulate these other forms of tobacco, whether they be e-cigarettes or spit tohaccer—also known as chewing tobacco—all forms of tobacco and tobacco-like products that threaten the health of young people. I have been consistent, along with many of my colleagues, in calling on the FDA to issue these regulations and hope they will do so quickly.

Let me mention another growing new frontier and threat in this country involving e-cigarettes. These new products offer, in the rhetoric and pitches and promotion of the industry, a way to enable people to smoke. Yet they are often pitched to young people with flavors and other gimmicks. For those young people, they are a gateway to smoking and nicotine addiction.

Companies that make e-cigarettes, not coincidentally, are being purchased by Big Tobacco, the makers of tobacco cigarettes. The influence of these companies can be seen in the advertising, marketing pushes, and campaigns of these products which feature celebrities, celebrities, and support to offer a safer alternative to smoking.

The ability of big tobacco to market these products, just as they were able to market cigarettes to children, gives them the ability to create a new generation of people who are addicted to nicotine and susceptible to going to other forms of tobacco products.

I call on the FDA to act and to reach a determination that will enable it to regulate e-cigarettes and protect young people and to identify the dangers and the costs of these new products. They are unknown in their ingredients. Many of them may contain the same or similar carcinogens. Somebody using e-cigarettes has simply no way of reliably knowing because they are unlabeled. The amounts of nicotine are also unknown and unlabeled. Studies of e-cigarettes have found that products claiming not to contain nicotine actually do contain it and the amounts of nicotine may vary widely across products.

What is known beyond any doubt is that nicotine is highly addictive. In fact, it is probably one of the most addictive legal or illegal drugs there is today. We cannot sit idly and allow this new product to add a new generation of American children. I hope this year’s Surgeon General’s report will remind us of the accomplishments that have been made but the dangers and challenges ahead that we must confront.

I am one of the great public health advocates in this body, my colleague and friend Senator MERKLEY.
today. But big tobacco knows this is true. They know the best way to create lifelong reliable customers for their deadly products is to get kids hooked as young as possible, because in general people do not take up tobacco products after the age of 21. These children are what the industry calls “replacement smokers.” It is what I call children today who will suffer from tobacco addiction, disease, and death tomorrow.

The tobacco industry is working night and day to come up with new strategies to create more children as replacement smokers, to keep their industry alive. They have come up with quite a variety of strategies. I thought I would share some of them with you today.

This poster is of a product that is essentially presented as a mint. Here you have an Orb or a mint with a clever little dispenser, shaped like cell phones were shaped 6 years ago when they went to school. The understanding is if kids have this in their pocket the teachers would think they have a cell phone and therefore they would not get busted at school.

It seems kind of incredible that dis- solved tobacco has developed into mints to addict our children; that you eat them. I have one of these right here. These were marketed in Oregon as basically an experiment to see could you get young people to consume them and become addicted to tobacco.

How about toothpicks made out of tobacco, called “Sticks”? This is unbelievable. How about breath strips that you put under your tongue? How about flavors of all kinds? I note that our time is running out. I ask the Chair for unanimous consent to speak for 3 more minutes.

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

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, this is an example of the cigarillos my colleagues were talking about. This one is flavored apple. This one is flavored sweet cherry. How about this one? That is strawberry. These products are all about addicting our children.

Here is the long and short of it. In 2009, this Chamber and the House signed a bill that gave the FDA the power to regulate these addictive products that are going to replace smokers, to keep their industry alive. They have come up with quite a variety of strategies. I thought I would share some of them with you today.

I yield.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:24 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 7:33 p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HEINRICH).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House with respect to H.R. 3547.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House concur in the Senate amendment to the Omnibus Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014, as amended, and agree to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547, with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senate from Nevada (Mr. REID) moves to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547, with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senate from Nevada (Mr. REID) moves to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3547, with an amendment.
The years and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 2059 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2088
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 2059 to amendment No. 2088.

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 Chairman 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; and No. 3, aggregate levels of outlays and revenue for fiscal years 2014, 2014 through 2018, and 2014 through 2023.

In the case of the spending aggregates 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 Congression 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, Congress-man 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Direct Spending Legislation</th>
<th>Entitlements Funded In Annual Appropriations Acts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>Outlays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</td>
<td>$1,945,361</td>
<td>$2,020,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Services</td>
<td>$12,852</td>
<td>$11,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Science, and Transportation</td>
<td>$15,648</td>
<td>$14,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Natural Resources</td>
<td>$2,073</td>
<td>$4,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and Public Works</td>
<td>$43,712</td>
<td>$3,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above includes the direct spending legislation and entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts for various sectors as per the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 and Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act—Budget Year 2014. The figures are broken down by committee and include budget authority and outlays for both the Senate and the House for budget year 2014.
## BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

(Pursuant to section 111 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spending:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>2,534,837</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>2,537,004</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>2,111,026</td>
<td>13,699,478</td>
<td>31,895,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2013 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>705,515</td>
<td>3,996,404</td>
<td>9,403,167</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>730,850</td>
<td>4,071,030</td>
<td>9,347,263</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>In millions of dollars</th>
<th>Initial Allocation/ Limit</th>
<th>Adjustments</th>
<th>Adjusted Allocation/ Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>520,464</td>
<td>85,418</td>
<td>605,882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>491,773</td>
<td>13,070</td>
<td>504,843</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,154,816</td>
<td>46,370</td>
<td>1,201,186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,012,237</td>
<td>96,488</td>
<td>1,110,725</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

### 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

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. 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 1964, about 42 percent of all American adults smoked tobacco on a regular basis. By 2012, that number plummeted to 18 percent. Thanks to this research, we now know 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.

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
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, bringing 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 live with Delaware families. The program 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. 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**

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 extend an existing 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 4:30 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:


**MEASURES REFERRED**

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

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; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1917. A bill to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1926. A bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 1931. A bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, January 15, 2014, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

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.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4275. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Ocean Dumping Regulations: Atlantic–West Ocean Mammals; Ocean Advertisement of the U.S. National Marine Sanctuary System” (FRL No. 9905–29) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4291. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of Request for Delegation of Authority for Prevention of Accidental Release, North Dakota Department of Agriculture” (FRL No. 9904–90–Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4292. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas, San Antonio-Comal Air Quality Management District” (FRL No. 9905–30–Region 5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4293. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina: Non-Interference Demonstration for Removal of Federal Low-Reid Vapor Pressure Requirement for the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill Area” (FRL No. 9904–89–Region 4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4294. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and promulgation of Ocean Dumping Regulations: Atlantic–West Ocean Mammals; Ocean Advertisement of the U.S. National Marine Sanctuary System” (FRL No. 9905–29) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4295. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, and South Coast Air Quality Management District” (FRL No. 9902–71–Region 9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4296. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Ozone Attainment Demonstration for the Greater Connecticut Area” (FRL No. 9904–45–Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4297. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Ocean Dumping Regulations: Atchafalaya-West Ocean Migrated Material Disposal Site Designation; Calcasieu, Sabine, and Atchafalaya-East Site Correc- tions” (FRL No. 9904–86–Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4298. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Environmental Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting” (FRL No. 9904–56–OSWER) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4299. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsyl- vania: Approval of the 2002 Base Year Air Emissions Inventory for the Liberty-Clairton Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards” (FRL No. 9904–50–Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4300. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana: Dis- approvement of State Implementation Plan Revi- sion for ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor” (FRL No. 9904–71–Region 5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4301. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Rea- sonable Further Progress Plan, Contingency Measures, Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets, Lane–Carey–Melville–Martinez Air Quality Analysis for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria 1997 8-Hour Severe Ozone Nonattainment Area” (FRL No. 9904–72–Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4302. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “California: California’s Air Quality Management Plan, San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Management District” (FRL No. 9904–84–Region 4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 27, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.
EC–4303. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Final Federal Register Notice (FRL No. 9905–32–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 9, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4311. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, El Dorado County Air Quality Management District" (FRL No. 9905–29–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 9, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4312. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "2013 Cumulative List of Changes in Plan Qualification Requirements" (Rev. Proc. 2014–12 received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4313. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Designation of Agent by Application" (Notice 2013–39 received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4314. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "In-Plan Rollovers to Roth Accounts in Retirement Plans" (Notice 2013–74 received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 19, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4316. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Curacao as a beneficiary country for the purposes of the CBERA and CBTPA; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4317. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Verification of Household Income and Other Qualifications for the Provision of Affordable Care Act Premium Tax Credits and Cost-Sharing Reductions"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4322. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Procedures for Reinstating the Tax-Exempt Status of Organizations Revoked under IRC Section 6033(j)"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4321. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Tax Credit Guidance"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4320. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Procedures for Reinstating the Tax-Exempt Status of Organizations Revoked under IRC Section 6033(j)"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4319. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final FFI Agreement for Participating FFI and Reporting Requirements" (Rev. Proc. 2014–1 received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance. 

EC–4318. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Applicable Federal Rate Announcement" (Basis Rate Announcement) (Rev. Proc. 2014–1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4317. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Applicable Federal Rate Announcement" (Basis Rate Announcement) (Rev. Proc. 2014–1) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4319. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final FFI Agreement for Participating FFI and Reporting Requirements" (Rev. Proc. 2014–1 received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 3, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.
to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medi-
care Program; State Plan Home and Commu-
nity-Based Services, 5-Year Period Waivers,
Provider Payment Reassignment, and Home
and Community-Based Setting Require-
ments for Community First Choice and Home
and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waivers” (RIN0938–A053; RIN0938–AP61) received in
the Office of the President on January 13, 2014; to the Committee on Fi-
nance.

EC–4329. A communication from the Sec-
retary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant
to law, a report relative to the export to the
People’s Republic of China of items not det-
ritional to the U.S. space launch industry;
to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4330. A communication from the Sec-
retary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant
to law, a report relative to the export to the
People’s Republic of China of items not det-
ritional to the U.S. space launch industry;
to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4331. A communication from the Sec-
retary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant
to law, a report relative to the export to the
People’s Republic of China of items not det-
ritional to the U.S. space launch industry;
to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4332. A communication from the Gen-
eral Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Cor-
poration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the
report of a rule entitled “Allocation of As-
sets in Single-Employer Plans; Benefits Pay-
able in Terminated Single-Employer Plans:
Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Pay-
ing Benefits” (29 CFR Parts 4022 and 4041) re-
cieved in the Office of the President on the
Senate on January 7, 2014; to the Committee

EC–4333. A communication from the Direc-
tor of Regulations and Policy Management Staff,
Office of the Deputy Secretary, Department of
Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report
of a rule entitled “Citizen Petition Submission;
Technical Amendment” (Docket No. FDA–
2013–S–0610) received in the Office of the
President on the Senate on December 20, 2013;
to the Committee on Health, Education,
Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4334. A communication from the Sec-
retary of Health and Human Services, trans-
mitting, pursuant to law, the report of a pe-
tition submitted by workers who were employed at
the Rocky Flats Plant in Golden, Colorado,
to the Special Exposure Cohort; to the Com-
mittee on Health, Education, Labor, and
Pensions.

EC–4335. A communication from the Sec-
retary of Health and Human Services, trans-
mitting, pursuant to law, the report of a pe-
tition submitted by workers who were employed at
the Sandia National Laboratories-Livermore in
Livermore, California, to the Special Expos-
ure Cohort; to the Committee on Health, Edu-
cation, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4336. A communication from the Sec-
retary of Health and Human Services, trans-
mitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled
“Announcement of the Hearing on Regu-
lation of the HealthCare.gov Website”;
to the Committee on Health, Education,
Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4337. A communication from the Sec-
retary of Health and Human Services, trans-
mitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled
“Report to Congress on the Geographi-
cation in the Cost of Living: Implications for the Poverty Guidelines and Program Elig-
ibility”; to the Committee on Health, Edu-
cation, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4338. A communication from the Direc-
tor, Office of Congressional Affairs, Federal

H. 3400

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, acting with the best of intentions, at various times and during various sessions, has previously made applic-
ation for exceptions to the provisions of the law, and that the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina disavows any other application for exceptions to the provisions of the law; and

Whereas, there is no need for, rather, there is great danger in, a new constitution or in opening the Constitution to sweeping changes, the adoption of which would only create legal chaos in this nation and only begin the process of another two centuries of litigation over its meaning and interpre-
tation. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Joint Resolution 775 of 1976 is repealed.

SECTION 2. The General Assembly of the State of South Carolina disavows any other application for exceptions to the provisions of the law; and

SECTION 3. The Secretary of State is di-
rected to forward copies of this act bearing the Great Seal of the State to the following persons: The President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of the Congress of the United States, the Governor, the Congressional Delegation in Washington, D.C.

Time effective

SECTION 4. This act takes effect upon ap-
proval by the Governor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN, from the Select Com-
mittee on Intelligence:


By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 1901. A bill to authorize the President to extend the term of the nuclear energy agree-
ment with the Republic of Korea until March 19, 2016.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF

COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BAUCUS for the Committee on Fi-
nance.

*Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be
Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

*Rhonda K. Schmidtlein, of Missouri, to be
a Member of the United States International
Trade Commission for a term expiring De-
cember 16, 2021.

By Mr. MENENDEZ for the Committee on
Foreign Relations.

Michael G. Carroll, of New York, to be In-
spector General, United States Agency for In-
ternational Development.

*Mark E. Lopes, of Arizona, to be United
States Executive Director of the Inter-Amer-
ican Development Bank for a term of three
years.

*Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be
United States Alternate Governor of the Inter-
national Monetary Fund for a term of five
years.

*Richard Stengel, of New York, to be Under
Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.

By Mr. SEWALL, of Massachusetts, to be an
Under Secretary of State (Civilian Security,
Democracy, and Human Rights).
*Charles Hammertime Rivkin, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Economic and Business Affairs).

*Carolyn Hessler Radelet, of Virginia, to be Director of the Peace Corps.

*Tomasz P. Malinowski, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

*Dana J. Hyde, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

*David W. Yohannes, of Colorado, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

*Adam M. Schemin, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Executive Service, to be Special Representative of the President for Nonproliferation, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Tina S. Kaidanow, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.

*Pamela K. Hamamoto, of Hawaii, to be Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years; United States Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of five years.

*Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be United States Alternate Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

*Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be an Under Secretary of State (Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment).

*Larry Edward Andre, Jr., of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.


*(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

*Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: $500, 09/16/2012, Hodes for Senate; $250, 09/18/2012, George Allen for U.S. Senate; $1,000, 09/29/2012, Romney for President; $200, 09/29/2012, Senate Conservatives Fund; $500, 09/29/2012, Bachmann for Congress; $500, 10/07/2012, Sarah PAC.

2. Grandparents: Ruth Eileen Andre (deceased), Phyllis Bushner (deceased), Harold Bushner (deceased), Sheldon Leo Andre (deceased).

3. Children and Spouses: Jara Hoyt (half-brother) and spouse (none).


5. Grandparents: Boise and Margaret Clark, Charles and Ruth Gibbons—all grandparents are deceased.

6. Children and Spouses: Katharine Stanton; none however she was a volunteer Hub Director for the Falls Church VA office of the Obama campaign in 2008; Elizabeth Stanton: none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: none.

*Anthony Luzzatto Gardner, of New York, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Nominee: Anthony Luzzatto Gardner. (The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

*Contributions, amount, date, and donee:


2. Spouse: Alejandra Mac-Crohon, none.

3. Children and Spouses: Nina Luzzatto Gardner, $1,000, 04/25/2012, Elizabeth Warren; Danielle Gardner—deceased; Ethel Gardner—deceased.

4. Parents: Richard Gardner, $1,000, 04/25/2012, Elizabeth Warren; Danielle Gardner—deceased.

5. Grandparents: Bruno Luzzatto—deceased; Resy Luzzatto—deceased; Samuel Whitaker—none, unmarried; Daniel A. Whitaker—deceased; Evelyn M. Whitaker—none, unmarried.

6. Brothers and Spouses: Regina Kathleen Whitaker—none, unmarried; Kevin Whitaker, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

Nominee: Kevin Michael Whitaker. (The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

*Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: $500, Jan '00, John McCain; $500, Feb '08, John McCain; $500, Jan '08, John McCain; $500, Feb '08, John McCain; $500, Jun '08, DNC.


5. Grandparents: Robert A. Sherman, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Portuguese Republic.

Nominee: Robert A. Sherman. Post: U.S. Ambassador to the Portuguese Republic. (The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

*Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: Robert A. Sherman: $5,000, 10/22/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $5,000, 10/22/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $5,000, 10/22/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $2,500, 10/13/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $333, 09/28/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $2,500, 09/28/2012, Toward Tomorrow PAC; $1,000, 09/28/2012, Toward Tomorrow PAC; $10,000, 09/28/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $2,500, 03/28/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $2,500, 03/28/2012, Debbie Wasserman Schulu for Congress; $2,500, 01/31/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $5,000, 01/05/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $5,000, 12/23/2011, Obama Victory Fund; $5,000, 12/21/2011, KO for Congress, Inc.; $500, 12/20/2011, Whitehouse for Senate; $1,000, 12/20/2011, Christie Vilsack for Iowa; $5,000, 08/10/2011, Obama Victory Fund; $2,500, 08/10/2011, Obama Victory Fund; $2,500, 06/30/2011, Obama Victory Fund; $1,400.00, 02/08/2010, Hodes for Senate; $2,500.00, 02/08/2010, Hodes for Senate; $1,000.00, 06/29/2011, Menendez for Senate; $2,500.00, 06/29/2011, Kaine for Virginia; $1,000.00, 12/13/2010, John Kerry for Senate; $1,000.00, 12/13/2010, John Kerry for Senate; $1,000.00, 12/13/2010, Friends of Blanche Lincoln; $1,000.00, 09/16/2010, Sestak for Senate; $250, 09/16/2010, Tommy Sowers for Congress; $500, 06/25/2010, Patrick Murphy for Congress; $250, 09/28/2010, Friends of Blanche Lincoln; $1,000.00, 06/29/2011, Monendez for Senate; $2,500.00, 06/29/2011, Kaine for Virginia; $1,000.00, 12/13/2010, John Kerry for Senate; $1,000.00, 12/13/2010, John Kerry for Senate; $500, 06/15/2010, Mark Critz for Congress; $1,000.00, 02/08/2010, Hodes for Senate; $1,400.00, 02/08/2010, Hodes for Senate; $2,500.00, 12/23/2011, Democrat Soc Nat Comm; $1,000.00, 12/22/2009, Martha Coakley for Senate Committee; $250, 00, 11/23/2009.
(Post the following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: None.
3. Children and Spouses: Son, Gregory Wall: None; Spouse, Rona Cohen: None; Daughter, Sarah Wall: None.
4. Parents: Mother, Carrie Reddick: Deceased; Father, Ellsworth Reddick: Deceased.
5. Grandparents: (Maternal) Grandmother, Sarah Crawford: Deceased; Grandfather, Henry Crawford: Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Helen Luchars: Deceased; Spouse, Robert Luchars: Deceased.

*Eric T. Schultz, of Vermont, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru.


Post: Ambassador to the Republic of Peru.

Nominated: June 24, 2013
(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self: $1,250, 02/14/2008, Obama, Barack via Obama for America: $1,250.00.
3. Children and Spouses: $2,500.00, 08/01/2008, Obama, Barack via Obama for America: $2,500.00.
4. Parents: $2,500.00, 08/01/2008, Obama, Barack via Obama for America: $2,500.00.
5. Grandparents: $2,500.00, 08/01/2008, Obama, Barack via Obama for America: $2,500.00.

*Cynthia H. Akuetteh, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Nominee: Cynthia Helen Akuetteh.

Post: Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo.

Nominated: June 24, 2013
(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
5. Grandparents: Charles H. Nichols, Sr. (deceased); Lillian Clark Thompson (deceased). Thomas E. Thompson, Sr. (deceased); Lillian Clark Thompson (deceased).
7. Sisters and Spouses: $2,650.00. Elizabeth O. Nichols (sister, no spouse): None.

*Eunice S. Reddick, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Niger.

Nominee: Eunice S. Reddick.

Post: Niamey, Republic of Niger.
(Post the following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: None.
3. Children and Spouses: Son, Gregory Clark: None; Spouse, Marla McClellan: None; Daughter, Tarryl Clark: None.
4. Parents: Mother, Carrie Reddick: Deceased; Father, Ellsworth Reddick: Deceased.
5. Grandparents: (Maternal) Grandmother, Sarah Crawford: Deceased; Grandfather, Henry Crawford: Deceased.
6. Brothers and Spouses: None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

*Adam: None.
Contributions to Political Committees:

Kratovil, Frank M. Jr via Frank Kratovil for Congress: $07/07/2010, $500.00, 1099189691.

Total Contributions: $500.00.

Keith F. Nichols (Brother); Michele Pitts Nichols (Spouse of Keith Nichols):

Joint Fundraising Contributions:

Emily’s List: 02/13/2011, $35.

Democratic Senate Campaign Committee:

05–12/2010, $25.00.

Obama Victory Fund 2012: 09/26/2012, $225.00.

Obama, Barack via Obama for America: 09/26/2012, $225.00.

Recipient Total: $225.00.

7. Sisters and Spouses: None.

*Carlos Roberto Moreno, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Belize.

Nominee: Carlos Roberto Moreno.

Post: Belize.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date and donee:

1. Self: $2,500, 9/12/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $1,000, 1/4/2012, Obama Victory Fund; $100, 5/20/12, Feinstein 2012.

2. Spouse: $2,500, 9/12/2012, Obama Victory Fund.

3. Children and Spouses: Keiko Moreno, None; Nicholas Ray Moreno, None; Heather Rose Moreno, None.

4. Parents: Jesus Moreno—deceased; Luisa Fong Moreno—deceased.

5. Grandparents: Simon Moreno—deceased; Christina Bunsen Fong—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: William Moreno—deceased; Peter Louis Moreno, None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Lupe Bobadilla—deceased; Gloria Hidalgo, None.

*Donald Lu, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Albania.

Nominee: Donald Lu.

Post: Albania.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date and donee:


**January 15, 2014**

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE**

**S371**

Duckworth: Tammy Duckworth for Congress; $4,000, 9/14/11, Kirsten Gillibrand/Gillibrand for Senate; $1,000, 10/7/2011, Mike Quigley/Quigley for Congress; $1,000, 11/22/2011, Women in Black Victory Fund; $500, 9/30/2011, Emily’s List; $1,000, 11/7/2011, Tammy Baldwin/Baldwin for Senate; $1,000, 12/30/2011, Amy Klobuchar/Klobuchar for Minnesota 2012; $15,000, 12/31/2011, Democratic National Committee; $1,000, 2/22/2012, Debbie Wasserman Schultz/Debbie Wasserman Schultz for Congress; $1,000, 5/2/2012, Claire McCaskill/McCaskill for Missouri 2012; $500, 3/22/2012, Elizabeth Warren/Elizabeth for MA; $2,500, 4/10/2012, John Tester/Montanans for Tester; $2,500, 5/7/2012, Brad Schneider/Schneider for Congress; $1,000, 6/29/2012, Cherri Bustos/Friends of Cherri Bustos; $40,000, 8/1/2012, Democratic Convention 2012; $28,300, 5/31/2012, Democratic National Committee.

1. Self: None.
2. Spouse: None.
3. Children and Spouses: Miles B. Heyman, Father, Deceased.
4. Parents: Sherry M. Heyman, Mother, deceased; James P. Daughton, Father, deceased.
5. Grandparents: Fred J. Daughton (deceased); James P. Daughton.

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4. Parents: Michael F. Hamer—Deceased; Magdalena Alattles Hamer: None.
5. Grandparents: Edward and Lilly Hamer and Alberto Alattles, Magdalena Alattles Maid; None.
6. Brothers and Spouses: N/A.
7. Sisters and Spouses: N/A.

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5. Grandparents: Fred J. Daughton (deceased); Ethel E. Daughton (deceased); Joseph T. Daughton (deceased); James P. Daughton.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Andrew M. Daughton; None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Erin E. Daughton; None.

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5. Grandparents: N/A.

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4. Parents: Charlie W. Bush, none; Jessie Mae Bush, 2,500, 6/30/2011, Obama Victory Fund; Mercie Cook, 1,000, 9/19/2012, Obama for America; Ann Jordan, 250, 10/9/2009, Leahy for U.S. Senate; Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., 500, 10/25/11, Klobuchar for MN; 1,000, 10/26/11, Maria Cantwell; 1,000, 3/22/12, Richard Blumenthal; 500, 3/30/2012, Richard Blumenthal; 500, 5/03/10, Barack Obama; none.
5. Grandparents: Fred J. Daughton (deceased); Ethel E. Daughton (deceased); Joseph T. Daughton (deceased); James P. Daughton.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Andrew M. Daughton; None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Erin E. Daughton; None.

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5. Grandparents: N/A.

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5. Grandparents: N/A.

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2. Spouse: Melinda C. Burrell; $200, 4/21/13, Democratic Party Cmte Abroad; $825, 12/15, 2012, Feminist Majority Fund; $175, 9/20/11, Brown, Sherrod; $100.00, 9/04/2012, Obama, Barack; $50.00, 6/14/12, Color of Change; $500.00, 6/15/2012, McNell for DCCC; $250.00, 10/15/2012, Perriello for Virginia; $500.00, 11/10/09, Perriello, Tom.
3. Children and Spouses: None.
4. Parents: Donald F. Daughton; $150.00, 10/26/12, Save Our Judges; $250.00, 09/29/12, Carmona, Richard; $200.00, 05/02/12, Walsh, James P.; $500.00, 12/31/11, Bivens, Don, Helen M. Daughton, None.
5. Grandparents: Fred J. Daughton (deceased); Ethel E. Daughton (deceased); Joseph T. Daughton (deceased); James P. Daughton.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Andrew M. Daughton; None.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Erin E. Daughton; None.

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2. Spouse: 500, 12/31/2012, ACTBLUE; 1,000, 09/24/2012, Obama Victory Fund; 35,800, 06/28/12, Obama Victory Fund; 1,000, 04/12/12, Friends of Doug Gansler; 1,000, 09/15/10, Vincent Gray for Mayor; 1,000, 06/20/10, City Council; 2,000, 03/15/13, Mary Landrieu.

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5. Grandparents: N/A.

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5. Grandparents: N/A.

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4. Parents: Gran Childress, none; Gayle Childress, none.
5. Grandparents: Gaylord Hancock, none; Alice Hancock, none.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Susan McCracken, none; Randy McCracken, none; Lesa Sluder, $50.00, 5/27/2012, DCCC; $50.00, 6/30/2010, DCCC; $50.00, 5/18/2010, DCCC; Todd Sluder, none.

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2. Spouse: 500, 12/31/2012, ACTBLUE; 1,000, 09/24/2012, Obama Victory Fund; 35,800, 06/28/12, Obama Victory Fund; 1,000, 04/12/12, Friends of Doug Gansler; 1,000, 09/15/10, Vincent Gray for Mayor; 1,000, 06/20/10, City Council; 2,000, 03/15/13, Mary Landrieu.

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5. Grandparents: N/A.
S372

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1657. A bill to protect information relating to consumers, to require notice of security breaches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. Risch (for himself, Mr. CRapo, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. ROBERTs, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. FLAKE, and Ms. MURkowskI):

S. 129. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the State of Alaska certain land for the purpose of building a road between the community of King Cove and the all-weather port in Cold Bay, Alaska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. Paul:

S. 1936. A bill to repeal the annual adjustment of retired pay and retain pay amounts for retired members of the Armed Forces under age 62, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HELLER (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. AVOTTE, Ms. COATS, Ms. MURkowski, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. Hovel:

S. 1931. A bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; to read the first time.

By Mr. Wyden (for himself and Mr. ISakson):

S. 1932. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Cardin (for himself, Mr. McCaIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BlumentHAL, Ms. SHAHEEN, Mr. McCaIN, and Mr. MARkEy):

S. 1933. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1934. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse back to Teton County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PERDIO:

S. 1935. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Risch (for himself, Mr. Coats, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BURKHART, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MARKKEL, Mr. MCCaIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BlumentHAL, Ms. SHAHEEN, Mr. McCaIN, and Mr. MARkEy):

S. 1936. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BarrASSO (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1937. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wyden:

S. 1938. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the State of Alaska certain land for the purpose of building a road between the community of King Cove and the all-weather port in Cold Bay, Alaska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. Risch (for himself, Mr. Coats, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BURKHART, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MARKKEL, Mr. McCaIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BlumentHAL, Ms. SHAHEEN, Mr. McCaIN, and Mr. MARkEy):

S. 1939. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BarrASSO (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1940. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wyden:

S. 1941. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse back to Teton County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PERDIO:

S. 1942. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wyden:

S. 1943. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BarrASSO (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1944. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse back to Teton County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PERDIO:

S. 1945. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wyden:

S. 1946. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse back to Teton County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PERDIO:

S. 1947. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wyden:

S. 1948. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wyden:

S. 1949. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse back to Teton County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PERDIO:

S. 1950. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wyden:

S. 1951. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse back to Teton County, Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PERDIO:

S. 1952. A bill to provide for funding of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit certain abortion-related discriminations in governmental activities, and for other purposes.
Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to issue prospective guidance clarifying the employment status of individuals for purposes of employment taxes and to prevent retroactive assessments with respect to such clarifications.

S. 1729

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1719, a bill 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.

S. 1738

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1738, a bill to provide justice for the victims of trafficking.

S. 1798

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1778, a bill to require that the Attorney General report on State law penalties for certain child abusers, and for other purposes.

S. 1799

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1786, a bill to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not counted as full-time employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1827

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1827, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country’s freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare.

S. 1844

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. MANKIN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1844, a bill to restore full military retirement benefits by closing corporate tax loopholes.

S. 1869

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1869, a bill to repeal section 409 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, relating to an annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62, and to provide an offset.

S. 1896

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1896, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the new markets tax credit and provide designated allocations for areas impacted by a decline in manufacturing.

S. 1902

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1902, a bill to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1908

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAACKSON) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1906, a bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.

S. 1909

At the request of Mr. SCOTT, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1909, a bill to expand opportunity through education, and for other purposes.

S. 1913

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1913, a bill to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002.

S. RES. 323

At the request of Mr. CHAMBLISS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 323, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on maintaining the current annual adjustment in retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62.

S. RES. 329

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 330, a resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of “Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States” and the significant progress in reducing the public health burden of tobacco use, and supporting an end to tobacco-related death and disease.

STATEMENT ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. ISAACKSON):

S. 1932. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare Better Care Program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to show my strong support for the Medicare Program with the introduction of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act with my colleague, Senator ISAACKSON.

The Medicare Program, treasured by millions of Americans today, is now plagued by uncoordinated care for heart disease, and other chronic conditions. It is time for reform that offers seniors with chronic health challenges better quality, more affordable health care.

Fortunately, there are several pion- neering health care leaders already paving the way to reform. The bipartisan legislation we are offering is designed to remove the government’s shackles on innovation so that the types of successful approaches discussed by health care leaders here today become the norm rather than the exception.

The good news is that when the Senate Finance Committee recently approved legislation to fix Medicare’s broken system of reimbursing doctors, this bill locked in specific incentives to move away from fee-for-service medicine. As part of its markup, the Senate Finance Committee added the foundation for improving chronic care for seniors: reforms that guarantee many more seniors access to patient care plans tailored to their unique needs.

The Better Care, Lower Cost Act builds on that progress and introduces a bold new concept in Medicare: the idea that chronic care should come first. Here are a few things the legislation does to promote this idea:

First, the legislation creates the Better Care Program, allowing health practices to create better care practices and health plans to become better health plans that care for patients with teams led by nurses, doctors, and physician assistants that must adhere to the highest quality standards. These innovators will receive one payment for their collective efforts to meet the chronic health needs of the seniors enrolled. This will give providers the flexibility to deliver the right care at the right time in the right place.

Second, because most seniors lack access to coordinated, chronic care services today, the legislation sets aside the limiting Federal mandates—like the “attribution rule”—that prevent these teams from actively reaching out to the seniors who would benefit most from specialized chronic care. Our legislation also changes Federal law so that participating practices and plans are able to reward seniors who participate in the Better Care Program by lowering their out-of-pocket costs when they work with their health care team.

Third, this bill recognizes that seniors with chronic conditions live all over the country and sets out a plan for bringing providers and plans to every nook and cranny of America. And for those seniors and providers in rural or underserved areas, the legislation uses telemedicine and other technologies as resources to help to closely monitor and manage chronic conditions.
Finally, a word about the private sector. This bill recognizes the advances that have been made that prove that better care can be provided at lower cost. There should not be as many barriers when arriving at the gates of Medicare. In fact, in my hometown of Portland, when seniors talk about their Medicare, they are really talking about plans like Kaiser and Providence that are fully integrated. Seniors should have those care choices no matter where they live.

In Washington, there is talk a lot about “Medicare delivery system reform” without mentioning why it is necessary or how it will actually help the people Medicare serves. The legislation Senator Isakson and I are introducing today is about giving seniors with chronic illnesses the focus and attention they need and deserve.

Every day Americans hear new statistics about the impact chronic illness has on families, productivity, and the economy. But I cannot recall a legislative effort where all those involved have remained singularly focused on solutions to this big problem.

To be clear, this legislation is not driven by a simple desire to cut costs. Anyone can save money by cutting benefits, but this legislation would actually improve the care that seniors receive. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort by cosponsoring this important legislation.

The being no objection, the text of this bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1932

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Better Care, Lower Cost Act.”

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Medicare Better Care Program.
Sec. 4. Chronic care innovation centers.
Sec. 5. Improvements to welcome to Medicare visit and annual wellness visits.
Sec. 6. Chronic care innovation centers.
Sec. 7. Curricula requirements for direct and indirect graduate medical education payments.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The field of medicine is ever-evolving and we need a highly skilled, team-oriented workforce that can meet the health care needs of today as well as the health care challenges of tomorrow.

(2) The Medicare program should recognize the growing economic benefits of health technology in delivering quality and cost-efficient care by encouraging the use of telemedicine and remote patient monitoring.

SEC. 3. MEDICARE BETTER CARE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

‘‘SEC. 1399R. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2017, the Secretary shall establish an integrated chronic care delivery program (in this section referred to as the ‘program’) that promotes accountability and better care management for chronically ill patient populations and enrollees and reduces costs under parts A, B, and D, while encouraging investment in infrastructure and redesigned care processes that result in high quality and efficient service delivery for the most vulnerable and costly populations. The program shall—

‘‘(A) focus on long-term cost containment and better overall health of the Medicare population by implementing through qualified BCPs (as described in paragraph (2)(A)) strategies that prevent, delay, or minimize the progression of illness or disability associated with chronic conditions; and

‘‘(B) include the program elements described in paragraph (2).

‘‘(2) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The following program elements are described in this paragraph:

‘‘(A) A health plan or group of providers of services and suppliers, or a health plan working with such a group, that the Secretary certifies in accordance with subsection (e) as meeting criteria developed by the Secretary to recognize the challenges of managing a chronically ill population, including patient satisfaction and engagement, quality measures, appropriate use of inpatient care for a chronically ill population, and effective use of resources and providers, may manage and coordinate care for BCP eligible individuals through an integrated care network, or Better Care Program (referred to in this section as a ‘qualified BCP’). A group of providers of services and suppliers described in the preceding sentence may also be participating in another alternative payment model (as defined in subsection (k)).

‘‘(B) Payments to a qualified BCP for services and suppliers described in paragraph (2)(A) shall be made in accordance with subsection (g).

‘‘(C) Implementation of the program shall focus on physical, behavioral, and psychosocial needs of BCP eligible individuals.

‘‘(D) Quality and cost containment are considered interdependent goals of the program.

‘‘(E) The calculation of long-term cost savings is dependent on qualified BCPs delivering the full continuum of covered primary, post-acute care, and social services using capitated financing.

‘‘(F) TARGETED PARTICIPATION.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—In certifying qualified BCPs through the country, the Secretary shall give priority to areas—

‘‘(i) that do not have a concentration of accountable care organizations under section 1899; and

‘‘(ii) with a high burden of chronic conditions.

‘‘(B) INITIAL REQUIREMENT.—In the first 5 years of the program, at least 50 percent of all new qualified BCPs certified nationwide by the Secretary shall be from counties or regions, as determined by the Secretary, where the prevalence of the most costly chronic conditions is at or greater than 125 percent of the national average.

‘‘(C) RESTRICTING THE NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING BCPs.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall take into account geography, urban and rural designations, and the population case mix that will be served, when selecting BCPs for participation.

‘‘(2) LIMITATION DURING THE FIRST FOUR PROGRAM YEARS.—During the first four years of the program, the total number of qualified BCPs certified by the Secretary shall not exceed 250.

‘‘(3) NO LIMITATION DURING FIFTH AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—During the fifth year and any subsequent year of the program, the Secretary may certify any BCP that meets the requirements to be certified as a qualified BCP.

‘‘(4) ALIGNMENT WITH APPROVED STATE PLAN WAIVERS.—In certifying qualified BCPs, the Secretary shall ensure alignment with other approved waivers of State plans under title XIX.

‘‘(b) DEFINITION OF BCP ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—

‘‘(1) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘BCP eligible individual’ means an individual who—

‘‘(A) is entitled to benefits under part A and enrolled under part D; including an individual who is enrolled in a Medicare Advantage plan under part C, an eligible organization under section 1876, or a PACE program under section 1876;

‘‘(B) is medically complex as defined by the Secretary to include individuals who are at or greater than 125 percent of the national average of the most costly chronic conditions in their geographic region, as determined by the Secretary; causes them to be at enhanced risk for hospitalization, limitations on activities of daily living, or other significant health outcomes; and

‘‘(C) includes individuals who are at or greater than 125 percent of the national average of the most costly chronic conditions in their geographic region, as determined by the Secretary; causes them to be at enhanced risk for hospitalization, limitations on activities of daily living, or other significant health outcomes; and

‘‘(2) DUAL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—An individual who is dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid shall not be excluded from enrollment in a qualified BCP.

‘‘(3) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall develop and make the Medicare Better Care Program under this title available tools, including the notice mailed annually under section 1861(w)(10) and the State health insurance assistance programs, to notify BCP eligible individuals of qualified BCPs in their area for the upcoming plan year.

‘‘(4) REMARKERS.—The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

‘‘(2) ENROLLMENT.—The Secretary shall establish procedures under which BCP eligible individuals may voluntarily enroll in a qualified BCP at the following times:

‘‘(A) During the annual, coordinated election period under section 1851(c)(3)(B).

‘‘(B) During or following (for a length of time determined by the Secretary)—

‘‘(i) an initial preventive physical examination (as defined in section 1861(w)(10)) or

‘‘(ii) any subsequent visit where a chronic condition is identified or a previous condition is identified as having escalated to the level of a chronic condition.

‘‘(3) PATIENT ASSESSMENT.—

‘‘(1) STANDARDIZED FUNCTIONAL AND HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT.—

‘‘(A) MINIMUM GUIDELINES.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the Secretary shall publish minimum guidelines for qualified BCPs to furnish to enrollees a health information technology-compatible, standardized, and multidimensional risk assessment that—

‘‘(i) assesses and quantifies the medical, psychosocial, and functional status of an enrollee; and

‘‘(ii) uses a mechanism to determine the level of patient activation and ability to engage in self-care of an enrollee.

‘‘(B) UPDATING.—Not less frequently than once every 3 years, the Secretary shall, through rulemaking, update such minimum guidelines to reflect new clinical standards and practices, as appropriate.

‘‘(4) MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHRONIC CARE PLAN.

‘‘(A) MODEL PLAN.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the Secretary shall publish minimum guidelines for qualified BCPs to develop individual patient-centered chronic care plans for enrollees. Such a plan shall—

""
"(i) allow health professionals to incorporate the medical, psychosocial, and functional components identified in the risk assessment described in paragraph (1)(A)(i).

(ii) develop a framework that can be easily integrated into electronic health records, allowing clinicians to make timely, accurate, evidence-based decisions at the point of care; and

(iii) allow for the provider to describe how services will be provided to the enrollee.

(B) USE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR PATIENT SELF-CARE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Whenever appropriate, the individual patient-centered chronic care plan shall include the use of technologies that enhance communication between patients, providers, and communities of care, such as telehealth, remote patient monitoring, smartphone applications, and other such enabling technologies, that promote patient engagement and self-care while maintaining patient safety.

(ii) COORDINATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STREAMLINED PATHWAY.—The Secretary shall work with the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology and the Health and Human Services Chief Technology Officer to develop a streamlined pathway for the use of mobile applications and communications devices that allow for the seamless care of a community for the experience of the patient while maintaining patient safety and cost-effectiveness. Such pathway shall not discontinue existing efforts.

(e) QUALIFIED BCP PROVIDERS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any health plan, provider of services, or group of providers of services and suppliers, who agrees to meet the requirements described in paragraph (2) and is specified in subparagraph (C) may be certified as a qualified BCP. Those providers may also choose to partner with a qualified insurer to become a qualified BCP.

(B) NO PREEMPTION OF STATE LICENSURE LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall preempt State licensure laws.

(C) GROUPS OF PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS SPECIFIED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As determined appropriate by the Secretary, the following health plans, providers of services, or groups of providers of services and suppliers, that meet the criteria described in clause (ii) may be certified as qualified BCPs under the program:

(I) Health professionals acting as part of a multidisciplinary team.

(II) Networks of individual practices of health professionals that may include community health centers, Federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics, and partners with hospitals.

(III) Health plans that meet appropriate network adequacy standards, as determined by the Secretary, and that include providers with sufficient interest in managing a population with chronic conditions.

(IV) Independent health professionals partnering with an independent risk manager.

(V) Such other groups of providers of services or suppliers as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(ii) CRITERIA DESCRIBED.—The following criteria are described in this clause:

(I) Demonstrated capacity to manage the full continuum of care (other than long-term care) for the specialized population of BCP eligible individuals.

(II) Having a high rate of Medicare consumer satisfaction, when applicable, or partners with providers of services or suppliers with such a demonstrated high satisfaction rate.

(III) To coordinate care across providers and care settings.

(IV) To allow more patients to be cared for in their homes and communities.

(V) To reduce hospital readmissions; and

(VI) To increase access to, and implementation of, prevention and wellness tools.

(VII) To integrate physical and behavior health care with social services.

(VIII) To promote evidence-based medicine and patient engagement.

(1) To develop a care plan for each enrollee (as described in subsection (d)(2)), in collaboration with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(2) To allow more patients to be cared for in their homes and communities.

(3) To increase access to, and implementation of, prevention and wellness tools.

(4) To integrate physical and behavior health care with social services.

(5) To promote evidence-based medicine and patient engagement.

(6) To coordinate care across providers and care settings.

(7) To allow more patients to be cared for in their homes and communities.

(8) To reduce hospital readmissions; and

(9) To report on quality improvement and cost measures.

(III) A regional or national Chronic Care Innovation Center under section 6 of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act.

(IV) The qualified BCP may elect to provide the Secretary, in consultation with experts in the field, a process for qualified BCPs to submit best practices for chronic care with cost sharing for those items and services for which benefits are available under parts A and B to individuals entitled to benefits under part A and enrolled under part B, with cost-sharing for those items and services as described in subparagraph (C).
equivalent level of cost-sharing as deter-
rined under parts A and B, or an actuarially
furnished by a provider of services or supplier
who is not such a qualified BCP professional,
the cost-sharing applicable for those items and
services will be the cost-sharing as re-
quired under parts A and B, or an actuarially
equivalent level of cost-sharing as deter-
bined by the Secretary.

(ii) NOTIFICATION.—A BCP eligible indi-
vidual shall be notified and counseled prior
to the time of enrollment on potential
changes in out-of-pocket costs that may
occur due to use of a provider of services or supplier
that is not a qualified BCP professional.

(iii) LIMITATIONS ON OUT-OF-POCKET
EXPENSES.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Out-of-pocket
expenses bear a 100% qualified BCP.

(B) PROHIBITION ON COVERAGE OF
COST-SHARING FOR CERTAIN ITEMS AND
SERVICES FURNISHED TO AN ENROLLEE OUTSIDE OF A
QUALIFIED BCP UNDER MEDI GAP POLICIES.—For provisions
relating to prohibition on cov-
erage of cost-sharing for items and services
(other than emergent services, as defined by
the Secretary) furnished to an enrollee out-
side of a qualified BCP under medigap poli-
cies, see section 1856.

(4) PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE.—

(A) DRUG PLAN OPTION.—

(i) Identification of beneficiaries.—A health plan certified as a
qualified BCP may provide enrollees with a
drug plan option specifically designed to re-

(ii) BENCHMARK RATE.—The Secretary
shall establish the benchmark rate for a
qualified BCP service area for each year of
the program under this section, determine
the relevant rate under clause (i) with the pro-
certified BCP to the average
The health risk of such group shall reflect social
characteristics, such as income, as well as medical
risk.

(II) LIMITATION OF ENROLLMENT.—A quali-
fied BCP may provide enrollees with a
drug plan option specifically designed to re-
flect the medication needs of enrollees.

(III) LIMITATION ON ENROLLMENT.—A qual-
ified BCP offering such a drug plan option
may limit enrollment in the drug plan op-
tion to enrollees in the qualified BCP.

(IV) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive
such provisions of part D as are necessary
to carry out this section.

(B) AGREEMENT WITH PRESCRIPTION DRUG
PLANS.—(A) QUALIFIED BCP MANAGED by a group
of providers of services may enter into an
agreement with a PDP sponsor of a prescrip-
tion drug plan under part D to establish and
encourage enrollees in the qualified BCP
to enroll in a prescription drug plan under such part that is better suited to the needs of chronically ill individuals.

(C) DUAL ENROLLMENT.—(A)QUALIFIED BCP
offered by a qualified BCP under subparagraph
(A)(i) shall not have the authority to in-
crease out-of-pocket limits otherwise appli-
cable under part D.

(g) PAYMENTS AND TREATMENT OF SAV-
INGS.—(1) PAYMENTS TO QUALIFIED BCPS ON A
CAPITATED BASIS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified
BCP under the Secretary shall
make prospective monthly payments of a
capitation amount for each BCP eligible in-
dividual enrolled in the qualified BCP in the
same manner as described in section 1853.
Such payments shall be subject to adjustment in the
manner specified in section 1876(e)(1), or sec-
tion 1876(d)(1)(E), as the case may be.

(B) CAPITATION AMOUNT.—The capitation amount to be applied under this paragraph for a qualified BCP for a year shall be 1/12 of the benchmark rate under subparagraph (C)(ii) for the year (or the rel-

(c) DETERMINING THE RATE USING RISK
RELEVANT CONTROL GROUP.—

(i) RELEVANT RATE.—

(ii) BENCHMARK RATE.—The Secretary
shall establish the benchmark rate for a
qualified BCP service area for each year of
the program under this section, determine
the relevant rate under clause (i) with the pro-
jects change in per capita spending for the
group of beneficiaries identified under clause
(ii) in managing such care given the rel-

(II) DETERMINATION OF HEALTH STATUS.—

(i) COMPARISON OF HEALTH STATUS.—

The Secretary shall establish a risk score mecha-
nism to compare the health status of an en-

(ii) INCLUSION OF NUMBER OF CONDITIONS.—The Secretary
shall provide that a risk score under the mechanism under this clause, with respect to an individual, includes an indi-
cator for the number of chronic conditions with which the individual has been diag-

(III) USE OF 2 YEARS OF DIAGNOSIS DATA.—

The Secretary shall ensure that such risk scores reflect the average health risk of group of beneficiaries identified
under clause (i)(I).

(IV) ADJUSTMENT FOR HEALTH STATUS.—

The Secretary shall provide that a risk score under the mechanism under this clause, with respect to an individual reflects not less than 2 years of diagnosis data, to the
extent available.

(V) QUALITY BONUS SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
establish a quality bonus system whereby the
Secretary distributes bonus payments to
Qualified BCPS that meet the requirements
described in clause (ii) and other standards
specified by the Secretary, which may in-
clude a focus on quality measurement and
improvement, delivering patient-centered care, and practicing in integrated health sys-
tems, including training in community-
based settings. In developing such standards,
the Secretary shall incorporate relevant
stakeholders, including program accredit-
ing bodies, certifying boards, training programs,
health care organizations, health care pur-
chasers, and patient advocacy groups.

(II) DETERMINATION OF QUALITY BONUSES.—

Quality bonuses to the BCP shall be based on
a comparison of the quality of care provided by the qualified BCP to enrollees to the quality of care provided to beneficiaries not enrolled in a qualified BCP or a Medicare Advantage Plan. In the case of a qualified BCP, the Secretary shall consider the establishment of a value-based payment modifier under subsection (p) of that section, and other similar initiatives under that section, and may use alternative measures under section 1848 for determining whether to make such payments to qualified BCP professionals. The incentive payments described in the preceding sentence shall not be taken into consideration when calculating any payments otherwise made under subsection (q). (1) BENEFICIARY PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that, to the extent consistent with this section, a qualified BCP offers beneficiary protections applicable to beneficiaries under this title and, as applicable, title XIX.

(b) PAYMENT OF MEDICARE COST-SHARING FOR DUAL ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of a dual eligible individual enrolled in a qualified BCP, the Secretary may provide for the payment of medicare cost-sharing (as defined in section 1905(p)(3)) that would otherwise be available under the State plan under title XIX if the individual was not enrolled in the qualified BCP.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—(I) the qualified BCP meets performance standards under subsection (b)(3); and

(ii) the qualified BCP meets the requirements under subsection (e)(2);

(iii) the qualified BCP meets performance standards under subsection (h)(3); and

(iv) the qualified BCP meets the requirements under subsection (e)(2).

(b) QUALITY AND OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and implement, with assistance and input of relevant experts in the field and the National Strategy for Quality Improvement in Health Care, appropriate measures for BCPs eligible for quality bonuses under this subparagraph if—

(III) the qualified BCP meets performance standards under subsection (h)(3); and

(V) the qualified BCP meets the requirements under subsection (e)(2).

(i) QUALIFIED BCP PROFESSIONAL.—The term ‘qualified BCP professional’ means a certified and licensed professional of medicine or behavioral health services described in clause (i).

(ii) COVERAGE OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES.—In the case of medical assistance under this title for a qualified BCP enrollee, notwithstanding any other provision of this title, medical assistance is not available pursuant to this title for health care items and services (or for any cost-sharing respecting such health care items and services), and the rules under this title relating to the provision of medical assistance for such health care items and services shall not be considered as the provision of care or services under the plan under this title; No payment may be made under section 1903(a) for health care items and services for which medical assistance is not available pursuant to this title.

(iii) COVERAGE OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES.—In the case of medical assistance under this title for a qualified BCP enrollee, notwithstanding any other provision of this title, medical assistance is not available pursuant to this title for health care items and services (or for any cost-sharing respecting such health care items and services), and the rules under this title relating to the provision of medical assistance for such health care items and services shall not be considered as the provision of care or services under the plan under this title; No payment may be made under section 1903(a) for health care items and services for which medical assistance is not available pursuant to this title.
(A) in paragraph (80), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (81), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding after paragraph (B) the following:

“(2) to provide any marketing materials distributed by the State that are directed at dual eligibles (as defined in section 1915(b)(2)(B)) information on qualified BCPs offered under section 1989B.”;

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply to quarters beginning on or after January 1, 2017, without regard to whether or not final regulations for such amendments have been promulgated by such date.

(d) PROHIBITION ON COVERAGE OF COST-SHARING FOR CERTAIN ITEMS AND SERVICES Furnished to an Enrollee Outside of a Qualified BCP Under Medicaid Policies.—Section 1882 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(h)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following subsection:

“(b) MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLAN QUALIFIED BCPs.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A Medicare Advantage plan that is certified as a qualified BCP (referred to in this subsection as a ‘Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP’) is—

“(A) in determining MA plans described in subsection (b)(4) for special needs individuals described in subsection (b)(6)(B)(i)(II); and

“(B) may enroll such special needs individuals.

“(2) SPECIALIZED BENEFIT PACKAGES.—A Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP shall have the flexibility to offer specialized benefit packages described in subsection (b)(6)(B)(i)(II), consistent with the value-based insurance requirements under section 1989B.

“(3) APPLICATION OF BCP REQUIREMENTS.—A Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP shall be subject to all requirements applicable to a qualified BCP under section 1989B, including enrollment periods under subsection (c) of that section, applicable criteria relating to network adequacy, requirements with respect to individual patient-centered chronic care plans under subsection (d) of that section, applicable criteria with respect to care management processes, and quality reporting under subsection (h) of that section.

“(4) APPLICABILITY.—The provisions of this part, including the provisions relating to specialized MA plans for special needs individuals described in subsection (b)(6)(B)(i)(II), shall apply to a Medicare Advantage plan qualified BCP to the extent they are consistent with the provisions of section 1989B.

SEC. 5. IMPROVEMENTS TO WELCOME TO MEDICARE VISIT AND ANNUAL WELLNESS VISIT.

(a) WELCOME TO MEDICARE VISIT.—Section 1861(w)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(w)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “In the case of a BCP eligible individual (as defined in section 1989B(b)), such term includes a standardized functional and health risk assessment (as described in section 1989B(d)(1)) furnished by a qualified BCP professional (as defined in section 1989B(k)).”

(b) ANNUAL WELLNESS VISIT.—Section 1861(h)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395b(h)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) in the case of a BCP eligible individual (as defined in section 1989B(b)), that includes a standardized functional and health risk assessment (as described in section 1989B(d)(1)) furnished by a qualified BCP professional (as defined in section 1989B(k)).”;

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to services furnished on or after the date that is one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. CHRONIC CARE INNOVATION CENTERS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Not later than October 1, 2016, the Secretary, acting through the Agen-

(c) OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION.—
SEC. 7. CURRICULA REQUIREMENTS FOR DIRECT AND INDIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PAYMENTS.

(a) DIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PAYMENTS. - Section 1886(d)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(2)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) NEW CURRICULA REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) DEVELOPMENT. - The Secretary shall engage with the medical community and medical schools in developing curricula that meets the following requirements:

"(i) The curricula is new, forward thinking, and evidence-based.

"(ii) The curricula addresses the need for team-based care and chronic care management.

"(iii) The curricula includes palliative medicine, chronic care management, leadership skills and planning, and leveraging technology as a care tool.

"(B) RURAL AREAS. - The curricula developed under subparagraph (A) shall include appropriate focus on care practices required for rural and underserved areas.

"(C) LIMITATION. - Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, for cost reporting periods beginning on or after the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act, if a hospital has not begun to implement curricula that meets the requirements described in subparagraph (A), payments otherwise made to a hospital under this subsection (h)(9)(A), as determined in accordance with subsection (h)(9)(C), payments otherwise made to a hospital under this subsection (h)(9)(A), as determined in subsection (c).

(b) INDIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PAYMENTS. - Section 1886(d)(5)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph (x):

"(x) by redesignating clause (x), as added by section 508(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), as clause (xi) and moving such clause 6 ems to the left; and

"(y) by adding at the end the following new clause:

"(xii) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subparagraph, effective for discharges occurring on or after the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the Better Care, Lower Cost Act, if a hospital has not begun to implement curricula that meets the requirements described in subsection (h)(9)(A), as determined in accordance with subsection (h)(9)(C), payments otherwise made to a hospital under this subsection (h)(9)(A), as determined in subsection (c).

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2652. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2653. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2654. Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. LAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2655. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3477, to extend Government programs; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2656. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2655 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3477, supra.

SA 2657. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2656 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3477, supra.

SA 2658. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3477, supra.

SA 2659. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2658 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3477, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2652. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; and

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 8. STUDY OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED. — The Administrator shall conduct a study to assess options, methods, and strategies for making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies through the National Flood Insurance Program.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into consideration and analyze how voluntary community-based flood insurance policies—

(i) would affect communities having varying economic bases, geographic locations, flood hazard characteristics or classifications, and flood management approaches; and

(ii) could satisfy the applicable requirements under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a); and

(B) evaluate the advisability of making available voluntary community-based flood insurance programs into the National Flood Insurance Program; and

(C) can be conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into consideration and analyze how voluntary community-based flood insurance policies—

(i) would affect communities having varying economic bases, geographic locations, flood hazard characteristics or classifications, and flood management approaches; and

(ii) could satisfy the applicable requirements under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a); and

(B) evaluate the advisability of making available voluntary community-based flood insurance programs to communities, subdivisions of communities, and areas of residual risk.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may consult with the Comptroller General of the United States, as the Administrator determines is appropriate.

(b) REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED. — Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(A) an analysis of the report submitted by the Administrator;

(B) any comments or recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(C) any other recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to community-based flood insurance policies.

SA 2653. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; and

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 8. STUDY OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED. — The Administrator shall conduct a study to assess options, methods, and strategies for making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies through the National Flood Insurance Program.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into consideration and analyze how voluntary community-based flood insurance policies—

(i) would affect communities having varying economic bases, geographic locations, flood hazard characteristics or classifications, and flood management approaches; and

(ii) could satisfy the applicable requirements under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a); and

(B) evaluate the advisability of making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies to communities, subdivisions of communities, and areas of residual risk.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may consult with the Comptroller General of the United States, as the Administrator determines is appropriate.

(b) REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED. — Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains the results and conclusions of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations for—

(A) the best manner to incorporate voluntary community-based flood insurance policies into the National Flood Insurance Program; and

(B) a strategy to implement voluntary community-based flood insurance policies that would encourage communities to undertake flood mitigation activities, including the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of levees, dams, or other flood control structures.
Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2 p.m. in order to conduct a hearing entitled “Regulating Financial Holding Companies and Physical Commodities.”

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, to conduct a hearing entitled “Aging in Comfort: Assessing the Special Needs of America’s Holocaust Survivors.” The committee will meet in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building beginning at 2:15 p.m.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I filed cloture on the House of Representatives a report that contains the results and conclusions of the study conducted under subsection (b), the Comptroller General relating to the requirements under subsection (a).

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

In the amendment, strike “3 days” and insert “4 days”.

Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. Reid to the amendment SA 2658 proposed by Mr. Reid to the amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

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

Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2657 proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

In the amendment, strike “1 day” and insert “2 days”.

Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2655 proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches; as follows:

In the amendment, strike “2 days” and insert “3 days”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 9:30 a.m., in closed session to receive a briefing on the situation in Iraq and Syria.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to hold a meeting during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2:30 p.m., in room 225 of the Russell Senate Office Building. The committee will hold a hearing entitled “The Future of Unmanned Aviation in the U.S. Economy, Safety and Privacy Considerations.”

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2 p.m., to hold a business meeting.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, at 2:15 p.m., to hold a hearing entitled “Implications of the Crisis in Ukraine.”

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 15, 2014, to conduct a hearing entitled “Aging in Comfort: Assessing the Special Needs of America’s Holocaust Survivors.” The committee will meet in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building beginning at 2:15 p.m.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I filed cloture on the House
message to accompany the omnibus bill. Under the rule, the vote will be Friday morning. I have had a number of requests to see if that can be moved forward. I am waiting to see if we can get consent to do that.

We also had a lot of activity on the floor today regarding flood insurance. On our side, Senator LANDRIEU has worked extremely hard with others, but she has been the lead person. On the other side, the Republicans have had Senator ISAKSON working extremely hard.

I hope that we can move forward. We are going to move forward on it one way or the other. If we are not able to get an agreement to move forward on it, setting up the situation to have some amendments and move forward, which we have agreed to, then we will file cloture.

It is a shame that we would have to do that on a totally bipartisan bill. But that is how things work around here sometimes.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:39 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, January 16, 2014, at 10 a.m.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUZANNE BENTON TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Suzanne Benton, Rio Grande's County Administrator and the 2013 recipient of the Colorado County Administrator of the Year Award.

Throughout her distinguished 35-year career as the Rio Grande County Administrator, Mrs. Benton has served the county in many ways. She has served on the Del Norte Bank board, assisted with multiple community projects, served the local museum as an interim curator, served on the County Health Pool Board in an interim role, and spent nine years on the Colorado County Technical Services, Inc.’s County Worker Compensation Board.

In addition to her community involvement, Mrs. Benton oversees the county's budget. For many years as the county’s finance director, she has managed the budget well despite the numerous challenges that come with declining revenue and increased demand. Without a doubt, her hard work has made the Rio Grande area better community, and she is greatly appreciated.

Each year, the Association of Colorado County Commissioners receives applications from the 64 Counties throughout Colorado to vote on the County Administrator who has shown leadership in their county and community. Mrs. Benton’s dedication, hard work and commitment to her community has earned the respect of her peers and makes her a worthy candidate to be named Colorado County Administrator of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Suzanne Benton. She is an exceptional, hard-working County Administrator whose work has made Rio Grande County a great community, and I thank her for her continued public service.

HONORING PASTOR CHARLES J. WHITFIELD

HON. KERRY L. BENTIVOLIO
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to celebrate Pastor Charles J. Whitfield, who has defined and dedicated his life to spreading the grace-filled love of our Lord.

Alongside with the wonderful support of his wife Judy, daughter Susan, and son Daniel, Pastor Whitfield has lead Grace Baptist Church for over 57 years. He is the longest serving pastor in the history of the City of Birmingham, Michigan. Through his leadership, Grace Baptist has financially supported hundreds of missionaries across the world. He has shared the Gospel with over 172 countries.

Pastor Whitfield’s accomplishments will be forever recorded in the U.S. House of Representatives CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Future generations must know of his invaluable service to our community and service to all mankind.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for roll call votes 12 and 13. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on both.

REMEMBERING MARGARET MASSULLO

HON. TIM RYAN
OF DARKEST OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Margaret Massullo who passed peacefully of natural causes last month in the presence of her loving family at the age of 90. Margaret was born August 14, 1923 in Youngstown, Ohio to her proud and caring parents, Gabor and Elizabeth Vargo. Margaret enjoyed a life full of traveling, cooking, crocheting, politics, and most of all spending time with her family.

Marge lived a successful life; some of her professional accomplishments included her notable work at the Seamless Pipe Department of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube during World War II, as well as her work with the Triangle Coat Factory. Known for her wealth of knowledge and true leadership, Marge was elected officer of the Bagnolese Ladies Club and the Saint Anthony’s Italian Mother’s Club. She prided herself in being an active Member of the ITAM Post along with three other veteran auxiliary groups at both a local and national level.

Although the State of Ohio lost one of its matriarchs, her beautiful memory will continue to live on through the lives she deeply touched and inspired. I extend my deepest condolences to Marge’s family. She is survived by her daughter Marguerite, sons Alfred and Ronald (Muzz), sisters Irene and Julie, her brother James, granddaughters Ronelle, Cara, Lauren, Genna and her five great-grandchildren. Marge was preceded in death by her beloved husband, Adolph, brothers Steve and Gabor, sisters Elizabeth, Rose, Goldie, and Julia along with her son-in-law George.

I have a very special friendship with her son Ron, and I know that he, as well as her other siblings, carry their mother’s passion for life, her sense of justice for all our citizens, and both a lighthearted and joyous approach to life. Her legacy goes on! Marge was a very special woman and will be long remembered.

CONGRATULATING DR. MICHAEL B. MCCALL ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

HON. ANDY BARR
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor, commend, and congratulate Dr. Michael B. McCall, founding president of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), on the event of his retirement. Dr. McCall has led KCTCS all of the 16 years since its creation in 1997, and during that time has overseen the coordination of Kentucky’s community colleges, technical institutes, and the University of Kentucky into an education system that is now the largest provider of postsecondary education in the Commonwealth.

Dr. McCall, a strong advocate for a robust community college system even before coming to Kentucky, was recruited to KCTCS due to his knowledge, experience, and personal drive to see students succeed. As both an educator and an administrator, he has overseen the physical expansion of KCTCS and a dramatic upgrade in the system’s academic quality. Dr. McCall oversaw 45 capital projects totaling approximately $500 million, giving 95 percent of all Kentuckians access to a KCTCS institution within a thirty minute drive. This enhanced presence has helped train the skilled workforce that Kentucky needs in order to compete in the modern economy.

Under Dr. McCall’s leadership, enrollment at KCTCS increased by nearly 110 percent, contributing to the education of more than 500,000 Kentuckians. Dr. McCall also established or integrated several specialized programs to provide specialized skills for emergency services and some of Kentucky’s signature industries, including emergency medical services, fire and rescue science technology, automotive manufacturing technical training, coal mining, and horseracing. The high-skilled, high-paying jobs in these fields will reinforce the readiness of Kentucky communities to guarantee public safety, grow and develop our local industries, and expand Kentucky’s competitive advantage.

Dr. McCall’s stewardship of KCTCS has provided the Commonwealth of Kentucky with an academic tradition that will benefit generations to come. I congratulate Dr. McCall on a
terrific career improving the lives of my fellow Kentuckians as he enters retirement and wish him all the best for whatever the future may hold.

THE PASSING OF GODFREY FUNK

HON. DOUG COLLINS
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Northeast Georgia lost a valued community member when Godfrey Funk passed away on January 8, 2014.

Godfrey spent 35 years teaching in the Hall County School System. During his tenure in the classroom, he touched thousands of young Georgians’ lives—including mine.

Born and raised in Georgia, Godfrey came into the world on May 10, 1926. He graduated from Comelia High School in 1944 and served in the United States Navy for two years immediately following graduation. He went on to study at the University of Georgia and received his Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1950. Godfrey moved to the community of Clermont upon graduation, where he met and married his wife, Patty. They raised four sons together and enjoyed 63 years of marriage. The Funks were active members of Concord Baptist Church, where Godfrey served as a deacon for more than 60 years.

Godfrey will be remembered not only for his decades of investment in the community, but also for his well-known green thumb. Gardening was a lifelong love for Godfrey, whose beautiful yard and prolific vegetable garden were well-known and admired by family, friends and neighbors.

My prayers and thoughts are with Patty and the rest of Godfrey’s family as they mourn their loss.

TRIBUTE TO MORGAN STEWARD

HON. PAUL C. BROUN
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of Morgan Steward, a 5-year-old from Covington, GA. Steward was born with spinal muscular atrophy, a genetic condition that affects his muscle movement and confines him to a wheelchair. However, Morgan’s physical limitations do not deter him from living life to the fullest. He enjoys sports, reading, and spending time with his friends and family.

When the Covington Police Department learned of Morgan’s aspirations, they sprang into action, swearing him in as the newest member of the squad. As news of the new officer spread, the people of Covington formed a social media campaign to dedicate a special day to the young officer. Soon after, on December 17, 2013, a crowd gathered on the Covington Square to honor and cheer on the young officer as it was declared Officer Morgan Day.

However, Morgan’s special day did not mean a break from maintaining public order. Typical daily responsibilities of a member of the force, like Morgan, include keeping the peace, law enforcement, protection of people and property, and the investigation of crimes. Officer Morgan Day was no exception, as December 17th proved to be a crime-filled day in Covington. Officer Morgan loyally executed the duties of the Covington Police Department thwarting the efforts of a “bank robber” at BB&T and solving a theft of the “Jewels of Covington” at Southern Heartland Art Gallery. Morgan even teamed up with basketball star Shaquille O’Neal to rescue a cat from a tree.

It is my honor to acknowledge Morgan Steward for his brave service to his community as a Police Officer. I want to also commend this young man for setting the highest example of courage while facing such serious adversities. Those who know Morgan, recognize him for his constant smile and positive attitude. On behalf of the United States Congress, I commend young Officer Morgan for his service and thank him for the exceptional example he sets for all who face medical hardships.

TRIBUTE IN RECOGNITION OF CAPTAIN CLEMIA ANDERSON, JR.

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Captain Clemia Anderson, Jr. for his retirement from the United States Navy after more than 39 years of service to his country.

Clemia Anderson, Jr. was born on October 16, 1955 to the late Clemia and Ceola Anderson and was raised in Marion Junction, Alabama.

Mr. Anderson joined Valerie D. Watson of Montgomery, Virginia in marriage and they are the proud parents of a daughter, LaSonja Tenette and two sons, Clemia III (CJ) and Kevin Dion.

Mr. Anderson began his career in the U.S. Navy in 1974 and received training at the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida followed by an assignment to USS America, stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. Anderson reported to NAS Norfolk in 1979 where he worked with transient aircraft and served on the Civil Disturbance Team.

PO3 Anderson was transferred to USS Lexington stationed at NAS Pensacola, Florida in February 1981 where he performed duties as Damage Control Petty Officer, Division Career Counselor and Training Petty Officer, and while stationed on USS Lexington, Anderson received the designation as Enlisted Warfare Specialist due to his tremendous qualifications. In July 1984, he was meritoriously advanced to Petty Officer First Class.

Anderson returned to NATTC Detachment Lakehurst, New Jersey where he assumed duty as Aircraft Handling Officer in May 1985. Anderson reported to the PMS 312 at the Washington Navy Yard.

In April 2000, following a very successful tour, Anderson returned to NATTC Detachment Lakehurst as Officer in Charge. He reported to USS Enterprise as Aircraft Handling Officer in February 2002 and in June 2003, was promoted to Commander and transferred to NATTC Pensacola, Florida as Officer in Charge.

Commander Anderson reported to the Program Executive Office of Aircraft Carriers in Washington, DC as the Flight Deck, Hangar Deck and Fuel Systems Manager in December 2005.

Commander Anderson was selected for promotion to Captain in April 2009 and transferred to NAS Patuxent River, Maryland as the Logistics and Industrial Operations Director in October 2009. On January 1, 2010, Commander Anderson was promoted to Captain. In April 2012, Captain Anderson returned to Program Executive Office Aircraft Carriers, PMS 312 at the Washington Navy Yard.

Captain Anderson has cultivated a tremendous reputation in his more than 39 years of service in the U.S. Navy, and he is known as one of the nation’s premier experts on aircraft launch and recovery systems. Anderson is one of the first African-American Aviation Boatswains to rise to the rank of Captain in the U.S. Navy and is the recipient of the Meritorious Service Medal with three Gold Stars and the Navy Commendation Medal with “V” device.

While I know Captain Anderson will continue his service to his community and country in various ways, I sincerely hope that his retirement is spent with much deserved relaxation and time with his friends and family.

Due to Captain Anderson’s remarkable contributions to our country through his service in the U.S. Navy, he deserves the gratitude of a grateful nation.

On behalf of the 7th Congressional District, the State of Alabama and this nation, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Captain Anderson and wishing him continued success on his endeavors as he continues his journey in retirement. We are truly grateful for this extraordinary public servant.
Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the outstanding young men of the Olivet Michigan Middle School Football Team.

At one of their football games this past fall, the Olivet Eagles planned what is now called “The Remarkable Play”. The play involved giving the ball to a teammate with special needs so that he could score his first career touchdown.

I am honored to recognize these young men. The selflessness and caring for their teammate is we should all celebrate. The Eagles exemplify how caring for others can go a long way.

Dr. MOISES A. CARREON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Moises A. Carreon for receiving the 2013 Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers presented by President Barack Obama. Dr. Carreon is a researcher at the Colorado School of Mines. He received this award for his pursuit of innovative research in the forefronts of science and technology and his commitment to community service as demonstrated through scientific leadership, public education and community outreach.

The dedication demonstrated by Dr. Carreon is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. The Presidential Early Career Awards embody the high priority the Obama Administration places on producing outstanding scientists and engineers to advance the nation’s goals, tackle grand challenges, and contribute to the American economy.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Dr. Carreon for receiving this prestigious award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

DEFENDING THE RIGHT TO LIFE

HON. JEB HENSARLING
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 41st anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision in Roe vs. Wade, it is my hope that we will take this opportunity to remember the millions of innocent and precious human lives ended by the unspeakable tragedy of abortion and bear in mind the devastating consequences it has had for women, children, and families.

As a matter of morality, history, science, reason, and most of all faith, I can come to no other conclusion but that every human life begins at conception and every life is worthy of protection. As Americans, we share a sacred responsibility to protect the innocent and defend the rights of those who are unable to defend themselves. Often we hear that we ought to do something for the least of these; truly unborn life is the least of these. Let us recognize it. Let us hold it precious. Let us live up to our responsibilities from the Creator and grant those yet to be born that precious right to life.

The struggle to protect life is at its core a struggle to change hearts and minds. It requires faith, reason, debate, compassion, and action. On January 22, thousands of citizens will take action by participating in the annual March for Life in Washington, D.C. Many more in Texas and across the country will stand with them at local events fighting for the rights of the unborn and celebrating the sanctity of life. I applaud those who take part, both in body and spirit, and I hope for the day when all Americans will come together and decide to protect and defend the unalienable right to life.

HONORING JOE HALLETT UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize senior editor Joe Hallett of The Columbus Dispatch upon his retirement.

For nearly four decades, Joe has been chronicling the political happenings in Ohio. He began his career at home in his hometown paper in Wauseon, Ohio. He then moved on to The Toledo Blade where he spent 15 years and later joined The Cleveland Plain Dealer where he served as chief political writer and Statehouse reporter. In 1999 he came to The Columbus Dispatch as its political editor. Now as senior editor and chief political writer, he has coordinated The Dispatch’s coverage of presidential elections since 2000, including both parties' political conventions. Both the Associated Press and the Society of Professional Journalists have named him Ohio’s best political writer, recognizing him as a mainstay in Ohio’s press corps.

Upon his retirement, long-time readers will certainly miss his straightforward, no-nonsense style. But his strength wasn’t just his thoughtfulness and skilled political reporting. Whether somber or jovial, his columns made people and places come alive. His reports from Haiti detailing the desperation of mothers literally feeding their children mud pies and the despair of Port-au-Prince’s slums also described the feelings of hope that ran deep in the hearts of people he met. His summer staple, a column about his annual fishing trip, let readers figuratively join him on his expeditions, catching walleye and northern pike, cooking shore lunches, playing poker and ribbing with his friends as this virtual focus group dissected Ohio politics. While he is moving on to the next phase in his life, Joe will never stop doing what he loves: asking questions and analyzing current events and their impact on Ohioans.

On behalf of the citizens of Ohio’s 12th Congressional District, I would like to wish Joe the best of luck and thank him for his devotion to political reporting, and the great state of Ohio.

HONORING CITY OF KIRKLAND MAYOR JOAN McBRIEDE

HON. SUZAN K. DelBENE
OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayor Joan McBride of Kirkland. Joan has served her community for decades in many capacities. Active in her PTA and local neighborhood council, she joined the Kirkland City Council in 1998 and served as Mayor from 2010 until her retirement last year.

Joan is a collaborative leader as evidenced throughout her tenure on council, earning her the respect of her colleagues and constituents. The City of Kirkland emerged from the recession on sound financial footing, passed stronger code of conduct and ethics rules, and set aside BNSF land for the Cross Kirkland Corridor all thanks to Joan’s hard work and service.

Joan’s passion and joy for serving Kirkland is infectious to those around her and has created a positive atmosphere for city government to deliver efficient results. She is a model for responsive, civil, and effective government.

I want to thank Mayor McBride for her commitment to working for the people of Kirkland and offer my congratulations on her retirement. I wish Joan the best on her next endeavors in the community and beyond.

HONORING SSG MONICA RENA’ JONES DAVIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor SSG Monica Rena’ Jones Davis, who is a remarkable Veteran and public servant.

SSG Monica Rena’ Jones Davis is a lifelong resident of Crystal Springs, MS in Copiah County. She was born on December 10, 1974 to Mrs. Irene Sandifer Jones. SSG Jones Davis attended Crystal Springs Elementary, Middle and High School and graduated 1993. The same year of her graduation, Monica joined the United States Army Reserve. Following that, she enrolled at Hinds Community College, graduated in 1995 and later attended Jackson State University.

SSG Jones Davis was raised by her mother Irene Sandifer Jones and her grandmother Eunice Sandifer and joined Brushey Creek Missionary Baptist Church at the age of 3 years old. Some of her obligations at church are: Vice-President of Brushey Creek Sanctuary Choir; a member of Mission Ministry; Sunday School Teacher; Youth Choir Director/Advisor; and Master of Music for the Brushey Creek/ New Hope Association.

SSG Jones Davis was a member of the United States Army reserve from 1993–2004.
Brian has been a vital contributing member and leader of the Golden Young Professionals since the organization started in January of 2012. He served two years on the Executive Committee, and he is now serving as Historian for the committee. Brian continuously demonstrates his professionalism. He is an organizer, a team player and a great leader. He served as Chair Elect in 2012 and was the Chair for 2013.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Brian Vankeuran for his well deserved recognition from the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

HONORING REV. DR. VICTOR DIXON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hardworking and self-motivated man, Rev. Dr. Victor Dixon.

Rev. Dr. Victor Dixon was born in Georgetown, MS to the late Rev. E. C. Dixon and Mrs. Lavoise Singleton Dixon. He is the proud parent of two children: Kristy and Stephen; three grandchildren; Bralon, Branson and Bria; and a son-in-law, Reginald Robinson.

Pastor Dixon is a very dedicated and active pastor. He is the Pastor of Egypt Hill Missionary Baptist Church in Crystal Springs, MS for over 19 years; He is the President of the Copiah County Ministerial Alliance; President, as well as a student, at Bethel Christian College, Hazlehurst Campus; Board Member for the General Mississippi Baptist State Convention; Executive Director of the Music Department of the General Mississippi Baptist State Convention;

He has served as the Director for the Copiah County Ministerial Alliance Abstinence Only and Parental Involvement Programs from 2005 thru 2010; Executive Chairperson for the Copiah County Democratic Party; a member of the Tri County Healthy Marriage Coalition; the leader singer of the Legendary Dixon's Singers; and Past Board Member of the Boys and Girls Club of Copiah County.

Pastor Dixon is the Owner and Operator of Dixon's Body and Auto Sales, Inc. and very dedicated to the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic and dedicated businessman, pastor and community activist, Rev. Dr. Victor Dixon.

HONORING SAM GLEESE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mr. Sam Gleese. Mr. Gleese is a lifelong resident of Jackson, Mississippi.

Mr. Gleese graduated from high school in 1966 and enrolled that fall at Jackson State College, (which is now Jackson State University) where he majored in business administration. After graduation on 1970, Mr. Gleese joined a management training program conducted by K-Mart.

In January of 1985 Mr. Gleese was assigned the worst vending in the state of Mississippi. Because of his degree in business
administration, his phenomenal record in personal rehabilitation, and his work history in the grocery business, officials decided that he needed no more training, but could learn the program in his own location. He spent two years in that facility, mastering the business and improving his techniques. Then during the next several years he moved to better locations.

In 1992 Mr. Gleese bid on an excellent facility for his business and was denied the bid, then he appealed the decision, which eventually came down, but did not give him personal redress. The incident did correct unfair practices that had plagued many vendors in Mississippi for years. In April of 1994 Mr. Gleese, with the help of his wife, Mrs. Vanessa Gleese, became the manager of one of the largest food service operations in the state-vending program.

Mr. Gleese has always been active in the Missionary Baptist Church. From 1973 to 1990 he taught the adult Sunday school class in his own church, and in 1980 he became a deacon. He was ordained to the ministry in November of 1992 and is now senior associate minister at the College Hill Baptist Church.

In 1992 Mr. Gleese was first elected to the board of directors of the National Federation of the Blind, where he continues to serve with distinction. He has dedicated his life to educating the public, blind and sighted alike, about the abilities of blind people.

In August of 2001 Mr. Gleese accepted a position as an Independent Living Specialist with LIFE (Living Independence for Everyone) of central Mississippi. This position provided opportunities to work with adolescents with special health care needs, including blind people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Sam Gleese for his dedication to an industry that’s creating jobs and opportunities.

HONORING STAFF SGT TOMMIE JACKSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a Veteran, Staff SGT Tommie Jackson, of the United States Army.

Staff SGT Tommie Jackson was born April 3, 1942 in Copiah County to French and Bessie Jackson. He is the youngest of 12.

Staff SGT Jackson is a member of Brushy Creek Missionary Church where he grew up in the small community of Brushy Creek located in Copiah County.

Staff SGT Jackson married Anna R. Jackson and they have four (4) children: James, French, David and Antonia Jackson.

Staff SGT Jackson attended William Henry Holtzclaw School located in Crystal Springs, MS. He graduated and attended Utica Junior College, Hinds Community College and Military Police Academy.

Staff SGT Jackson joined the United States Army in 1965. He was stationed in Colorado Springs, CO. His duties there were Special Services and Drill SGT. Some of the courses he took while in service are: ATP 21–114, Code of conduct, COURSE-A NON JUD Punishment, and COURSE-B Mil Just, Geneva Convention. He served in Vietnam for one year, four months and twenty seven days.

Staff SGT Jackson came from Vietnam in 1968, earned the rank of SGT (P) E5 and joined the National Guard where he remained until retirement as Staff SGT making a total of over 24 years of dedicated service to his country.

Some of the medals and ribbons received while serving are: Good Conduct, Combat Action Ribbon, National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Service Medal and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dynamic and dedicated Veteran, Staff SGT Tommie Jackson.

CONGRATULATING CHRIS YENRICK

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. Foxx. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to invite Members of this House to join me in congratulating Chris Yennick of Winston-Salem, North Carolina on his recent election as Chairman of the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association. Chris is a constituent of mine, and is president of Smith Phillips Building Supply, an establishment proudly serving Winston-Salem, North Carolina since 1880. Chris’s service to the community goes beyond that work; he is a Den Leader with the Boy Scouts of America and a member of Knollwood Baptist Church. He has also served our country in the United States Army.

Smith Phillips has been a leading building supply center in the Triad for over 130 years. As its president, Chris Yennick has provided strong leadership, evidenced by his receipt of the “Grassroots Dealer of the Year” award in 2011 from NLBMDA. He has been engaged actively at the federal level through leadership positions with the NLBMDA and regionally with the Southern Building Material Association, culminating in his recent election as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

As the NLBMDA’s Chairman, Chris will be leading an organization founded in 1917, with over 6,000 members operating single or multiple lumber yards and component plants serving homebuilders, subcontractors, general contractors, and consumers. The association provides vital input to policymakers and effectively represents its members’ interests at all levels and branches of government. Chris will be an outstanding leader of those efforts.

Mr. Speaker, today I recognize and congratulate Chris Yennick for his service to our community and county and for his dedication to an industry that’s creating jobs and opportunity.

HONORING STAFF SGT TOMMIE JACKSON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. Perlmutter. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Mesa Meadows Land Company and Patrick Foss for receiving the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce Business of the Year Award.

This award is given to an outstanding Chamber of Commerce business member who contributed substantially to the Chamber of Commerce and the community.

Henry Foss and his wife Dorothy, moved to Golden to open up Foss Drug in 1913. Henry’s wish was to keep Foss Drug running as a legacy for his son. The Foss Drug Store, also known as The Foss General Store, closed its doors in 2007.

In the summer of 2013 a celebration was held to celebrate the 100th year of the Foss Building. The totally renovated facility is now the home to 12 small businesses. The building, now known as the Mesa Meadows Land Company, is still owned by the Foss family.

“We are still here, still pitching for Golden and still doing all we can to keep the retail district strong down here,” says Patrick Foss, owner of Mesa Meadows Land Company. “Our intention is to keep this going as long as we can be a vital part of Golden”.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Mesa Meadows Land Company and Patrick Foss for this well deserved recognition by the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. Thank you for your continued commitment to the Golden community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 110TH BIRTHDAY OF JAMES RICHARDSON

HON. MIKE ROGERS
OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. Rogers of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House’s attention today to honor Mr. James Richardson on the occasion of his 110th birthday.

Mr. Richardson was born January 2, 1904, in Eufaula, Alabama. He is the oldest of 11 siblings. Mr. Richardson spent his early years behind a plow on his father’s farm. As he got older, he learned to drive a tractor to plow the fields.

Mr. Richardson has two sons. He currently lives at Parkway Health Care Facility in Phenix City, where he remains happy and healthy. He takes no medications, and he even has a daily exercise regimen. He states attitude is everything, and he tells everyone around him to treat everybody right.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating Mr. James Richardson’s 110th birthday, 110 years of life is something we all can aspire to, and I am so honored to have Mr. Richardson residing in Alabama’s Third Congressional District.
HONORING SGT. WALTER FRANKLIN
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a fellow Mississippian, and pay tribute to a veteran of The United States Army, Mr. Walter Franklin. Mr. Franklin is a native of Washington County, MS. He is the fifth child born to Mr. L.A. and Bessie Franklin. His education was received through Weddington Elementary School and TL Weston High School in Green- ville, MS.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Andrew College for achieving this historic milestone of 160 years, and for its commitment to higher education. I look forward to continuing to work with the administration, faculty and students to maintain Andrew’s great legacy in the student’s educational, personal, and spiritual development.

HONORING SGT. E-5 ANTHONY MONTRELL LEWIS
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. E-5 Anthony Montrell Lewis, who is a remarkable soldier and public servant.

Sgt. Anthony Montrell Lewis was born on November 3, 1989 in Jackson, MS to Joe Donnell & Carrie Ann Lewis. He is the youngest of their four children: Kina Lewis, Joey Lewis and Ronald Cleve.

Sgt. Lewis grew up in a small community called Brushy Creek where he attended Crystal Springs High School in Crystal Springs, MS and graduated in 2009.

Sgt. Lewis joined the United States Marine Corps in July 2002. His military occupation is Communications and his last duty station was 3rd Battalion 5th Marines.

Sgt. Lewis is currently in temporary duty station at the MCRD Recruiting School where his graduation date will be December 19, 2013. He wants to continue to serve his country.

Sgt. Lewis currently lives in Oceanside, CA and is happily married to Kennya Tisa Lewis. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a dedicated soldier. Sgt. E-5 Anthony Montrell Lewis, for his dedication to serving others and our country.

GOLDEN FARMERS MARKET
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud the Golden Farmers Market for receiving the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce Civic Award. This award is given each year to an organization or individual who contributed greatly to the quality of life in Golden.

The Golden Farmers Market completed its 12th year in 2013 and is known as a model Farmers Market in the State of Colorado. It is a place where one can purchase fresh produce, vegetables and many other goods, and it is a place to get to know your neighbors. Sales turned by the market totaled $613,000 in 2013 and nearly $4 million throughout its 12 year history. This generated more than $120,000 in city tax revenue.

I extend my deepest congratulations to the Golden Farmers Market, and all the volunteers which make the Golden Farmers Market so successful, for this well deserved recognition from the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce.

H.R. 3362, THE EXCHANGE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to H.R. 3362, the Exchange Information Disclosure Act, which is yet another effort to undermine the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

The Exchange Information Disclosure Act requires weekly reporting by the Department of Health and Human Services on health insurance enrollments through HealthCare.gov and any and all problems consumers experience when using the website.

While I support strong congressional oversight through sufficient reporting and transparency, the reporting required by this bill is overly burdensome, unfunded, and in excess of requirements for other public or private programs. And it includes another attack on navigators charged with enrolling uninsured and underinsured Americans in the new exchanges.

If this bill was a sincere effort to improve or build upon the landmark health care reform law, then it should have gone through the committee process. Instead, it was crafted to further bog down HHS and make the implementation of the ACA as difficult as possible. Congress should be using our time to work on legislation to improve the historic law so that millions of Americans can take full advantage of affordable coverage and the landmark reforms and protections included in the ACA, rather than another attempt to delay and derail health care reform.

HONORING CAPTAIN IKE SINGLETARY II
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Captain Ike Singletary II who is currently assigned as the Assistant Professor of Military Science at Jackson State University and Mississippi Valley State University.

A native of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Captain Singletary entered the Army as a commissioned officer in 2006. Captain Singletary
competed for and received a three-year ROTC scholarship as a freshman at Winston-Salem State University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; he would transfer to the University of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, North Carolina the second semester of his freshman year.

Captain Singletary graduated in 2006 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a focus in Management.

Upon graduation, Captain Singletary commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Quartermasters Corps (USAR). His first assignment was Transportation Officer and Executive Officer for the 385th Transportation Detachment (Movement Control Team) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina from May, 2006–July, 2007.

In July 2007, Captain Singletary was cross-leveled to the 221st Ordnance Company (Ammunition Modular) in Fort Wayne, Indiana and became a Platoon Leader of a Medium Lift Platoon tasked to prepare the company for the upcoming deployment to Afghanistan. While in Afghanistan from 2008–April 2009, Second Lieutenant Singletary was hand-selected to become the Officer-in-Charge of Bagram Airfield Ammunition Supply Point, the largest Ammunition Supply Point in Afghanistan.

From April 2009–October 2012, Captain Singletary served as the Commander of 385th Transportation Detachment (Movement Control Team) in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. During this time, he mobilized in support of the U.S. Homeland Defense Office Command and Control Consequence Response Element (C2CRE) from January 2012 to October 2012. From June to June 2013, Captain Singletary served as Supply Officer for the 207th Digital Liaison Team in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In May 2013, Captain Singletary accepted an Active/Guard Reserve (AGR) tour.

Captain Singletary is currently on a Military Leave of Absence from the Department of the Army and where he is employed as a Supply Technician at the 171st Infantry Brigade, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Captain Singletary holds a Master of Business Administration degree from Webster University and has been awarded the Demonstrated Master Logicianist Citation from SOLE—The International Society of Logistics and the Army Logistician of the Year.

Captain Singletary’s military education includes: the Quartermaster Officer Basic and Advance Course; Combined Logistics Captain Career Course; Unit Mobilization Planner Course; Hazardous Materials First Responder at the Operational Level Course; Contracting Officer Representative Course; and Support Operations Course.

His awards and decorations include: the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal (10LCS), Army Achievement Medal (10LCS), Afghanistan Campaign Medal with Campaign Star, National Defense Service Medal, Army Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Overseas Service Ribbon, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with M device, NATO–ISAF Medal, and the Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal (10LCS).

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Captain Ike Singletary II for serving our country honorably.
the community for the betterment of greater Golden.

Seven years ago Mike Helms had a dream to have a monthly event for residents of Golden who love the outdoors and who ride their bicycles. Mike, along with a few others who had this same dream, came up with Golden Bicycle Cruise. The excitement from the first cruise events quickly caught on. Through a partnership with the Golden Civic Foundation, in 2013 the Golden Bicycle Cruise had their most successful year with over 400 riders attending most cruises.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Mike Helms for this well deserved recognition by the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. Your commitment has made our community a better place for all of us to live.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND

HON. MIKE ROGERS
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House’s attention today to recognize Horseshoe Bend National Military Park on the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

The Battle of Horseshoe Bend took place during the War of 1812 in what is now known as Daviston, Alabama. On March 27, 1814, General Andrew Jackson led American troops into a day-long battle against a faction of the Creek Indians. Although the battle was trying, General Jackson and his troops defeated the Red Sticks.

March 27, 2014, will mark the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The area where the battle took place is now known as Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. From March 27th–29th, a celebration of the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend will be held. This event aims to recreate frontier life in the year 1814 and seeks to emphasize the importance of the battle in United States history.

The Alabama Tourism Department named the event one of its Top Ten Events for 2014. Mr. Speaker, please join me and the community of Daviston, Alabama, in celebrating the bicentennial of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

ADMINISTRATION IS SEEN AS RETREATING ON ENVIRONMENT IN TALKS ON PACIFIC TRADE

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. DeFazio. Mr. Speaker, the Obama administration is retreating from previous demands of strong international environmental protections in order to reach agreement on a sweeping Pacific trade deal that is a pillar of President Obama’s strategic shift to Asia, according to documents obtained by WikiLeaks, environmentalists and people close to the contentious trade talks.

The negotiations over the Trans-Pacific Partnership, which would be one of the world’s biggest trade agreements, have exposed deep rifts over environmental policy between the United States and 11 other Pacific Rim nations. As it stands now, the documents, viewed by The New York Times, show that the disputes could undo key global environmental protections.

The environmental chapter of the trade deal has been among the most highly disputed elements of negotiations in the pact. Participants in the talks, which have dragged on for three years, had hoped to complete the deal by the end of 2013.

Environmentalists said that the draft appears to signal that the United States will re-treat on a variety of environmental protections—including legally binding pollution control requirements and logging regulations and a ban on harvesting sharks’ fins—to advance a trade deal that is a top priority for Mr. Obama.

Ilana Solomon, the director of the Sierra Club’s Responsible Trade Program, said the draft would be stronger than those in previous free-trade agreements.

“Bilateral negotiations are a very different process,” said Jennifer Haverkamp, the former head of the United States trade representative’s environmental office. “Here, if the U.S. is the only one pushing for this, it’s a real uphill battle to get others to agree if they don’t like it.”

But business groups say the deal may need to ease up. “There are some governments with developing economies that will need more time and leeway,” said Cal Cohen, president of the Emergency Committee for American Trade, a group of about 100 executives and trade associations that lobbies the United States trade negotiator on the deal. “When you think about the evolution of labor provisions, you realize how many centuries the development of high standards took.”

Since the trade talks began, lawmakers and advocacy groups have assailed the negotiators for keeping the process secret, and WikiLeaks has been among the most critical voices. The environment chapter is the third in a series of Trans-Pacific Partnership documents released by WikiLeaks. In November, the group posted the draft chapter on intellectual property. In December, the site posted documents detailing disagreements between the negotiating parties on other issues. The site is expected to release more documents as the negotiations unfold.
Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a fellow Mississippian, and pay tribute to a soldier of The United States Air Force, Sgt. Marquita A. George. 

Sgt. George is the only child born to Terri and the stepdaughter of a former Navy man, Mr. Ed. She is a native of Moorhead, MS. Sgt. George received her early education from the East Sunflower Elementary School and Gentry High School in Indianola, MS.

Sgt. George went on to pursue higher education at Alcorn State University and Mississippi State University, but put her pursuit on hold to answer a burning desire. She had to enlist in the military. She knew she could kill two birds with one stone. Sgt. George enlisted in The United States Air Force.

August 5, 2005, Sgt. George attended Basic Military Training in San Antonio, TX. After graduating basic training, she went to Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, MS and studied at the Technical School for Information Management (TSIM) learning about computers. After graduating TSIM she was transferred to Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, AL. At Maxwell Air Force Base she was able to put her computer education to work by becoming scheduling technician, personnel liaison, and a computer technician for student officers from Majors to Lieutenant Colonels. While at Maxwell Air Force, Sgt. George also earned her Associate’s Degree in Information Management from the Community College of the Air Force.

Sgt. George has been deployed three times oversees. Her tours include Kirkuk, Iraq; Baghdad, Iraq; and Al Udeid Qatar. While on deployment in Baghdad she was decorated with the Joint Commendation Medal. This medal was for a joint special secret service mission with The United States Navy, The United States Marines, and The United States Army to locate Sadaam Hussein.

Sgt. George is currently a Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) of the Official Mail Center at Little Rock Air Force Base. On this assignment she is improving her supervision skills by supervising a great team of Airmen to operate the mail distribution center for the base; and we all know mail is highly important to soldiers many times, after which she will have fourteen more years, after which she will have fourteen years

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a rising soldier of our United States Air Force, Sgt. Marquita A. George.

Megara Pullen

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Megara Pullen for receiving the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce Ambassador of the Year Award.

This award is given each year to an individual who is a member of the Chamber Ambassadors. This individual is active in promoting the Chamber in several ways including attending ribbon cuttings, grand openings, ground breakings, mentoring new Chamber members, attending Chamber functions, helping at the Chamber Back Yard BBQ, and the list goes on.

In addition to her job as Marketing Director for four Mahnke Auto Body locations, Megara is always available to take on the role of volunteer or leader. Her dedication to the Greater Golden Chamber makes her a real asset to the Golden community.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Megara Pullen for her well deserved recognition from the Greater Golden Chamber of Commerce. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in her future accomplishments.

Recognizing The Naval Air Station, Pensacola Headquarters as the W.L. Richardson Building 1500

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to commemorate the life of Walter Leroy “Dick” Richardson and recognize the Naval Air Station, Pensacola Headquarters as the W.L. Richardson Building 1500.

Walter Leroy Richardson was born August 21, 1889 in Princeton Depot, Massachusetts. He enlisted as a Ship’s Cook (4th class) in the U.S. Navy on November 1, 1911, where he served on the USS Mississippi. Having developed a passion for photography in his youth, Richardson was able to continue his hobby of photography on the USS Mississippi while it was anchored in Pensacola. During the Navy’s first few weeks of aviation-related activities in Pensacola in 1914, Richardson often captured aviation activities on film, and the Navy recognized that his photographs were a valuable tool for training and documenting aircraft testing, accidents, and other activities. Before long, the Navy designated Richardson as the Navy’s first official photographer. At the start of World War I, the Navy used photography for aerial reconnaissance, and Richardson was soon commissioned and charged with organizing the first Naval School of Photography.

Richardson is now known as the “Father of Naval Photography and Naval Aerial Photog-
see that the House Republican agenda for 2014 does not include renewing federal unemployment insurance. The long-term unemployed cannot wait on Congress to restore this critical support any longer, and I urge my Republican colleagues to act now.

PROFESSOR MICHAEL S. GREEN & 2013 EUGENE ASHER DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD

HON. DINNA TITUS
OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with pride and pleasure to congratulate Dr. Michael S. Green, professor of history at the College of Southern Nevada in Las Vegas, on his recent selection as the recipient of the American Historical Association’s 2013 Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award. The AHA, a leading professional organization dedicated to the study and teaching of history, awards this prize only once a year to recognize outstanding teaching and advocacy for history. This is the first time ever that this prestigious award has gone to a community college professor.

To quote Winston Churchill, “Study history, study history. In history lie all the secrets of statecraft.” Professor Green is encouraging the young people of Southern Nevada to do just that—“study history, study history.” Through his excellent teaching, he is cultivating the minds of tomorrow. Many of his former students are found today in public service and media positions throughout Nevada.

A graduate of the University of Nevada—Las Vegas and Columbia University, Dr. Green specializes in nineteenth century politics and the American West, and has published several books including, Las Vegas: A Centennial History, and dozens of articles in scholarly journals. He writes a regular column in several popular magazines and is often called upon to serve as a lecturer, guest speaker, and expert on Nevada history and politics. He is a researcher and consultant for the City of Las Vegas Mob Museum, and is currently writing a textbook on Nevada history. A man of many talents, Dr. Green is also a specialist on President Lincoln, having authored several books focusing on Lincoln and the politics of the Civil War. He is currently editing a collection of essays focusing on Lincoln as well.

Nonetheless, while many academicians often prioritize research and publications over teaching, Michael Green’s number one priority has always been his students. As one remarked, “Dr. Green loves his subject and it shows.” I can think of no higher compliment, and I imagine no one more deserving of this award. I commend Dr. Green for this distinction, and am proud to have him as a friend, a colleague, and a constituent, Only in District One.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was $10,626,877,048,913.08. Today, it is $17,287,251,611,151.62. We’ve added $6,660,374,592.54 to our debt in 5 years. This is over $6.6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

BIRTHDAY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Mr. CONYERS. I rise today to honor the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the man who so many years ago inspired me and challenged me to pursue a life in public service. His message of love, hope, and compassion ignited a Civil Rights Movement that changed the hearts of millions of Americans. His stirring rhetoric, his devotion to non-violence even in the face of grave danger, and his example of moral courage, breathed new life into the promises of freedom, equality, and justice that have always defined American democracy.

Today I remind my colleagues that the nation and world of which he dreamed of realization remains unrealized. We have eliminated the most invidious forms of Jim Crow, but racism still permeates far too much of our daily lives. We have made great strides in ensuring equal opportunity regardless of race, sex, or religion, but vast inequalities still exist. We have been stilled in our efforts to ensure that every American has the opportunity to grow through education, gain the only through honest work, and receive equal treatment before the law. These are the struggles where we have failed to live up to the example set by Dr. King; these are the battles Dr. King would be fighting if he was still around to celebrate his 85th birthday.

Remember Dr. King, be thankful for the legacy he left behind, and consider what we can do to honor his memory.

Happy Birthday Dr. King. Happy Birthday to you.

COMMEMORATING 106TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 106th anniversary of the founding of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., the first Greek-letter organization established by black college women in America. This prestigious organization, founded at Howard University by nine visionary women in 1908, at a period when Jim Crow laws flourished in the law books, knew the rigors of their journey during the early 1900s. Those nine special women were: Anna Easter Brown, Beulah Burke, Lillie Burke, Marjorie Hunt, Margaret Flagg Holmes, Ethel Hedgeman Lyle, Lavinia Norman, Lucy Slowe, and Marie Woolfolk Taylor. The organization, which has grown to a sisterhood of more than 260,000 members in 975 chapters worldwide, includes a collection of women, who now encompass diverse ethnicities and nationalities and are united by a bond of sisterhood and a commitment to service.

Alpha Kappa Alpha was founded to touch lives, improve the stature of women and serve humankind. Its mission is to develop leaders, expand educational and economic opportunity, and ensure that the Sorority is fully engaged in the civic life of the nation and each community in which it has a chapter.

Sojourner Truth once said, that “If women want any rights more than [they’ve] got, why don’t they just take them and not be talking about it.” This quote embodies the spirit that the determined women of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

Fighting for social justice since its inception, the Alpha Kappa Alpha women have served in the United States Armed Services and devoted their lives to saving ours. I salute those women who have served in public office, the national debt was $10,626,877,048,913.08.

Our nation relies on men and women who look after a neighbor and surround the lost with love. Americans, at our best, value the life we see in one another, and must always remember that even the unwanted have worth.

I am honored to commemorate this historic milestone and commemorate the 106th anniversary of the coming together of an amazing sisterhood, born of the passion for humanitarian service and educational excellence of nine extraordinary young women.

As a member of the Alpha Kappa Omega Graduate Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in Houston, Texas, I take great pride in the fact that the legacy of the founders lives on in the work of the Omega Graduate Chapter under the leadership of Marianne Young Walker, Chapter President; and Jeanne Cherise Story, Chapter Treasurer.

Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter located in Houston, Texas is also the home chapter of:
The 18th International President, Dr. Mattelia B. Grays; the 21st International President, Ms. Faye B. Bryant; the 20th South Central Regional Director, Dr. Polly Sparks Turner; and the 23rd South Central Regional Director, Mrs. Gwendolyn J. Brinkley.

Inspired by a dedicated investment of human capital and a bold commitment to the principles of basic human rights, the sisters of Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter dedicates their talent and resources to the betterment of their community and live by this motto: “Global Leadership through Timeless Service.”

Among the signature program initiatives of Alpha Kappa Omega Chapter are the following:

Emerging Young Leaders Program, which—impact the lives of 10,000 girls in grades six through eight by providing leadership development, civic engagement, enhanced academic preparation and character building.

Health Initiatives—encourage personal fitness and healthy life styles to reduce health disparities, save lives.

Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability initiative to encourage energy efficiency, conservation, eco-living, reforestation, urban gardening, education and empowerment of consumers, and opportunities for women owned businesses.

Global Poverty Initiative, a program to hunger, preserve the environment and empower women by providing food production skills and training in self-reliance through gifts of seeds, livestock and training in environmentally sound agriculture.

Social Justice and Human Right Initiative, which addresses gender equality issues including human trafficking and domestic violence, services for children with incarcerated parents, youth aging out of foster care and children in homeless shelters.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the extraordinary achievements of this extraordinary organization that has been providing leadership for our nation for 106 years.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

HON. DINA TITUS
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 15, 2014

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, nearly 350,000 Southern Nevada residents regularly struggle to secure enough food to feed themselves and nurture their families.

During the recent recession, demand for nutrition assistance increased dramatically. As a result, charitable organizations across the country have been asked to do more with less. In my district, Three Square Food Bank has witnessed former donors becoming clients due to layoffs and long-term unemployment.

As the Farm Bill is finalized, I’d like to urge the members of the joint committee to protect funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and reauthorize categorical eligibility so Southern Nevadans struggling in this economy can continue to access the programs they rely on to make ends meet.

Let me tell you about Jennifer who lives in Southern Nevada. Jennifer, her two children, and her sister are considered a household under existing law. They live together, buy food together, and eat meals together as a family. Jennifer and her sister each own a car, which they rely on to get to work on time every day. These are not luxury cars; both are eight years old and in need of repair.

The problem for Jennifer and her family is that the SNAP program has strict eligibility requirements that make it very difficult for families with even moderate assets, like aging cars, to qualify for the nutrition assistance program. Categorical eligibility helps solve this problem by recognizing that many low-income families who qualify for other assistance programs also need basic food assistance. If categorical eligibility is eliminated, Jennifer and millions of other low-income families with gross incomes or assets just above the federal SNAP limit would become ineligible for SNAP benefits simply because of the value of the modest cars they own.

Categorical eligibility has been demonized in recent months, but it plays a critical role in helping families like Jennifer’s access the programs they need so that their basic expenses are met each month. It also enables these families to keep assets, like an aging car, without having to make the difficult choice between food assistance and transportation. This is especially important for the nearly 40,000 unemployed Nevadans who need a reliable vehicle to search for jobs and secure employment once they’ve been hired.

I urge the members of the joint committee to protect the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and maintain categorical eligibility so working families like Jennifer’s can continue to receive this vital food assistance.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference.

This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 16, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 28
10 a.m.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine S. 1600, to facilitate the reestablishment of domestic, critical mineral designation, assessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, workforce, education, research, and international capabilities in the United States.

FEBRUARY 4
10:15 a.m.
Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine privacy in the digital age, focusing on preventing data breaches and combating cybercrime.

SD-226
SD-366
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S335–S381

Measures Introduced: Eight bills were introduced, as follows: S. 1927–1934. Page S372

Measures Reported:


S. 1901, to authorize the President to extend the term of the nuclear energy agreement with the Republic of Korea until March 19, 2016. Page S367

Measures Passed:

Further Continuing Appropriations: By 86 yeas to 14 nays (Vote No. 11), Senate passed H.J. Res. 106, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014. Pages S343–44

Measures Considered:

Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1846, to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. Pages S335, S344–60

Unemployment Benefits Extension: Toomey motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that Coburn Amendment No. 2606 to S. 1845, to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, is not in order because the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1846 is the pending business. Page S338

House Messages:

Omnibus Appropriations Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 3547, to extend Government liability, subject to appropriation, for certain third-party claims arising from commercial space launches, taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto:

Pending:

Reid motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill. Page S360

A motion was entered to close further debate on the Reid motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on closure will occur on Friday, January 17, 2014. Page S360

Reid motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Reid Amendment No. 2655, to change the enactment date. Page S360

Reid Amendment No. 2656 (to Amendment No. 2655), of a perfecting nature. Page S360

Reid motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Reid Amendment No. 2657, to change the enactment date. Page S360

Reid Amendment No. 2658 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 2657), of a perfecting nature. Pages S360–61

Reid Amendment No. 2659 (to Amendment No. 2658), of a perfecting nature. Page S361

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of Reid motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill at approximately 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 16, 2014. Page S380

Messages from the House:

Measures Referred: Pages S364–65

Measures Placed on the Calendar:

Pages S335–36, S365

Measures Read the First Time: Pages S365, S380

Enrolled Bills Presented: Page S365

Executive Communications: Pages S365–67

Petitions and Memorials: Page S367

Executive Reports of Committees: Pages S367–72

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S373–79

Additional Statements:

Pages S379–80
Authority for Committees to Meet: 

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. 

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:39 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 16, 2014. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S380.)

Committee Meetings

(Situations not listed did not meet)

SITUATION IN IRAQ AND SYRIA
Committee on Armed Services: Committee received a closed briefing on the situation in Iraq and Syria from Derek H. Chollet, Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs, and Vice Admiral Frank C. Pandolfe, USN, Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff, both of the Department of Defense; Gerald M. Feierstein, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs; and Alan R. Pino, National Intelligence Officer for Near East, and David Peck, Deputy National Intelligence Officer for Transnational Threats, both of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

REGULATING FINANCIAL HOLDING COMPANIES AND PHYSICAL COMMODITIES
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection concluded a hearing to examine regulating financial holding companies and physical commodities, after receiving testimony from Norman C. Bay, Director, Office of Enforcement, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; Vincent McGonagle, Director, Division of Market Oversight, Commodity Futures Trading Commission; and Michael S. Gibson, Director, Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

FUTURE OF UNMANNED AVIATION
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the future of unmanned aviation in the United States economy, focusing on safety and privacy considerations, after receiving testimony from Senator Feinstein; Michael P. Huerta, Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration; Mary Cummings, Duke University Humans and Autonomy Laboratory, Durham, North Carolina; Henio Arcangeli, Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A., Cypress, California; and Christopher R. Calabrese, American Civil Liberties Union, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, and Rhonda K. Schmidtlein, of Missouri, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission.

NOMINATIONS
Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of R. Gil Kerlikowske, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Customs, Department of Homeland Security, who was introduced by Senators Murray and Cantwell, and L. Paige Marvel, of Maryland, and Tamara Wenda Ashford, of Virginia, both to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE
Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine implications of the crisis in Ukraine, after receiving testimony from Victoria Nuland, Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs, and Thomas O. Melia, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, both of the Department of State; and Zbigniew K. Brzezinski, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1901, to authorize the President to extend the term of the nuclear energy agreement with the Republic of Korea until March 19, 2016; and

The nominations of Cynthia H. Akuetteh, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Gabonese Republic, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment, Tina S. Kaidanow, of the District of Columbia, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large, Michael A. Hammer, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Chile, Kevin Whitaker, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia, Daniel W. Yohannes, of Colorado, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador, Sarah Sewall, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights, Helen Meagher La Lime, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Angola,
Larry Edward Andre, Jr., of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Eric T. Schultz, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, Carlos Roberto Moreno, of California, to be Ambassador to Belize, Adam M. Scheinman, of Virginia, to be Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation, Timothy M. Broas, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Donald Lu, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Albania, Robert A. Sherman, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Portuguese Republic, Karen Clark Stanton, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Amy Jane Hyatt, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Palau, Tomasz P. Malinowski, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Crystal Nix-Hines, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, John Hoover, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone, Thomas Frederick Daughton, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia, Dwight L. Bush, Sr., of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, Matthew T. Harrington, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho, Charles Hammerman Rivkin, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs, Mark Bradley Childress, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania, Pamela K. Hamamoto, of Hawaii, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador, all of the Department of State, Catherine Ann Novelli, of Virginia, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, United States Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank, and to be United States Alternate Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Carolyn Hessler Radelet, of Virginia, to be Director of the Peace Corps, Michael G. Carroll, of New York, to be Inspector General, United States Agency for International Development, Mark E. Lopes, of Arizona, to be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development, Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund, and Dana J. Hyde, of Maryland, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

SPECIAL NEEDS OF AMERICA’S HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine aging in comfort, focusing on assessing the special needs of America’s Holocaust survivors, after receiving testimony from Sandor E. Samuels, Bet Tzedek Legal Services, Los Angeles, California; Elihu Kover, Selfhelp Community Services, New York, New York; Lee I. Sherman, Association of Jewish Family and Children’s Agencies, Baltimore, Maryland; Jack Rubin and David Rubin, both of Boynton Beach, Florida; and Anat Bar-Cohen, Bethesda, Maryland.

COUNTERNARCOTICS EFFORTS IN AFGHANISTAN

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: Caucus concluded a hearing to examine strategies to counter the drug trade as United States troop drawdown continues, focusing on the future of United States counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan, after receiving testimony from William R. Brownfield, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; James L. Capra, Chief of Operations, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice; Erin Logan, Principal Director for Counternarcotics and Global Threats, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and John F. Sopko, Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 16 public bills, H.R. 3877–3892 were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Farenthold to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Recess: The House recessed at 11:26 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Reverend Gary Grogan, Stone Creek Church, Urbana, Illinois.

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal by voice vote.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014: The House agreed to the Rogers (KY) motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the title of H.R. 3547 and concur in the Senate amendment to the text of H.R. 3547 with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 113–32, as modified by section 6 of H. Res. 458, in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate, by a yea-and-nay vote of 359 yeas to 67 nays, Roll No. 21. Pursuant to the provisions of the rule, H. Con. Res. 74 is considered as adopted.

H. Res. 458, the rule providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3547) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 230 ayes to 191 noes, Roll No. 20.

Agreed to the Cole amendment to the rule by voice vote, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 228 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 19.

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow, January 16th.

Senate Messages: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today and a message received from the Senate today appear on pages H255.

Senate Referral: S. 1434 was referred to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H254–55, H255, H451–52. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

Committee Meetings

#COMMACTUPDATE: PERSPECTIVES FROM FORMER FCC CHAIRMAN

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled “#CommActUpdate: Perspectives from Former FCC Chairman”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

IMPACT OF THE VOLCKER RULE ON JOB CREATORS

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Impact of the Volcker Rule on Job Creators, Part I”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

SOUTH SUDAN’S BROKEN PROMISE

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “South Sudan’s Broken Promise?”. Testimony was heard from Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State; and Earl W. Gast, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, US Agency for International Development.

REPORT ON THE G8 DEMENTIA SUMMIT

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing entitled “A Report on the G8 Dementia Summit”. Testimony was heard from Richard J. Hodes, Director, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

NAFTA AT TWENTY: ACCOMPLISHMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND THE WAY FORWARD

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere held a hearing entitled “NAFTA at Twenty: Accomplishments, Challenges, and the Way Forward”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FALSE NARRATIVE ENDANGERS THE HOMELAND

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “A False Narrative Endangers the Homeland”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.
MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies held a markup on H.R. 3696, the “National Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection Act of 2013”. The bill was ordered reported, to the Full Committee, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 7, the “No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act”. The bill was ordered reported, without amendment.

STRENGTHENING AGENCY OVERSIGHT: EMPOWERING THE INSPECTORS GENERAL COMMUNITY

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Strengthening Agency Oversight: Empowering the Inspectors General Community”. Testimony was heard from Peggy E. Gustafson, Inspector General, Small Business Administration; Michael E. Horowitz, Inspector General, Department of Justice; and Kathy A. Buller, Inspector General, Peace Corps.

POWER OF CONNECTION: PEER-TO-PEER BUSINESSES

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Power of Connection: Peer-to-Peer Businesses”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

REVIEW OF THE CHALLENGES FACING CALIFORNIA HIGH SPEED RAIL

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Railroad, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials held a hearing entitled “A Review of the Challenges Facing California High Speed Rail”. Testimony was heard from Representatives McCarthy (CA); Lofgren; Loretta Sanchez (CA); Costa; LaMalfa; and Valadao; and Karen Hedlund, Deputy Administrator, Federal Railroad Administration; Dan Richard, Chairman, California High Speed Rail Authority; and Alissa Dolan, Congressional Research Service.

VENDORS IN THE OR—VA’S FAILED OVERSIGHT OF SURGICAL IMPLANTS

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Vendors in the OR—VA’s Failed Oversight of Surgical Implants”. Testimony was heard from Randall Williamson, Director, Health Care, Government Accountability Office; and Philip Matkovsky, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Administrative Operations, Department of Veterans Affairs.
to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, James Donato, Beth Labson Freeman, and Vince Girdhari Chhabria, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Pedro A. Delgado Hernandez, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Pamela L. Reeves, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, James Maxwell Moody, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, Matthew Frederick Leitman, Judith Ellen Levy, Laurie J. Michelson, and Linda Vivienne Parker, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Christopher Reid Cooper, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, M. Douglas Harpool, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, Gerald Austin McHugh, Jr., and Edward G. Smith, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Sheryl H. Lipman, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Stanley Allen Bastian, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, Cynthia Ann Bashant, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Jon David Levy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine, Theodore David Chuang, and George Jarrod Hazel, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, and Peter Joseph Kadzik, of New York, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled ‘Future Recruiting Challenges in the Fiscally Constrained Environment’, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.


Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats, hearing entitled “Water as a Geopolitical Threat”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, business meeting to consider a motion to authorize the Chairman to issue subpoenas for the production of documents and to issue subpoenas to individuals to appear before the Committee on Natural Resources on matters within the Committee’s jurisdiction, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled “HHS’ Own Security Concerns about HealthCare.gov”, 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, meeting on approval of amended Majority Subcommittee Roster, 9 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Full Committee, hearing entitled “Healthcare.gov: Consequences of Stolen Identity”, 9:10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Investigation, Oversight and Regulations, hearing entitled “SEC’s Crowdfunding Proposal: Will it Work for Small Businesses?”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing entitled “Social Security Disability Fraud Scheme in New York”, 9 a.m., B–318 Rayburn.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee hearing entitled “Ongoing Intelligence Activities”, 9 a.m., 304–HVC. This is a closed hearing.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: to hold hearings to examine income inequality in the United States, 10 a.m., SH–216.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Thursday, January 16

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the Reid motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 3547, Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Thursday, January 16

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 3362—Exchange Information Disclosure Act (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Barr, Andy, Ky., E71
Bentivolio, Kerry L., Mich., E71, E73
Bishop, Sanford D., Jr., Ga., E76
Brown, Paul C., Ga., E72
Coffman, Mike, Colo., E80
Collins, Doug, Ga., E72
Conyers, John, Jr., Mich., E80
Courtney, Joe, Conn., E74
DeFazio, Peter A., Ore., E78
DeL Bene, Suzan K., Wash., E73
Foxx, Virginia, N.C., E75
Green, Gene, Tex., E76
Hensarling, Jeb, Tex., E73
Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E80
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E79
Lee, Barbara, Calif., E71
Lewin, John, Ga., E77
Marchant, Ken, Tex., E74
Miller, Jeff, Fla., E79
Perlmutter, Ed, Colo., E73, E74, E75, E76, E77, E79
Rogers, Mike, Ala., E75, E78
Ryan, Tim, Ohio, E71
Sewell, Terri A., Ala., E72
Smith, Jason T., Mo., E77
Thompson, Bennie G., Miss., E73, E74, E74, E75, E76, E76, E76, E77, E79
Tibbitts, Patrick J., Ohio, E73
Tipton, Scott R., Colo., E71
Titus, Dina, Nev., E80, E81

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