FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations

This Fact Sheet deals with the House-Senate agreement on HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, which the House is scheduled to consider Wednesday.

The agreement contains all 12 of the annual appropriations bills and provides funding and policy directives for each FY 2014 measure. The agreement's funding is within the $1.012 trillion cap on discretionary spending set by last month's Bipartisan Budget Act, which rolled back a portion of scheduled cuts under sequestration and set new caps for defense and non-defense spending. It also includes an additional $98 billion not subject to the cap, mostly for war spending and disaster relief. The measure's base funding provides a 2.6% increase in discretionary spending from the sequester-reduced level of FY 2013 and generally sidesteps contentious issues like the defunding of Obamacare.

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Section I

Background & Summary

Congress has often relied upon the enactment of omnibus year-end appropriations measures that combine multiple spending bills to complete the annual appropriations cycle. In recent years, as partisan battles over federal spending have intensified, the enactment of stand-alone appropriations bills has disappeared, with no free-standing individual spending bills being enacted through the regular appropriations process since 2009, when six individual FY 2010 spending bills were separately enacted.

The use of yearlong continuing resolutions (CRs) to fund federal departments and agencies at prior-year spending levels also has increased, particularly since Republicans recaptured the House majority in the 2010 elections and began efforts to reduce federal spending. For instance, the appropriations process for FY 2011 (the fiscal year that began on Oct. 1, 2010) was not completed until April 2011 when, after an agreement was reached between Republicans and President Obama to cut spending, Congress enacted an omnibus measure (PL 112-10) that provided a full, detailed spending bill for Defense but yearlong CRs for the other 11 spending bills.

For FY 2012, after Congress and President Obama reached agreement on a debt limit increase/deficit reduction measure (the 2011 Budget Control Act, or BCA; PL 112-25), Congress completed the appropriations process through the enactment of two omnibus measures that together included full, detailed spending measures for all 12 appropriations bills — a three-bill minibus enacted in November 2011 (PL 112-55) and a nine-bill omnibus enacted in December 2011 (PL 112-74).

For FY 2013, however, Congress returned to the use of yearlong CRs after agreement could not be reached on whether to roll back and replace a portion of the automatic spending cuts (sequestration) triggered by the BCA. Spending for FY 2013 was enacted in March 2013 through an omnibus (PL 113-6) that included full, detailed appropriations for five spending bills and yearlong CRs for the remaining seven bills. The $1.043 trillion, non-war, non-emergency discretionary total in that measure was subsequently reduced by sequestration to $988 billion — which prompted departments and agencies to impose widespread furloughs of federal workers and other cost-saving measures.
FY 2014 Budget Process

Under the BCA’s sequester mechanism, automatic cuts of $109 billion a year are to occur through FY 2021 (including about $91 billion from annual discretionary caps set by the BCA), with half the total annual cut to come from defense.

In preparing FY 2014 budgets and spending plans last year, House Republicans and Senate Democrats made vastly different assumptions regarding future fiscal policy and the sequester. The House adopted a GOP budget (H Con Res 25) that called for balancing the budget in 10 years through deep spending cuts. It assumed that the BCA’s nine-year sequester would continue, which would reduce FY 2014 discretionary spending to $967 billion — although it would prevent sequester cuts to defense while cutting domestic programs more deeply. The Senate, meanwhile, adopted a Democratic budget (S Con Res 8) that called for additional tax revenues to reduce projected deficits and assumed that sequestration would be replaced with other savings, with FY 2014 discretionary spending of $1.058 trillion, the level set by the BCA before sequestration.

House and Senate Appropriations committees subsequently began developing FY 2014 spending bills based on each chamber’s respective spending caps, but because of the wide difference the process quickly ground to a halt. As a consequence, no FY 2014 spending bills had been enacted by the end of the fiscal year, triggering the need for a CR to fund the government.

However, a standoff over GOP demands that the 2010 health care overhaul be defunded or significantly modified prevented enactment of a CR and caused a 16-day partial government shutdown, which ended only when the nation approached a possible debt default. Congress ended the shutdown by funding the government through Jan. 15 and by suspending the statutory debt limit through Feb. 7 (PL 113-46). As part of that deal, congressional leaders also agreed to convene a formal House-Senate conference on the FY 2014 budget resolution to seek a deal on various budget and appropriations issues — including whether to roll back and replace some of the BCA’s sequester.

Budget Agreement

In December, budget negotiators announced they had reached an agreement to raise discretionary spending caps for FY 2014 and FY 2015, partially rolling back a portion of the discretionary sequester each of those years and replacing the sequester cuts with other savings — which leaders believe will help avoid budget showdows and possible government shutdowns this year and enable a return to "regular order" in considering annual appropriations bills. Congress enacted that agreement as the Bipartisan Budget Act (PL 113-67; see House Action Reports Fact Sheet 113-17, Dec. 11).
Under that new law, discretionary caps for FY 2014 are increased by $45 billion to a total of $1.012 trillion (a $22.4 billion increase each for defense and non-defense, rolling back about half the scheduled FY 2014 discretionary sequester), while caps for FY 2015 are increased by $18 billion to a total of $1.014 trillion. Compared with sequester-reduced funding levels for FY 2013, the new caps for FY 2014 would allow about a $2 billion increase for defense (categorized as budget function 050) and a $24 billion increase for non-defense programs and activities.

With the bipartisan agreement on discretionary caps for FY 2014, House and Senate appropriators began to assemble an omnibus spending measure to fund the government for the remaining 8 ½ months of FY 2014. A bipartisan agreement on that omnibus — which avoids any yearlong CRs and includes full, detailed appropriations for all 12 spending bills — was announced late Monday, Jan. 13. The administration on Jan. 14 announced its support for the measure.

Congress is also considering a short extension (H J Res 106) of current stopgap funding to fund the government for an additional three days after Jan. 15 and give Congress time to enact the omnibus.

**Summary of HR 3547**

The House will be considering the omnibus appropriations measure as a House amendment to the Senate-passed version of HR 3547, legislation dealing with the liability of commercial space launch companies.

The agreement finances government operations through Sept. 30, the remainder of FY 2014, through 12 full, detailed, annual appropriations bills.

Combined, the 12 bills provide about $1.1 trillion in discretionary spending — $1.012 trillion in spending subject to the revised spending caps in the 2011 Budget Control Act and $98.5 billion in discretionary spending outside those caps, including $91.9 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations funding for continued operations in Afghanistan and other anti-terror and related activities, $5.6 billion in disaster relief activities and $924 million in "program integrity" funding.

The measure's $1.012 trillion in cap spending adheres to the separate caps set by December's bipartisan agreement for defense (function 050) and non-defense, providing $520.5 billion and $491.8 billion, respectively.
(This summary primarily compares the measure's proposed FY 2014 spending levels for each individual spending bill with the pre-sequester levels of spending enacted for FY 2013 and included in March's Full-Year CR & Minibus spending agreement [the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act; PL 113-6], as detailed by House and Senate committee reports for FY 2014 spending bills. Those enacted levels were subsequently reduced for the current year by a sequestration amount that was calculated for each account and activity back on March 1, when sequestration was ordered.)

- **Agriculture** — $145.7 billion in total funding, $5.8 billion (4%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $3.5 billion (2%) more than requested. The total includes $29.9 billion for general agriculture programs and $109 billion for domestic food programs, most of which is mandatory. The FDA receives $4.3 billion, 4% more than enacted for FY 2013. Discretionary funding totals $20.9 billion.

- **Commerce-Justice-Science** — $51.6 billion in discretionary budget authority, $4.6 billion more than the sequester-reduced FY 2013 level and $409 million more than requested. The total includes 1% increases for the Commerce Department, Justice Department and NASA over the comparable FY 2013 enacted levels.

- **Defense** — $572 billion in total funding for the Defense Department, $24.3 billion less than requested but about equal to the post-sequester FY 2013 level. The total includes $486.9 billion in regular discretionary spending and $85.2 billion for overseas contingency operations associated with the war in Afghanistan and other counterterrorism operations. It provides almost $7 billion for procurement and research and development of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) aircraft, prevents a recently enacted cost-of-living pension adjustment reduction from applying to disabled veterans or the survivors of veterans, and fully funds the department's sexual harassment prevention efforts.

- **Energy-Water** — $34.1 billion in discretionary spending for the Energy Department and related agencies, $3 billion over the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level. The total includes $5.5 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers and $11.2 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration. The agreement continues a prohibition on the enforcement of federal light bulb efficiency standards.

- **Financial Services** — $43 billion in total funding, $170 million below the FY 2013 enacted level and $2.1 billion less than requested. The measure includes a 1% pay raise for federal blue-collar workers. It funds the IRS at $526 million, 4% less than the FY 2013 enacted level,
and prohibits it from targeting groups based on ideological beliefs.

The District of Columbia receives $673 million in federal payments, a decrease of $2 million from the FY 2013 enacted level. Discretionary funding totals $21.9 billion.

- **Homeland Security** — $46.6 billion in total funding, $1.4 billion (3%) less than the non-emergency FY 2013 enacted level but $469 million (1%) more than requested. The total includes $39.3 billion in discretionary spending, $5.6 billion in disaster funding, $227 million in Overseas Contingency Operations funding and $1.4 billion in mandatory spending.

- **Interior-Environment** — $30.1 billion in discretionary funding, including $10.5 billion for the Interior Department and $8.2 billion for EPA. The total is $231 million more than the sequester-reduced FY 2013 level and $206 million more than requested. It funds the National Park Service at $2.6 billion and prohibits funding of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial near the National Mall through the remainder of the fiscal year.

- **Labor-HHS-Education** — $772.2 billion in total funding, including $621.1 billion for the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department, $70.6 billion for the Education Department and $14.2 billion for the Labor Department. Discretionary spending subject to annual caps totals $156.8 billion, $7.1 billion (5%) more than FY 2013 sequester-reduced levels. It permits continued implementation of the 2010 health care overhaul using existing funding. Funding increases are provided for the Head Start program, the Centers for Disease Control and for various health programs, as well as HHS efforts to address the growing number of unaccompanied alien children entering the country.

- **Legislative Branch** — $4.3 billion, $19 million more than the post-sequester FY 2013 level and $252 million (6%) less than requested by the offices and agencies covered by the measure. House leadership offices all receive 23% less than the FY 2013 enacted level, and Senate leadership offices receive a 1% reduction. It provides $16 million for the restoration of the Capitol dome and reopens a parcel of land on the Capitol grounds for commercial filming.

- **Military Construction-VA** — $158 billion in total funding, $1.4 billion more than FY 2013 enacted spending levels. Military Construction receives $9.8 billion, $817 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level. Veterans Affairs receives $147.9 billion, $14 billion
(10%) more than in FY 2013. It includes numerous provisions aimed at addressing the backlog of veteran compensation claims for service-related disabilities. Discretionary funding totals $73.3 billion.

- **State-Foreign Operations** — $49 billion in total funding for State Department operations and foreign assistance — including $6.5 billion in an overseas contingency operations (OCO) account to fund programs related to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and other unforeseen expenses. The total, which includes $8.4 billion for global health programs, $1.3 billion for Syrian refugees and $3.1 billion for Israel and $1.6 billion for Egypt, is $2.2 billion less than the post-sequester FY 2013 level and $2.7 billion less than requested. Non-OCO discretionary funding totals $42.5 billion.

- **Transportation-HUD** — a total of $104.3 billion in budgetary resources, including a net discretionary total of $50.8 billion, 2% less than the non-emergency FY 2013 enacted level and $7.2 billion (12%) less than requested. It provides for the release of $53.5 billion from the highway and aviation trust funds. The total includes a 2% reduction to Transportation Department discretionary funds and a 2% reduction to Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department funds from FY 2013 enacted levels.

References

See CQ Weekly p. 2082
Section II

Agriculture

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that provide appropriations for the Agriculture Department and related programs and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for FY 2014.

The agreement appropriates a total of $145.7 billion for FY 2014 — $5.8 billion (4%) more than enacted FY 2013 funding and $3.5 billion (2%) more than the administration's request. More than 85% of the measure's funding is for mandatory programs, including crop support and nutrition programs.

The measure provides $21.1 billion in discretionary funding, $13 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $1.1 million more than requested.

The explanatory statement by appropriators accompanying the measure states that directives and funding allocations included in the House and Senate committee reports on their versions of the FY 2014 Agriculture Appropriations bills (H Rept 113-116 and S Rept 113-46) shall be followed, unless the explanatory statement states otherwise.

Agriculture Programs

The measure provides $29.9 billion for general agriculture programs — $1.6 billion (6%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level and $138 million less than requested.

Farm Service Agency

The measure appropriates $1.2 billion for salaries and expenses of the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which administers the major commodity programs financed by the CCC, the Conservation Reserve Program and several loan programs. That is equal to the FY 2013 enacted level and $1.5 million more than the president’s request. FSA funding includes $310 million in transfers from other programs, for a total of $1.5 billion for salaries and expenses.

The measure also appropriates $1.2 billion ($7 million more than requested) for state mediation grants, grass-root source water protection and dairy indemnity.
Commodity Credit Corporation

The CCC is a government-owned entity that funds most of the major commodity support programs, including marketing assistance loans, loan deficiency payments and fixed (direct) payments to farmers. The amounts needed to reimburse the CCC vary widely from year to year, depending on crop market prices and other factors. Most of the CCC programs are mandatory spending programs that do not require annual appropriations.

The measure provides $12.5 billion in mandatory funding, $1.5 billion (14%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level, to reimburse the CCC for expenditures incurred in previous fiscal years in financing farm-price supports, export promotion, disposition of surplus commodities and other programs.

Agriculture Loans

The measure assumes that the Agriculture Credit Insurance Fund will provide $5.5 billion in various loans to farmers in FY 2014, $705 million (15%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $28 million less than the president's estimate. The fund's loan authorization is distributed as follows:

- Farm-Ownership Loans — To help farmers acquire, enlarge or develop land: $2.6 billion, $600 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level and equal to the request. Of the total, $2 billion is for guaranteed loans and $575 million is for direct loans.

- Farm-Operating Loans — To help farmers pay for the purchase of livestock, equipment and seed: $2.7 billion, $146 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $28 million less than the request. Of the total, $1.5 billion is for unsubsidized guaranteed loans and $1.2 billion is for direct loans.

- Other Loans — $60 million for Boll Weevil Eradication Loans, $150 million for Conservation Loans, $10 million for Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans and $2 million for American Indian Tribal Land Acquisition Loans.

Federal Crop Insurance

The measure provides such sums as may be necessary to carry out the federal crop insurance program, which insures producers against catastrophic losses. The amount of mandatory spending needed is estimated by the administration to be $9.5 billion, $14 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level.
The Risk Management Agency (RMA) administers the federal crop insurance program. The measure appropriates $71 million for RMA in FY 2014, equal to the request.

**Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service**

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) conducts inspections and quarantine activities to protect animals and plants from disease and pests. The measure provides APHIS with $825 million — $21 million (3%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level and $24 million more than the request. Within that total, appropriators recommend $285 million for animal health, $306 million for plant health, $106 million for wildlife services, $34 million for regulatory services and $29 million for animal welfare. It provides the requested $3.2 million for APHIS buildings and facilities.

The appropriators note the growing economic and ecological damage caused by feral swine, estimated at $1.5 billion annually. They support the Agriculture Department's proposed increased funding for feral swine management and encourage additional projects to control the feral swine.

The measure provides $20 million for one-time funding to address the eradication of citrus greening. It also provides $27 million for agriculture quarantine inspections.

The appropriators direct APHIS to ensure that the animal disease traceability system maintains flexibility in implementation while limiting the financial burden on the livestock industry.

As in prior years, the measure includes language that prohibits funds from being used to pay for any horse inspection activity necessary to transport and slaughter horses in the United States.

**Food Safety & Inspection Service**

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) enforces laws requiring meat and poultry products to be wholesome, unadulterated, and properly packaged and labeled. It also inspects egg processing plants and administers a pathogen reduction program.

The measure provides $1 billion — $19 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $2 million more than requested.

The House committee report directs FSIS to finalize its rule on the poultry slaughter inspection system. The committee notes that the current rule has been in effect since 1957, while the rule proposed in 2012 is based on scientific research conducted over the past 10 years.
Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) conducts basic and applied research in a number of fields, including animal, plant, soil, water and air, sciences, entomology, agricultural engineering, nutrition, consumer use, marketing and eradication of narcotic-producing plants. The measure provides $1.1 billion for salaries and expenses of the service — $48 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $1.5 million less than requested. No funding is provided for ARS buildings and facilities; the president requested $155 million.

The appropriators rejected the president's request to terminate extramural research and to close six research locations. The agreement includes funding increases for human nutrition research, sustainable water use research, the National Agricultural Library, agroforestry, forage production, forest products and improved scientific capacity.

In its report, the House committee provides a list of research areas that it would like ARS to address. These include aerial application technology; the role of domestic sheep in causing deaths of wild bighorn sheep from respiratory disease; development of Ug99-resistant wheat varieties (Ug99 is a cereal rust disease); food pathogen detection; the effect of nutrition on obesity and aging; water conservation in the lower Mississippi River basin; and solutions for soil erosion and stream sedimentation.

National Institute of Food & Agriculture

The 2008 Food, Conservation and Energy Act (PL 110-234) mandated that all authorities and responsibilities of the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service be transferred to the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). NIFA works in partnership with universities to advance research, extension activities and higher education in the food, agricultural, human and environmental sciences.

The measure appropriates $1.3 billion for NIFA — $72 million (6%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $11 million less than requested. Research and education activities would receive $29 million less than requested, while extension activities and integrated activities would both receive more than requested. No funding is provided for Hispanic-serving colleges and universities; the president requested $10 million.

The House committee in its report encourages ARS and NIFA to continue efforts to eradicate the brown marmorated stink bug, as well as efforts on herbicide resistance and lyme disease research.
Agriculture Department Administration

The measure provides $526 million for overall departmental administration, $7 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and slightly more than the request.

The total includes $44 million for general departmental administration (3% less than enacted in FY 2013); $39 million for executive operations of the offices of the chief economist, budget and program analysis and the national appeals division; $44 million for the chief information officer; $6 million for the chief financial officer; $21 million for the civil rights office; $90 million for the Office of the Inspector General; and $41 million for the Office of General Counsel.

The total also includes $233 million for buildings and facilities and rental payments, $7 million (3%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and just under the request.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

The measure provides $161 million for the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), $14 million (8%) less than enacted in FY 2013 and 1% more than the request. The total includes $45 million for the Census of Agriculture.

Other Agriculture Programs

The measure also provides funding for the following programs:

- **Agriculture Marketing Service** — $80 million, $16 million (1%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level. The appropriators in their explanatory materials do not prohibit, but do discourage, USDA’s continued implementation of the mandatory country of origin labeling (COOL) regulation for certain meat products during the pending World Trade Organization dispute with Canada and Mexico.

- **Grain Inspection Packers & Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)** — $40 million for salaries and expenses to facilitate the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds and related agricultural products — $1 million (3%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level. The measure prohibits the use of funding to write the interim or final livestock and poultry fair competition and contract reform rule, except under specified circumstances.
- **Economic Research Service** — $78 million to conduct a research program to inform public and private decision-making on economic and policy issues involving food, farming, natural resources and rural development (3% more than the FY 2013 enacted level).

**Conservation Programs**

The Agriculture Department has a number of conservation programs that assist private landowners in reducing erosion, improving soil and water quantity and quality, improving and conserving wetlands, and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat. Most of these programs receive mandatory funding through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which receives annual funding through reimbursements for expenditures incurred in previous fiscal years (see CCC section above). These include the Conservation Reserve Program, the Wetlands Reserve Program, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, the Farmland Protection Program and the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program.

The measure provides $826 million for conservation programs; $3 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level and $17 million (2%) more than requested. The majority of that funding, $813 million, is for conservation operations. Conservation operations include technical assistance ($711 million), snow survey and water forecasting ($9.3 million), plant materials centers ($9.4 million), the soil surveys program ($80 million) and ongoing watershed projects ($3 million).

**Domestic Food Programs**

The measure appropriates $109 billion for domestic food assistance programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; previously known as food stamps), the school lunch and breakfast programs, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). The measure's overall funding for these programs is $4.1 billion (4%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level and $2.1 billion (2%) more than the administration's request.

As part of a push to reduce fraud and lower costs in the food and nutrition programs, the appropriators in their explanatory materials direct the department to work with states to ensure full compliance for WIC and SNAP eligibility in order to ensure that these programs are not being promoted to ineligible individuals.
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

SNAP, which used to be known as food stamps, helps low-income people and families purchase food by means of electronic cards or paper vouchers that can be used in retail stores. The Agriculture Department estimates that in December 2013, 47.6 million people were enrolled in SNAP at an average cost of $133 per person per month.

The measure provides $82 billion in mandatory funding for SNAP (56% of the measure's total for agriculture), $4.9 billion (6%) more than FY 2013 and $3.8 billion (5%) more than requested. Included in this total is $3 billion in contingency reserve funds.

The agreement extends for FY 2014 an $11 million reduction in mandatory funding for SNAP employment and training.

The appropriators strongly encourage the Agriculture Department to stop advertising SNAP to promote enrollment and to stop all outreach activities with foreign governments to encourage the use of SNAP.

Child Nutrition Programs

The measure provides $19.3 billion in mandatory funding, $603 million (3%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level, and $1.2 billion (6%) less than requested, for various child nutrition programs that provide nutritious foods to preschool children and children in elementary and secondary schools.

The appropriators direct the Agriculture secretary to establish a waiver approval process within 90 days of enactment for states to grant waivers to any local educational agency that cannot operate a food service program without incurring increased costs to comply with the nutrition standards of the school lunch and breakfast program. The secretary is also directed to provide technical assistance to help such schools with implementation in future years.

The appropriators also note concern with the high error rates for improper payments within the child nutrition programs: 16% for the lunch program and 25% for the breakfast program. The measure provides requested funding to support the department's efforts to reduce erroneous payments.

Women, Infants & Children

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides assistance to children up to 5 years of age and to pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women who are nutritionally at risk because of inadequate nutrition and
income. WIC provides them with food packages containing nutritional supplements that are typically lacking in eligible participants' diets. Food packages are provided through health clinics, redeemable vouchers at retail food stores and other approved methods.

The measure appropriates $6.7 billion for WIC — $153 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $426 million (6%) less than requested.

The House committee in its report said that while the president's request for WIC projected an average monthly participation rate of 8.9 million women, infants and children in FY 2014, the actual numbers each of the past few years have been lower than the administration projected so a lower funding level is warranted. It also noted that the department has authority to utilize carry-over funds and to use the WIC contingency reserve fund as necessary.

Appropriators in their explanatory materials for the omnibus urge the Agriculture Department to address the backlog of WIC vendor applications in states that have a federally imposed vendor moratorium. They also say they expect the department to change regulations to allow WIC benefits to be used to purchase all varieties of fresh, whole or cut vegetables (except those with added sugars, fats or oils), provided that the inclusion of such vegetables contributes toward meeting the special nutritional needs of program participants and increases the availability of low-cost, high-nutrient alternatives for participants throughout the year.

**Commodity Assistance Program**

The measure appropriates the requested $270 million for the Commodity Assistance Program — $22 million (9%) more than enacted for FY 2013 but $2 million less than requested.

Within that total, $203 million is for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program ($20 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level), $49 million is for the Emergency Food Assistance Program, $17 million is for the Farmer's Market Nutrition Program and $1 million is for Pacific island and disaster assistance.

**Nutrition Programs Administration**

The measure provides $141 million for the administration of nutrition programs, $1 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level.
Food & Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), part of the Health and Human Services Department, regulates food, cosmetics, human and animal drugs, and medical devices.

The measure provides a total of $4.3 billion for FDA operations and activities in FY 2014, including both direct appropriations and authorized use of user fees collected by the FDA. The total available is $155 million (4%) more than enacted for FY 2013 and $3 million more than requested. The direct appropriation is $2.6 billion, $91 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level.

The measure includes the requested $9 million for FDA buildings and facilities, $4 million more than enacted for FY 2013.

In calculating available funding, the House committee in its report notes that it did not include $32 million in user fees expected to be collected for mammography and export and color certification.

The measure directs that not less than $25 million must be available for FDA's medical countermeasures initiative. It includes the requested funding for implementation of the Mammography Quality Standards Act (PL 102-539).

The appropriators express concern that the preventive-controls rule issued under the Food Safety Modernization Act (PL 111-353) underestimates the potential cost to the food sector and encourages the FDA to re-propose a rule based upon risk-cost benefit analysis. Appropriators also note that FDA user fee programs are subject to sequester and encourage the administration to reconsider the inclusion of FDA user fees when calculating sequester.

Rural Housing & Development

The Agriculture Department administers a number of loan and grant programs targeted to underserved, impoverished or economically declining rural areas. These programs provide assistance for single and multifamily housing, community facilities and infrastructure, and business development.

The measure provides $657 million for rural development salaries and expenses, $454 million of which are transfers from other accounts and $203 million of which is appropriated. In addition, it provides $37 billion for various rural development loans — $1.3 billion (3%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level but $3 billion (9%) more than the president's request.
Rural Housing Service

The Rural Housing Service helps rural residents and communities obtain adequate and affordable housing, as well as access to community facilities. The Rural Housing Service provides loans to construct, repair or improve dwellings and farm facilities. The measure authorizes the service to provide $27.4 billion in loans — almost identical to the FY 2013 enacted level, and $1.3 billion (5%) more than the administration's request.

Of that total, $28 million is for rental housing assistance loans. The vast majority of the authorization, $24.9 billion, is for single-family housing loans, with $900 million going toward direct (subsidized) single-family housing loans and $24 billion going toward unsubsidized single-family housing loans.

Rental Assistance Program

The rental assistance program provides rental housing assistance for low-income families and individuals. The measure provides the requested $1.1 billion for this purpose — $226 million (26%) more than enacted for FY 2013 and $95 million (9%) more than requested.

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

The Rural Business-Cooperative Service provides loans to businesses and cooperatives located in rural communities. The service establishes strategic alliances and partnerships that leverage public, private and cooperative resources to create jobs and stimulate rural economic activity.

The measure authorizes a total of $1 billion in loans for the Rural Business-Cooperative Service — $136 million (15%) more than enacted for FY 2013 and $163 million (19%) more than requested.

Rural Utilities Service

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) provides funding and support services for electric, telephone, water and waste utilities in rural communities, and it administers a number of loan programs, including electricity, telecommunications, telephone bank, distance learning, telemedicine and local television loans.
The measure authorizes $7.5 billion in loans to be administered by the service — $1.4 billion less than the FY 2013 enacted level but $1.6 billion more than the request. The largest account within RUS is the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program, which receives a total loan authorization of $6.2 billion — $1.6 billion (20%) less than enacted for FY 2013 and $1.5 billion (32%) more than requested.

It authorizes $1.3 billion for rural water and waste disposal loans — $189 million (17%) more than enacted for FY 2013 and $90 million more than requested.

Appropriators direct RUS to focus broadband expenditures on projects that would bring broadband service to currently unserved households.

**Foreign Aid/Commodity Export Programs**

The measure appropriates $1.8 billion for foreign assistance and related programs, which includes $6 million transferred from export loans. The total is $39 million (2%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level but $1.5 billion more than requested.

**Foreign Agricultural Service**

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) helps maintain and expand foreign markets for U.S. agriculture products by analyzing foreign production, markets and policies; developing special export programs; and trying to secure international trade conditions that are favorable to U.S. products. The service is responsible for the department's programs in international development and technical cooperation in food and agriculture.

The measure provides a total of $184 million for FAS, which includes $178 million in appropriations and $6 million in transfers from loan accounts. This total is $5 million more than enacted for FY 2013.

**Food for Peace (PL 480)**

The Food for Peace Program, often referred to as PL 480, provides commodities to developing nations and emerging democracies. The program's other aim is to help U.S. producers by removing surpluses from the domestic market.

The measure appropriates $1.5 billion for the program — $32 million (2%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level.
International Nutrition Program

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program helps support education, child development and food security for some of the world's poorest children. It provides for donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education. The measure provides $185 million for the nutrition program, just under the enacted FY 2013 level and equal to the request.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), an independent agency, is responsible for regulating and managing the U.S. futures and options market. The Dodd-Frank Act (PL 111-203) gave the CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulatory powers over previously unregulated over-the-counter derivatives. Since enactment of Dodd-Frank, the administration and Democrats have consistently sought to increase funding for the CFTC, while the Republicans have limited funding for the agency.

The measure appropriates $215 million for the CFTC — $10 million (5%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $100 million (32%) less than the request. Within the total provided, $35 million is for the purchase of information technology.

The House committee in its report expressed concern about "duplicitous and overreaching regulations" and directed the CFTC to submit a report within 60 days of enactment on the costs and benefits of regulations. It also directed the CFTC to submit a report detailing information regarding swap dealers, including how many additional swap dealers will register with the CFTC if the de minimis threshold is reduced to $3 billion, and also directs the CFTC to develop a five-year, strategic technology investment plan with a focus on market surveillance, risk management and customer protection.
Section III

Commerce-Justice-Science

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that appropriate funds for the Commerce and Justice departments and federal science agencies.

The agreement provides a net total of $61.4 billion for FY 2014, $1.2 billion (2%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $863 million (17%) less than requested.

On a programmatic level, departments and agencies funded by the bill would receive a total of $61.6 billion in appropriations, an $864 million (1%) increase from FY 2013 enacted levels but $1.7 billion (3%) less than requested. (The bill includes $219 million in rescissions that reduce the measure's net, scoreable appropriations.)

The total includes $51.6 billion in discretionary budget authority, which, according to the Appropriations Committee, is $4.6 billion more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level and $409 million more than requested. Most of this discretionary amount, $46.6 billion, is categorized as non-defense spending.

Commerce Department

The agreement provides a total of $8.2 billion for the Commerce Department, $113 million (1%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $413 million (5%) less than requested.

NOAA

Of the total provided to Commerce, the measure steers $5.3 billion to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), $320 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $125 million (11%) less than requested. Most of those funds — $3.2 billion — are designated for operations and research and facilities, and another $2 billion is designated for procurement, acquisition and construction. The measure includes an unrequested $75 million for Fisheries Disaster Assistance.

Within the amount for NOAA, the measure provides $954 million for National Weather Service operations, $47 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level, according to the Appropriations Committee. It also provides the full requested amounts for the
Joint Polar Satellite System and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R (GOES-R) program. The agreement designates $472 million for the National Ocean Service, but it does not include House-passed language that would block implementation of the National Ocean Policy.

**NIST**

The measure appropriates $850 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), $43 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $78 million (8%) less than requested. This amount includes $651 million to support core NIST scientific and technical research and services, including for cybersecurity research.

The agreement also funds the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, which provides training and technical assistance to U.S. manufacturers, at $128 million, and it includes $56 million for construction of research facilities.

**Census**

The Census Bureau would receive $945 million, $58 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $37 million (4%) less than requested. The funding level includes $693 million for periodic censuses and programs, which supports the conduct of the Economic Census and planning and cost control efforts related to the 2020 Decennial Census.

The agreement does not include a Senate proposal to designate funding for the American Community Survey.

**Other Agencies**

The measure provides $3 billion for the Patent and Trademark Office, all of which would be offset through fee collections. This amount is equal to the administration request.

It appropriates $247 million for core activities of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), 12% more than the FY 2013 enacted level and 23% less than requested, and designates $210 million for Economic Development Assistance Programs, including $96 million for public works and $42 million for economic adjustment assistance.

The measure directly appropriates $461 million for the International Trade Administration, which would also receive an additional $9 million in fee collections. It includes $320 million for global market activities.
Other funding levels include $101 million for the Bureau of Industry and Security, $99 million for Economic and Statistical Analysis and $90 million for Commerce Department management. It also appropriates $28 million for the Minority Business Development Agency and $46 million for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

Justice Department

The agreement provides a total of $27.7 billion for the Justice Department, $378 million (1%) more than the non-emergency FY 2013 enacted level but $694 million (2%) less than requested.

Federal Law Enforcement

The measure appropriates a total of $8.3 billion for the FBI, 3% more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $99 million (1%) less than requested. This amount includes $8.2 billion for FBI salaries and expenses ($116 million less than requested), $97 million for FBI construction ($17 million more than requested), $390 million for the Next Generation Cybersecurity Initiative and $60 million to expand the capacity of the existing National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

For Justice Department legal activities, it provides $3.2 billion, a $25 million (1%) increase over the FY 2013 enacted level but $100 million (3%) less than requested. This total includes $1.9 billion for U.S. attorneys, $867 million for general legal activities, $270 million for fees and expenses of witnesses, and $160 million for the antitrust division. It also provides $224 million for the United States Trustee System Fund, all of which would be offset through fee collections.

The agreement provides $2 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), $6 million more than the non-emergency FY 2013 enacted level but $50 million (2%) less than requested.

It provides a total of $6.9 billion for the Federal Prison System, 1% more than the non-emergency FY 2013 enacted level but 1% less than requested, including $90 million for construction. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) would receive $1.2 billion, 4% more than the FY 2013 enacted level but 4% less than requested.

The measure provides a total of $2.7 billion for the U.S. Marshals Service, $72 million (3%) less than FY 2013 enacted levels and $122 million (4%) less than requested. This amount includes nearly $1.2 billion for salaries and expenses, $1.5 billion for federal prisoner detention and $10 million for construction.
The measure appropriates $136 million for Justice Department general administration and a total of $311 million for administrative review and appeals. It also includes $514 million for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, $92 million for the National Security Division, $86 million for the Office of Inspector General and $13 million for the United States Parole Commission.

**State & Local Law Enforcement**

State and local law enforcement programs would receive a total of $2.3 billion, $51 million (2%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $147 million (6%) less than requested, including $2.2 billion in discretionary spending. That total includes amounts for the following activities:

- **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** — $214 million to support local law enforcement agencies, including $180 million for COPS Hiring Grants to hire or retain officers. This total is $4 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $226 million (51%) less than requested. According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, this level is $4 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.

- **Office on Violence Against Women** — $417 million for the Office on Violence Against Women for prevention and prosecution programs, 2% more than the FY 2013 level and 1% more than the request.

- **Office of Justice Programs** — $1.6 billion for grants to state and local organizations for crime fighting, juvenile justice programs and public safety officer benefits, $48 million (3%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $74 million (5%) more than requested. This amount includes $376 million for Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants, $180 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, $125 million for the DNA initiative and $75 million for a comprehensive school safety initiative.

**Other Provisions**

The measure continues provisions related to the military detention center at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, including a prohibition on the transfer or release of any detainee into the United States and a prohibition on the acquisition or construction of any new prison to house detainees.
It prohibits the use of funds, other than funds for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected member of a drug cartel unless law enforcement personnel continuously monitor the firearm.

It also prohibits the use of funds to pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or to preserve the life of the mother, and prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate an abortion. The Bureau of Prisons, however, would be obliged to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a federal facility.

Science

The measure appropriates $24.8 billion for science-related agencies, $37 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $523 million (2%) less than requested.

**NASA**

The agreement provides $17.6 billion for NASA — $105 million (1%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $69 million (less than 1%) less than the request. According to appropriators, this is $781 million above the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.

The NASA total includes $5.2 billion ($133 million more than requested) for NASA’s science account and $4.1 billion for the exploration account ($198 million more than requested). Space operations would receive $3.8 billion ($105 million less than requested), and cross-agency support would receive $2.8 billion ($57 million less than requested). It also includes $576 million in new space technology funding; $566 million for aeronautics; $515 million for construction and environmental compliance; and $117 million for education.

The measure’s explanatory statement notes that NASA has proposed an asteroid redirect mission but that completion of preliminary activities is needed before Congress makes a long-term commitment to the project.

The agreement bars NASA or the Office of Science and Technology Policy from engaging in bilateral activities with China, unless authorized by Congress.
Other Science Agencies

The measure appropriates $7.2 billion to the National Science Foundation, $112 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $454 million (6%) less than requested. This total, according to appropriators, is $288 million above the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level. Of the total, $5.8 billion is intended for research and related activities.

The agreement provides nearly $6 million for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, 2% less than requested.

Space Launch Indemnification

The agreement extends for one year, until Dec. 31, 2016, federal indemnification of commercial space launch companies against third-party claims associated with launch accidents. Under current law, the federal government indemnifies entities granted a federal license for commercial space launch activities against certain claims made by third parties. Specifically, the Transportation Department helps pay the successful claim of a third party against a licensed entity for activities carried out under the license that result in death, bodily injury or property damage — covering the difference between the amount of insurance the licensee is required to carry and a maximum federal payment for any given launch.

The House originally passed HR 3547, which is now serving as a legislative vehicle to carry the omnibus, on Dec. 2 under suspension of the rules. The Senate amended the measure by extending indemnification for two years before agreeing to it by unanimous consent on Dec. 12.

Other Agencies

The agreement also appropriates funds for the following agencies:

- Legal Services Corporation — $365 million, $7 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $65 million less than requested, to provide attorneys and legal aid to low-income people.

- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission — $364 million, almost $1 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $9 million less than requested. The measure does not include House-proposed language related to an EEOC rule on age discrimination.
• **Commission on Civil Rights** — $9 million, $224,000 less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $400,000 less than requested. The commission, established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (PL 85-315), is an independent, bipartisan, fact-finding agency directed by eight part-time commissioners.

• **International Trade Commission** — $83 million, $83,000 more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $2 million less than requested.

• **Office of the U.S. Trade Representative** — $53 million, $2 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $4 million less than requested.

• **Marine Mammal Commission** — $3 million, $227,000 more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $181,000 less than requested.

• **State Justice Institute** — $5 million, $125,000 less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $221,000 less than requested.
Section IV

Defense

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that make appropriations for Defense programs.

Unless otherwise noted, funding levels are for FY 2014, do not include advanced appropriations and do not include additional funds provided in the overseas contingency operations section of the bill.

The measure provides $572.0 billion in total funding for the Defense Department, $24.3 billion less than the president's FY 2014 request but about the same amount as the post-sequester FY 2013 level. The total includes $85.2 billion for overseas contingency operations associated with the war in Afghanistan and other counterterrorism operations. That amount is $5.7 billion more than requested and about $2.0 billion less than was appropriated for FY 2013. Overseas contingency funding is designated as emergency spending and thus is not subject to statutory budget caps.

Including funds provided in the overseas contingency account, the agreement appropriates $228.3 billion for operations and maintenance, $136.8 billion for military personnel—the fastest-growing part of the budget—$99.1 billion for procurement, $63.1 billion for research and development; and $33.6 billion for Defense health programs.

The explanatory statement by appropriators accompanying the bill states that directives and funding allocations included in the House and Senate committee reports on the House-passed and Senate-reported versions of the FY 2014 Defense Appropriations bills (H Rept 113-113 and S Rept 113-85) shall be followed, unless the explanatory statement states otherwise.

For a more detailed description of many of the programs listed below, see House Action Reports Fact Sheet No. 113-18, Dec. 17, 2013, Defense Authorization for FY 2014; PL 113-66, although that bill does not reflect the spending reductions required by the Bipartisan Budget Act.
Overseas Contingency Operations

The agreement appropriates $85.2 billion in funds specifically for the war in Afghanistan, as well as the general war on terrorism. Funding elsewhere in the agreement, however, also could be used to support those operations. The total is $2 billion less than the FY 2013 level and $5.7 billion more than the president's request. Almost all of the increase is in the operations and maintenance account.

The total includes $68.4 billion for operations and maintenance accounts, including $32.7 billion for the Army, $6.2 billion for procurement and $8 billion for personnel.

The measure also provides $1 billion in unrequested funding to address shortfalls in equipment for the National Guard and Reserves.

Afghan Security Forces

The agreement appropriates $4.7 billion for training and equipping Afghanistan's security forces, $3.0 billion less than requested. The total includes funding for the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police.

The explanatory statement notes that the budget requests for the Afghan security forces have been greatly overstated for the past four years and that because of the previously unknown demand for the needs of the forces, Congress allowed the Defense Department to maintain this excess funding to offset unforeseen expenses. Rather than rescinding the funds from prior-year appropriations, the agreement reduces the current-year request to obtain balance within the program, according to the appropriators.

The measure does not include $365 million originally requested by the administration to purchase additional Russian-built helicopters for the Afghan military. The Defense Department has announced that it has canceled plans to purchase additional Mi-17 helicopters from Rosoboronexport, a Russian firm considered to be notoriously corrupt. The department claims the Afghan services are more familiar with, and can more easily maintain, the Russian copter and has already spent millions on the aircraft.

Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund

The Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund was established under the FY 2011 National Defense Authorization (PL 111-383) to undertake high-priority, large-scale infrastructure projects in support of the civil-military campaign in Afghanistan. The measure appropriates $199 million for the fund, $80 million less than requested, and it prohibits any funds from being spent on projects initiated after the date of enactment of this measure.
**Afghan President**

The agreement prohibits funds from being used for the personal benefit of the president of Afghanistan.

**Guantánamo Detainees**

The agreement contains language recently enacted as part of the FY 2014 Defense Authorization Act that continues to prohibit the use of Defense Department funds to transfer prisoners at the Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, detention center to a foreign country or entity. It also continues to prohibit the use of any funds for the construction or modification of any facility in the United States to detain or imprison individuals currently being held at Guantánamo.

The agreement, however, like the authorization, relaxes current restrictions on the transfer of such detainees to foreign countries. Specifically, it authorizes transfers to foreign countries if, following a review by a periodic review board, the detainee is determined to no longer be a threat to U.S. security or the transfer is pursuant to a court order.

**Missile Defense**

The agreement provides almost $10 billion for missile defense programs. The total includes $911 million for Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) research, $572 million for Theater High Altitude Air Defense (THAAD) procurement and $504 million for cooperative programs with Israel. It also prohibits the use of funds for the canceled MEADS cooperative missile defense system that was being developed with Germany and Italy.

**East Coast Missile Interceptor Site**

The FY 2013 Defense Authorization (PL 112-239) required the Defense secretary to evaluate at least three additional locations in the United States, two of which would be on the East Coast, for future deployment of a missile defense interceptor site to defend the United States from ballistic missiles launched from nations such as North Korea or Iran. It also required environmental impact statements to be prepared for each site. The president's FY 2014 budget, however, requested no funds for the design, engineering or construction of an East Coast missile defense site, including for the conduct of the environmental impact statement. CBO has said an East Coast missile site would require $3.6 billion through 2017.
The House FY 2014 Defense Appropriation bill appropriated $70 million in unrequested funds for initial planning-and-development costs of an East Coast site, as well as additional funding for new interceptors.

The agreement does not require establishment of the site, nor does it provide the $70 million. Instead, the measure appropriates an additional $20 million to continue activities relative to the site evaluation study, the environmental impact statement and other planning activities.

**Aegis**

The agreement appropriates $910 million for *Aegis* research and development and $581 million for procurement.

The *Aegis* ballistic-missile defense system is the first mobile, global, deployable and proven capability that can destroy missiles both above and within the atmosphere as well as provide a forward-deployed surveillance capability in support of homeland defense. The sea-based program is both an integrated single-ship system and a ship-to-ship network, not a class of ships, as is often reported. The system is meant to be the centerpiece of the new missile defense system proposed for Europe.

The agreement also appropriates $309 million for research and development of the SM-3 Block IIA interceptor, which is being co-developed with Japan. The SM-3 Block IIA is being designed with a larger diameter missile and more advanced kill-vehicle technology than the SM-3 Block IA/IB interceptor.

**Israeli Cooperative Programs**

Israel, partly with financial help from the United States, is developing one of the world's most advanced missile defense systems. The system includes variants of the "Arrow" long-range anti-missile system; "David's Sling," a short-range ballistic-missile defense against long-range artillery rockets and short-range cruise missiles; and the "Iron Dome" defense against short-range, relatively inaccurate Katyushas, Qassams and other projectiles fired from the Gaza Strip and southern Lebanon. By most accounts, the Iron Dome, has proven to be successful in shooting down about 85% of the incoming missiles launched from Gaza into southern Israel.

The agreement authorizes $504 million for cooperative programs with Israel. The total includes $220 million in requested funds for the Iron Dome system and $188 million in added funds to accelerate development of the other programs, including $15 million to enhance the capability of producing the Iron Dome system in the United States.


**Patriot**

The agreement appropriates $690 million for Patriot PAC-3 interceptors ($150 million more than the request), $326 million for Patriot upgrades ($70 million more than requested), $35 million for Patriot product improvement and $69 million for PAC-2 missile research and development. The PAC-3 can go higher and fly farther than its PAC-2 predecessor, and instead of exploding near its target like the PAC-2, the PAC-3 rams its target: the so-called hit-to-kill approach. With the end of the MEADS program, the Patriot is expected to be upgraded with new internal electronics that can support a 360-degree capability with a single sensor.

The measure also restricts the obligation of 50% of research and development funds for Patriot modification or modernization until 30 days after the Army secretary, in conjunction with the Undersecretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), provides Congress with a plan that establishes an open-system software architecture for future upgrades and technology enhancements to the Patriot system in the near term.

**Tests & Targets**

The measure appropriates $830 million for ballistic-missile defense tests and targets. The program designs, develops, fabricates and provides ballistic-missile targets and countermeasures for use in the Ballistic Missile Defense System's test and assessment program.

**Aircraft**

The agreement appropriates $16.4 billion for aircraft for the Navy, $10.4 billion for Air Force planes and $4.8 billion for Army aircraft.

**F-35 Joint Strike Fighter**

The agreement provides almost $7 billion for 29 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters. The total includes research and development funds.

The F-35 JSF is planned as a next-generation, multirole fighter aircraft based on a common airframe and components for use by the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. The program was originally intended to produce, over the next 20 to 30 years, 1,763 Air Force jets, 609 Marine variants capable of vertical takeoff and landing (so-called STOVL, or short takeoff and vertical landing aircraft) and 480 Navy planes for carrier-based operations. Eight countries, including Britain, Italy and the Netherlands, have committed to buying the aircraft and have contributed more than $4 billion toward its development.
The agreement's total includes $2.9 billion for F-35As for the Air Force ($170 million less than requested), $1.2 billion for F-35Bs for the Marine Corps ($91 million less than requested) and $1.0 billion for Navy F-35As ($107 million less than the request).

The measure also appropriates $1.5 billion in research and development funds for F-35 JSF development, $377 million less than requested.

**EA-18G Airborne Electronic Attack**

The agreement appropriates $1.9 billion for new EA-18G Airborne Electronic Attack aircraft, $134 million less than the president's request. A variant of the F/A-18F fighter with the same airframe, the EA-18G, is slated to replace the EA-6B Prowler.

**Aerial Refueling Tankers**

The KC-46A is the Air Force's next-generation, aerial-refueling aircraft and the replacement for the KC-135. The $35 billion program is expected to purchase 179 new, commercial off-the-shelf airliners modified for air refueling. The Air Force plans to station the aircraft at up to 10 bases, including two outside the continental United States.

The measure authorizes $1.6 billion in requested development funds for the program.

**Next-Generation Bomber**

The agreement appropriates $359 million for what is now called the Long-Range Strike-B (LRS-B) program, a stealth bomber capable of carrying nuclear weapons that could be flown by remote control. The Air Force plans to spend $6.3 billion over the next five years on the program and hopes to procure between 80 and 100 of the bombers, at an estimated cost of $550 million per plane. The initial aircraft will be for use with conventional weapons, although they will be structured to carry nuclear weapons in later versions.

**Other Aircraft**

The measure appropriates the following:

- **P-8A Multimission Maritime Aircraft (Poseidon)** — $3 billion for Multimission Maritime Aircraft, the Navy's next-generation maritime surveillance aircraft meant to replace the P-3 Orion.

- **V-22 Osprey** — $1.3 billion for V-22 aircraft for the Navy and $213 million for Air Force versions.
• **E-2D Hawkeye** — $961 million for E-2C Hawkeye aircraft. The aircraft provides fleet commanders with long-range radar surveillance, command and control of fighter aircraft, communications relay and tactical data exchange. The measure also provides multi-year procurement authority.

**Drones**

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or unmanned aerial systems (UAS) have the ability to provide firsthand reconnaissance and targeting of opposition forces without placing lives at risk. UAVs have proved particularly valuable in Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen, Somalia and elsewhere by identifying and tracking enemy targets and conducting missions too dangerous for manned aircraft. The unmanned aerial force is one of the few growth areas in the defense budget and, for the first time, the Air Force is now training more drone pilots than fighter pilots. The Air Force plans to add 1,264 new cyber-airmen over the next few years.

Recently, however, the Air Force Chief of Staff said that the current 62 around-the-clock combat air patrols would be gradually scaled back to around 45, noting that it can take up to four drones and 400 to 500 personnel to provide 24-hour coverage for a single combat air patrol. Moreover, while armed Predators and Reapers have performed well in theaters like Afghanistan where the U.S. has clear air supremacy, the slow-moving aircraft are vulnerable to more sophisticated anti-aircraft fire that would be expected from more technologically advanced opponents.

**Global Hawk/U-2**

The Global Hawk is a high-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aerial reconnaissance system that provides military field commanders with high resolution, near real-time imagery of large geographic areas. The vehicle has a 14,000-nautical-mile range and can operate for up to 42 hours at an altitude of 65,000 feet. It is meant to replace the U-2 spy aircraft. The program includes RQ-4A aircraft, as well as larger and more capable RQ-4Bs. The "R" is the department's designation for reconnaissance; "Q" stands for unmanned aircraft system.

Last year, the Air Force proposed retiring 18 Block 30 Global Hawks, claiming the service could not justify the costs to improve the Block 30's sensors to achieve capability that already exists in the U-2 spy plane, a manned aircraft first deployed in 1956. Although extensively modernized, existing U-2 aircraft are, on average, 25 years old. The Air Force, however, says the U-2, with its superior sensors, is more cost-effective for signals
intelligence and imagery collection than the Global Hawk. The Air Force estimates that it will save $2.5 billion over five years by retiring and stopping the purchase of the Global Hawk, which has seen its price tag grow to more than $200 million apiece.

Although the president's request does not seek to retire the aircraft, the agreement prohibits the use of funds to retire Global Hawk Block 30 Unmanned Aircraft Systems, requires the Air Force to maintain the Global Hawk operational capability and provides $10 million for the Air Force to conduct a study on the potential adaptation of U-2 sensors to the Global Hawk airframe. It also appropriates $495 million for RQ-4 research and development.

**Predator/Reaper**

The MQ-1 Predator provides imagery intelligence at ranges up to 500 nautical miles, and it carries up to 500 pounds of weapons. A new version of the aircraft, the MQ-9 Reaper, engages primarily in "hunter-killer" missions like those that have killed a number of terrorists in Yemen and Iraq. The Reaper variant is armed with up to 3,000 pounds of precision-guided bombs or missiles and carries sensors that allow it to locate and destroy moving targets on the ground. The new aircraft also is able to fly higher and stay aloft longer than the original Predator.

The agreement appropriates a total of $349 million for procurement of 20 Air Force Reapers, $77 million and eight aircraft more than the president's request.

**Helicopters**

The measure appropriates the following amounts for the purchase or development of military helicopters:

- **UH AH-64 Longbow Apache** — $750 million to purchase new AH-64 Apache attack helicopters and upgrade existing aircraft to the Longbow configuration, equal to the administration’s request. The Apache Longbow is the Army's upgraded heavy-attack helicopter. The Army's Apache Block III (AB3) program will upgrade AH-64D Longbow Apache helicopters, including enhancements to protect against friendly-fire incidents. The total includes $142 million in the overseas section of the bill.

- **UH-60 Black Hawk** — $1.1 billion for Black Hawks for the Army and Guard, $72 million more than requested to fund additional aircraft for the National Guard.
• **CH-47 Chinook** — $1.2 million for new CH-47 Chinook troops-transport helicopters, equal to the request. The total includes $386 million in the overseas section of the bill.

**Ground Forces**

**IED Fund**

IEDs and car bombs are the leading cause of U.S. combat deaths and injuries in Iraq, accounting for about 65% of coalition casualties. The Army and Marine Corps employ electronic jamming devices designed to detect and disrupt the radio signals used to detonate remote-control bombs and mines, but insurgents continue to develop new techniques. The Joint IED Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) was established in 2006 to coordinate Defense Department efforts to counter the devices.

The agreement appropriates $879 million for JIEDDO in the overseas contingency title of the bill, $121 million less than requested.

**Heavy Armor Industrial Base**

Army officials wanted to shut down production lines at the country's only tank manufacturer for three years beginning in 2014. The Army, which expects to begin upgrading its fleet of tanks in 2017, has estimated that it would cost nearly $3 billion to keep production lines open at the General Dynamics facility in Lima, Ohio, after the current modernization effort winds down in 2014, while closing and reopening the line could cost from $600 million to $800 million. The M1A2 (SEP) tank is an upgraded, fully digitized, first-generation M1A2 Abrams tank with night-vision capabilities. The Bradley base-sustainment program upgrades earlier variants of the Bradley to the more lethal and survivable Bradley A3 Fighting Vehicle. The president requested no funding for the Abrams tank upgrade program.

The agreement appropriates $268 million for M–1 modifications, $90 million more than requested, and $158 million for Bradley modifications, equal to the president's request.

**Stryker**

The 20-ton Stryker was developed as an eight-wheeled armored vehicle that combines firepower, battlefield mobility and versatility that can be deployed more quickly to distant battlefields than the 80-ton M—1 tank. The original models had a flat bottom, which proved to be particularly vulnerable to buried bombs in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Army has begun fielding a double V-shaped hull model to better dissipate the force of explosions.
The measure appropriates $374 million for double-V hull modifications to the Stryker, $45 million more than the request.

**JTRS**

The Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) is meant to provide radios that can operate on all military frequencies and give soldiers wireless connections to transmit video, data and voice communications in the field. The military now uses 22 types of radios, which operate on different frequencies and often cannot communicate with one another. The $37 billion JTRS program is intended to replace more than 750,000 radios in ground vehicles and helicopters.

The agreement appropriates $350 million for JTRS procurement for the Army, a decrease of $33 million from the request.

**WIN-T**

WIN-T provides the communications network, including satellite and terrestrial, and services that allow soldiers to send and receive information in tactical situations. The agreement appropriates $769 million for the Army program, $204 million less than requested.

**National Guard & Reserves**

The president requested $4.2 billion for National Guard and Reserve Component equipment for FY 2014. The agreement appropriates the request and adds $1.0 billion in unrequested funds in the overseas contingency section of the bill.

**Navy Shipbuilding**

The Navy currently has 287 ships, including aircraft carriers, submarines and amphibious support ships. About half are deployed away from their home ports. The Defense Department contends that eight to 10 new ships are needed each year to maintain the current fleet, and according to the most recent 30-year plan, the Navy now envisions a total of 306 ships by 2037. CBO believes the current plan would cost between $19 billion and $22 billion annually, more than double the annual amount that the Navy has spent for shipbuilding since 2003. Most analysts now believe the Navy's long-term plan is based on overly optimistic assumptions about growth of its budget — particularly when contrasted against the high-priority need to restock an Army worn down by operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.
The measure appropriates $15.2 billion for Navy ship construction and refurbishment, $1.2 billion more than the request.

**New Attack Submarine**

The measure appropriates $6.2 billion for construction and long-lead components for the next boats in the Virginia class of new attack submarines, which will replace retiring Los Angeles-class submarines and constitute the bulk of the attack submarine force in the future. The Virginia class is designed with improved capabilities in stealth, surveillance, special warfare and flexibility to be adapted to new missions. The total is $950 million more than requested to ensure that the boat the administration wanted to build in FY 2018 would be started in FY 2014 instead.

The Navy currently has a requirement for a force of 48 fast-attack submarines, a requirement that the Navy will fall short of after 2020 under the current shipbuilding plan unless production is accelerated. The total includes $2.4 billion in advanced procurement funding for an additional two attack submarines to be built in FY 2015 and subsequent years.

**DDG-51 Destroyer**

The DDG-51 Arleigh Burke class of Navy Aegis destroyers provides improved radar, fleet defense, missile defense and land attack capabilities to the Navy's surface fleet. The DDG-1000 was supposed to have replaced the DDG-51, but it has run into numerous problems. The ship's modernization program is a comprehensive midlife modernization effort to ensure mission-relevant service life of 35 years for the guided-missile destroyers.

The measure appropriates the president's request of $1.8 billion for the next DDG-51 vessel.

**Littoral Combat Ship**

The Littoral (coastal) Combat Ship (LCS) is a small, specialized variant of the DD(X) family of future surface-combat ships. The small, fast, maneuverable, relatively inexpensive vessel — originally costing $220 million apiece — is built to operate in shallow coastal waters. The goal is to develop a lightly manned "intelligent" platform based on a commercial design that can be fielded in relatively large numbers to support a wide range of joint missions, with reconfigurable modules depending on the threat and mission, such as anti-submarine, anti-surface or mine warfare. The Navy hopes to build 55 LCSs over the next two decades. Concerns about the ships have been raised, however, including whether the ships could sustain and survive a missile attack, and because of quality problems with the first two vessels, including cracks in one ship's hull and corrosion problems with the other. Unit costs have also more than doubled.
The measure appropriates the president's request of $1.8 billion for four LCS vessels.

**Ship Decommissionings**

The department has sought to retire or deactivate seven *Ticonderoga*-class cruisers and two dock-landing ships. The explanatory statement notes that despite very clear direction from Congress in previous legislation to keep these ships in the fleet, the Navy has taken no steps that would indicate it is moving toward keeping the ships for the long term, including a failure to spend modernization funds that Congress provided last year. The appropriators believe the Navy's inaction is "disconnected from the strategic shift to the Asia-Pacific region" and would likely create future unaffordable shipbuilding requirements and exacerbate force structure shortfalls.

The agreement, therefore, again prohibits the department from retiring the vessels and provides $2.4 billion to modernize the nine ships through Sept. 30, 2021. The measure also prohibits funds in the act from being used to prepare a budget submission to retire the above-listed ships.

**Operations & Maintenance**

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) constitutes the largest segment of defense spending, accounting for more than one-third of total military expenditures. Although O&M, which includes funding for training, supplies and equipment maintenance, is considered the department's "readiness" account, it also includes funds for the Defense Department's administrative functions, environmental restoration, cooperative threat-reduction efforts and humanitarian assistance, as well as many other programs.

The agreement provides $159.9 billion in its regular accounts to operate and maintain U.S. forces and to maintain materials and facilities worldwide in FY 2014 — $15.2 billion less than the president's request. The total does not include the Defense Health Program, National Defense Sealift Fund or Defense Working Capital Fund.

The measure also provides $85.2 billion in O&M spending as part of the overseas contingency operation portion, which appropriates money for operations in Afghanistan and related areas, bringing the overall O&M appropriation in the bill to $228.3 billion.

**NSA/Cybersecurity**

The agreement contains a House provision that prohibits funds from being used by the National Security Agency (NSA) to "conduct an acquisition" for the purpose of targeting a U.S. person or to acquire, monitor or store the contents of any electronic communication of a U.S. person from a provider of electronic communication services to the public.
The agreement also requires the NSA director to submit to Congress, within 90 days of enactment, a report that sets forth for the past five years the number of records acquired by the NSA as part of the bulk telephone metadata program authorized by Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, and the number of such records that have been reviewed by NSA personnel in response to a query of such records. The report should be "unclassified to the greatest extent possible," according to the appropriators. The report should also include an estimate of the number of records of U.S. citizens that have been acquired by NSA as part of the bulk telephone metadata program and the number of such records that have been reviewed by NSA personnel in response to a query.

The director is also required to submit a report, unclassified to the greatest extent possible and with a classified annex if necessary, describing all NSA bulk-collection activities, including when such activities began, the cost of such activities, the types of records that have been collected in the past, the types of records that are currently being collected and any plans for future bulk collection. Finally, the measure requires a report listing terrorist activities that were disrupted, in whole or in part, with the aid of information obtained through NSA's telephone metadata program and whether this information could have been promptly obtained by other means.

The measure also appropriates $447 million for cyber-command activities.

**Aid to the Former Soviet Republics**

The agreement appropriates $500 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program, also called the Nunn-Lugar program, which helps the countries of the former Soviet Union secure and destroy WMD and other unconventional weapons. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, the program has helped deactivate 7,600 nuclear warheads, destroy more than 2,000 nuclear-capable missiles, convert more than 400 metric tons of weapons-grade uranium into low-enriched nuclear reactor fuel and destroy large stockpiles of chemical weapons.

Last year, however, Russia announced that it would not extend the cooperative agreement in its current form, declaring that Moscow will take over both the costs and the day-to-day responsibilities of the program.

The total includes $306 million for preventing biological weapons proliferation and $136 million to prevent the proliferation of WMD and related technologies and material outside Russia.
Syrian Chemical Weapons

The FY 2014 Defense Authorization Act (PL 113-66) allows for the transfer of $75 million in funds from those programs that will end in Russia to CTR nonproliferation efforts in the Middle East, particularly those related to Syrian chemical weapons, and it authorizes the department to use additional funds to eliminate Syria's chemical weapons program.

The measure requires the president to provide to Congress a long-term strategy for the CTR program in the Middle East and North Africa to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It also extends the authority of the Defense secretary, in consultation with the secretary of State, to accept contributions from any person, including any foreign government or entity, for the CTR program through Dec. 30, 2018.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

The measure authorizes $714 million in the base bill, and $1.7 billion in the agreement's overseas contingency section, for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). The total is $317 million less than requested.

The agency promotes military-to-military contacts and provides financial and technical assistance, transfer of defense materiel, and training and services to allies. DSCA coordinates global security cooperation programs across the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs, State Department and U.S. industry. The agency handles the Defense Department's Foreign Military Sales and Financing programs, International Military Education and Training, and Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief & Mine Action. There are currently 727 DSCA officers in 117 countries and 49,000 foreign students from 156 countries participating in DSCA programs. The agency also oversees humanitarian projects in 93 countries.

Drug Interdiction

The measure appropriates $1.4 billion for the drug interdiction activities of the U.S. military, including $376 million in the agreement's contingency operations fund and funding provided within the operating budgets of the services. The total is $76 million more than the president's request.

The measure includes $130 million in unrequested funds for National Guard counter-drug programs that support state drug interdiction activities across the country. The overseas contingency total is mainly for counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan.
Military Personnel

The agreement appropriates $136.8 billion for military personnel, including costs of pay, allowances, bonuses, survivor benefits and permanent change-of-station moves. The total includes $8 billion in the overseas contingency operations section of the bill.

The measure provides funds for a slight decrease in overall troop levels; provides a 1% pay raise for all personnel, including civilians; denies the administration's request to increase certain Tricare co-payments; and rolls back part of the recently enacted decrease in military pension payments for disabled veterans and survivors.

The total supports the president's request for 1,361,400 active duty troops and 833,700 reserves — 48,340 fewer than the FY 2013 level.

(For a more detailed description of all personnel programs, including changes made to sexual harassment policy, see House Action Reports Fact Sheet No. 113-18, Dec. 17, 2013, Defense Authorization for FY 2014).

Military Pensions

Last month's Bipartisan Budget Act (PL 113-67) included a 1% reduction in inflation adjustments for military retirees under age 62. The cut is expected to save $6.3 billion over 10 years.

The agreement prevents the cost-of-living adjustment reduction from applying to disabled veterans or the survivors of veterans. The exemption is expected to reduce 10-year savings by $600 million.

Military Pay Raise

The measure provides funding for an across-the-board 1% pay increase for military personnel in FY 2014, equal to the president's request. The House-passed bill provided for a 1.8% increase, at an additional cost of $580 million. The measure also provides funding for a 1% increase in pay for civilian Defense Department employees, the first increase in four years.

Defense Department Dependent Schools

The measure provides $2.8 billion for Defense Department dependent schools, which now educate more than 100,000 military children each year. The total is equal to the request.
It also provides $45 million in unrequested funds for impact aid. The Education Department's Impact Aid program provides supplementary funds to school districts nationwide in order to support the education of nearly 600,000 children of servicemembers.

**Sexual Harassment**

The agreement fully funds the president's request of $157 million for the department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) and adds $25 million above the request to implement a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program.

The measure also directs the service secretaries to fully fund programs to train investigators on how to properly investigate sexual-assault-related offenses as directed by the Defense Department Inspector General's July 2013 report. The explanatory statement notes concern regarding reports in which mental-health diagnoses were misused to administratively discharge or retaliate against victims of sexual assault. The agreement, therefore, directs the Defense secretary to review separation records of servicemembers who made an unrestricted report of sexual assault and to correct records of service in those cases in which the victims were improperly discharged.

**Chaplains**

The agreement contains a House bill provision that prohibits the use of funds to appoint chaplains without an endorsing agency.

**Defense Health Program**

The military health care system is the fastest-growing part of the defense budget, rising from about 6% of the base budget to 10% over the past decade. The increase is due partly to a general rise in medical costs and partly because of congressionally imposed increases in benefits. At present, active-duty troops receive free health care, while their families receive care at little or no cost, depending on the coverage they choose. Wounded, disabled and indigent veterans receive care through the Veterans Affairs (VA) Department.

The agreement appropriates $33.6 billion for defense health care programs, roughly equal to the president's request. The total includes $899 million in the overseas contingency section of the measure.

Like the FY 2014 Defense Authorization, the agreement rejects administration proposals to increase some Tricare fees. It also provides $218 million in additional funding to ensure that servicemembers are not paying higher out-of-pocket costs for their health care.
(For a more detailed description of defense health care and Tricare issues, see House Action Reports Fact Sheet No. 113-18, Dec. 17, 2013, Defense Authorization for FY 2014; PL 113-66)

Cancer

The agreement contains $120 million in unrequested funds for research and treatment related to breast cancer, $80 million for basic and clinical prostate cancer research, and $20 million for ovarian cancer research.

Bone Marrow

The measure provides $32 million to be administered by the C.W. Bill Young Marrow Donor Recruitment and Research Program. Commonly known as the Bone Marrow Registry, the program has recruited more than 750,000 Defense Department volunteers and provides more bone marrow donors per week than any center in the country.

Other Health Programs

- **Traumatic Brain Injury** — $125 million for peer-reviewed traumatic brain injury research.
- **Gulf War Illness** — $20 million for the Gulf War Illness Peer Reviewed Research Program.
- **ALS** — $8 million for research into ALS, also known as "Lou Gehrig's Disease" research.
- **Spinal Cord** — $30 million for spinal cord research.
- **Alcohol** — $4 million to study alcohol and substance abuse.
- **Autism** — $6 million for autism research.

Embassy Security Guards

The agreement's explanatory statement notes that the FY 2013 Defense Authorization Act (PL 112-239) directed the Defense secretary to develop and implement a plan to increase the number of Marine Corps guards at U.S. diplomatic facilities by up to 1,000
Marines. As a result, the Defense Department, in concert with the State Department, is developing plans to add 35 new Marine Security Guard detachments over the next few years, beginning in FY 2014.

The agreement provides the full amount requested, including $25 million for the expansion of the Marine Security Guards program to increase protection at embassies abroad, and nearly $92 million to increase Marine Corps response forces stationed around the globe.

**Bangladesh Clothing Standards**

The explanatory statement commends the Marine Corps for adopting a requirement to abide by the Accord for Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh in purchasing clothing. The accord is an independent agreement designed to make all garment factories in Bangladesh safe workplaces. It includes independent safety inspections at factories and public reporting of the results of these inspections.

The statement strongly encourages the rest of the armed forces to adopt this standard and directs the Defense secretary to provide quarterly reports to Congress that specify whether any garments purchased by the military exchange system are manufactured in Bangladesh from suppliers that are not signatories or in compliance with the accord.

**Environmental Provisions**

The agreement appropriates the president's request of $1.4 billion to rectify contamination caused by past actions, ensure current compliance and prepare a more environmentally sensitive military establishment for the future.

Additional cleanup funding is provided through the section of the omnibus that funds the Energy Department.

The agreement also appropriates the president's request of $1.0 billion to destroy stockpiles of chemical agents and munitions.

**Biofuels**

Unlike the House-passed bill, the agreement does not exempt the Defense Department from an alternative-fuel procurement requirement in the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act (PL 110-140). The law is meant to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, including increasing the production of clean, renewable fuels. The explanatory statement directs the Defense secretary, in carrying out this statute, to
work to ensure that costs associated with fuel purchases necessary to carry out the missions of their respective departments and agencies should be minimized to the greatest extent possible under the law.

**Rescissions**

The agreement includes $1.9 billion in rescissions of prior-years funding, including $438 million from the C-27J Joint Cargo aircraft program, $266 million from the Navy's CG ship modernization program and $249 million from the department's integrated electronic health records program.

**Other Defense Funding**

The agreement also makes the following appropriations:

- **Humanitarian Assistance** — $110 million for international humanitarian assistance. Activities under the program include foreign disaster and emergency assistance relief, and the provision of excess non-lethal supplies.

- **De-mining** — $12 million for research on humanitarian de-mining programs.

- **Naval Investigative Service** — $544 million for the Naval Investigative Service, including $1 million in the overseas contingency section of the bill.

- **POW/MIA** — $22 million for the Pentagon's Prisoner of War (POW)/missing persons office.

- **Civil-Military** — $179 million for civil-military programs, $35 million more than requested. The programs aim to improve the life skills and employment potential of youths who drop out of secondary school by providing military-based training from the Guard.

- **Radio/TV** — $233 million for the Armed Forces Information Service, including $10 million in the overseas contingency section of the bill.

- **Joseph Kony** — $30 million for increased intelligence efforts in support of operations against Joseph Kony and the Lord's Resistance Army in central Africa.

- **National Defense University** — $89 million for the National Defense University in Washington.
• **Office of Economic Adjustment** — $218 million to aid communities that are adversely affected by defense program changes, including base closures or realignments, base expansions, and contract or program cancellations. The total is $154 million less than requested but includes funding for civilian projects on Guam.

• **Historically Black Colleges & Universities** — $36 million for science programs at such institutions.

• **Inspector General** — $327 million for the Defense Department Inspector General, including $11 million in the overseas contingency section of the agreement.
Section V

Energy & Water

This section describes the provisions of the Conference Agreement on HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations for FY 2014, that provide funding for the Energy Department, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and related agencies.

The measure provides a total of $34.1 billion, $777 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level, according to the House Appropriations Committee, but $846 million less than the administration’s request. Within the total, $30.1 billion is discretionary spending, which the Senate Appropriations Committee says is $3 billion over the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.

The agreement includes a total of $27.3 billion for the Energy Department, $238 million (9%) above the enacted FY 2013 level and $1.7 billion (6%) less than requested.

The measure also prohibits the agencies funded through the bill from being used to enforce federal light bulb efficiency standards.

Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for civil flood control, navigation and ecosystem restoration projects. The measure provides $5.5 billion for the corps operations, investigations and construction, $748 million more than the enacted FY 2013 levels and $273 million (11%) more than requested.

In 2013, Congress enacted the Disaster Relief Assistance Act (PL 113-2) that provided $60.2 billion in emergency funding in the wake of Superstorm Sandy to help storm victims recover and states rebuild and protect infrastructure. Amounts described as FY 2013 levels do not include this funding for comparison purposes.

Operations & Maintenance

The Operation and Maintenance account provides funding to the corps to clear and maintain various inland waterways and lock and dam facilities around the country.

The bill provides $2.9 billion for waterway operations and maintenance, $454 million (19%) more than the enacted FY 2013 levels and $273 million (11%) more than requested.
Water Project Construction

The agreement provides general construction funding for projects relating to navigation, flood and storm damage mitigation and aquatic ecosystem restoration.

The measure provides $1.7 billion for general water project construction, $18 million (1%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level, but $306 million (23%) more than the request. In addition, the bill provides $307 million for Mississippi River waterway-related projects.

The agreement provides that 25% of the funding for the Olmsted Lock and Dam project on the Lower Ohio River between Illinois and Kentucky in FY 2013 come from the Inland Waterway Trust Fund which is financed by waterway users and 75% from the general treasury. Currently financing is 50% from the trust fund and 50% from Treasury.

Flood & Coastal Emergency Funding

The measure provides the requested amount of $28 million for training programs to prepare for and respond to floods, hurricanes and other natural disasters, $1 million (4%) over the enacted FY 2013 level.

Military Nuclear Programs

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is a semi-autonomous agency within the Energy Department that is responsible for the development, maintenance and disposal of U.S. nuclear weapons, and for preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. NNSA accounts include weapons activities, defense-oriented nuclear proliferation and naval reactors.

The measure appropriates a total of $11.2 billion for NNSA programs, $295 million (3%) below the enacted FY 2013 level and $445 million (4%) less than requested.

The agreement requires the department to hire an independent organization to conduct a comprehensive review of options for security management reform, including the federalization of its protective security forces. The review should provide recommendations on organizational models for securing the department’s nuclear sites and report to Congress 180 days after the bill's enactment.
Nuclear Weapons Activities

The measure provides $7.8 billion for programs that maintain and refurbish nuclear weapons to ensure the safety, security, reliability and performance of the nation's nuclear stockpile. The amount provided is $204 million (3%) above the enacted FY 2013 level but $87 million (1%) less than requested.

The agreement restricts funding for B83 Stockpile Systems to $40 million until the Nuclear Weapons Council certifies that the B83 gravity bomb will be retired by FY 2025 or as soon as the B61–12 stockpile is deemed ready for use.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs

Non-proliferation programs seek to prohibit the development and spread of nuclear weapons worldwide. Some of these programs are designed specifically to secure and decommission Russian weaponry and technology.

The measure appropriates $2 billion for Defense nuclear nonproliferation, $480 million (20%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $186 million (7%) less than requested.

Naval Reactors

The measure provides $1.1 billion for the agency's naval-reactors program, $15 million over the enacted FY 2013 level but $151 million (12%) less than requested. The naval reactor program is responsible for all aspects of naval nuclear propulsion, including technological development and reactor disposal.

Within this amount, the agreement provides $67 million for Advanced Test Reactor Operations.

Defense Environmental Cleanup

The measure provides $5.8 billion for the defense environmental management account, $91 million (2%) below the FY 2013 enacted level and $311 million (5%) less than requested. The funding provided is used for the cleanup of contaminated areas, primarily at current and former Defense Department sites.

The agreements directs the Energy Department to hire an outside group to rank and rate the public safety and health risks of the department's remaining cleanup liabilities. The report should include an analysis of how effectively the department identifies, programs and executes its plans to address those risks.
Energy Programs

The measure contains funding for the operation, research and development of a variety of energy programs.

Electricity Transmission & Distribution

The Energy Department's Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability oversees the security and reliability of energy infrastructure and leads federal efforts, such as "smart grid" research programs, designed to overhaul the national electricity grid.

The measure appropriates $147 million for the program, a small increase from the enacted FY 2013 level and $22 million (13%) less than requested.

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy

The measure provides $1.9 billion for the Energy Department's energy efficiency and renewable-energy account, $102 million (6%) more than the current level and $864 million (31%) below the request. This account funds energy assistance programs, and research and development of alternative energy sources such as biomass fuels, hydrogen technologies and solar power.

Fossil Fuels

The measure provides $562 million in funding for research and development of fossil fuels, including ways to make the use of such fuels more efficient and sustainable. The total is $28 million (5%) over the FY 2013 enacted level and $141 million (37%) more than requested.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The measure provides the administration's requested amount of $189 million for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The reserve is an emergency oil supply located in Texas and Louisiana that contains light, sweet crude oil. The reserve was created after the oil embargo of 1973 and 1974, and is maintained by the Energy Department. It is designed to provide the federal government with an emergency oil supply during a disruption in commercial oil supplies.
Nuclear Energy

The measure provides $889 million for nuclear power development and research, $132 million (17%) over the enacted FY 2013 level and $154 million (21%) more than requested.

Nuclear-energy funding includes multiple programs — such as spacecraft propulsion systems, cancer treatment technology and reactor technologies — that provide 20% of the nation's electricity.

Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup

The measure provides $232 million for the cleanup and remediation of civilian nuclear sites, $3 million (1%) below the FY 2013 enacted level and $19 million (9%) more than requested.

Uranium Decontamination & Decommissioning

The agreement provides $599 million for uranium decontamination and decommissioning enrichment facilities, $127 million (27%) above the FY 2013 level and $44 million (8%) less than requested.

Science

The measure provides $5.1 billion for the Energy Department's science account, $205 million (4%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level, but $82 million (2%) less than requested. The account funds the department's work on basic energy research, nuclear physics, biological and environmental sciences, fusion and other related endeavors.

Advanced Research Projects-Energy

The Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) supports research and related projects attempting to rapidly develop energy technologies that are too risky to attract substantial private investment, but are capable of significantly changing the energy sector to address energy-related economic and security challenges. ARPA-E support is usually provided through partnerships with universities, supplying personnel, and assisting in project and research funding.

The measure provides $280 million for the ARPA-E research program, $99 million (26%) less than requested, but $16 million (6%) more than the FY 2013 level.
Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation is charged with developing water supplies and reclaiming arid lands in the western United States. The bureau, which is part of the Interior Department, is responsible for 472 dams and 348 reservoirs, supplying water to 31 million people and 10 million acres of farmland. It also supplies hydroelectric power.

The measure provides $1.1 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, $57 million (5%) more than FY 2013 enacted level and $55 million (5%) more than requested.

Independent Agencies

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The measure provides the administration's requested amount of $1 billion for salaries and expenses of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Most of the commission's funding, however, would be offset by receipts from user fees paid by nuclear utilities and other entities regulated by the commission. It is assumed that the commission would receive $921 million from such receipts.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The measure provides the requested amount of $305 million for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Most of the commission's funding, however, would be offset by fees paid by regulated energy companies and providers, resulting in no net appropriation.

Regional Commissions

The measure provides the following amounts to the following regional commissions funded by the Energy Department.

- $80 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission;
- $12 million for the Delta Regional Authority;
- $10 million for the Denali Commission.
Policy Provisions

As part of the agreement, the measure contains a variety of policy provisions to limit the use of funds provided by the bill. Notably the bill would:

- Prohibit the Army Corps of Engineers from implementing new, more restrictive, rules on the disposal of waste from mountaintop removal coal mining.
- Prohibit the agencies funded through the bill from being used to enforce federal light bulb efficiency standards.
- Unlike previous years, the agreement does not require agencies to use the E-Verify program to verify the legal immigration status of any employee hired after the bill's enactment. Appropriators believe current law and federal hiring standards already require the use of the program.
Section VI
Financial Services

This section summarizes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that make appropriations for the Treasury Department, the IRS, consumer protection agencies and other financial services agencies.

The measure provides a total of $43 billion, including $21.2 billion in mandatory funding and $21.9 billion in discretionary funding. This total is $170 million below the FY 2013 enacted level and $2.1 billion below the president's request.

The measure's $21.9 billion in discretionary appropriations is $603 million (3%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $2.2 billion (9%) less than the request.

Unlike in past years, mandatory funding for certain activities, such as the president's salary, judiciary retirement funds and certain Office of Personnel Management functions, are provided through a billwide account rather than through the agencies themselves.

Language in the measure provides a 1% pay raise for blue-collar federal employees. White-collar employees in the federal government's general schedule pay system received a 1% pay raise this year, ending a three-year pay freeze; raising the pay of blue-collar employees requires separate legislation.

IRS/Treasury Department

The measure appropriates a net total of $11.9 billion for programs and activities of the Treasury Department — $320 million (3%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $1.3 billion (10%) less than requested. The measure includes $736 million in rescissions from the Treasury Department.

IRS

About 95% (a total of $11.3 billion) of Treasury funding is for the IRS. The measure's IRS funding is $526 million (4%) less than FY 2013 enacted levels and $1.6 billion (12%) less than requested. Of that amount, $92 million is for addressing refund fraud, identity theft and overseas compliance.
The measure appropriates $2.1 billion, $117 million (5%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $290 million (12%) less than requested, for taxpayer services. Of that total, the measure provides a minimum of $5.6 million for tax counseling for the elderly, $10 million for low-income taxpayer clinic grants and $203 million for the taxpayer advocate service.

It provides $5 billion for IRS enforcement activities — $277 million (5%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level. It also provides $3.7 billion for IRS operations, $206 million (5%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level.

The agreement provides $313 million to modernize key business systems of the IRS, $17 million (5%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level but $12 million (4%) more than requested.

It prohibits the IRS from using funds to target groups based on ideological beliefs, and it requires an employee training program on taxpayer rights and the submission of an organization, mission and functions manual each year with its budget request. At the end of each quarter, the IRS must report to Congress on its activities.

None of the funds provided by the measure are designated to implement the Affordable Care Act (PL 111-148).

**Treasury Department Management Account**

The measure provides $312 million for Treasury Department salaries and expenses, $4 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level. Of this total, $102 million is for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and $7 million is to administer the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund. The measure provides $3 million for systems and capital investments, $1.5 million of which is for cybersecurity.

Under the measure, the Office of Inspector General receives $35 million, $5 million (17%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level. It provides $156 million for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration ($5 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level), and $35 million is for the Special Inspector General for TARP ($7 million less).

The measure provides for a rescission of $736 million of unobligated balances in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

The agreement requires the Treasury to post online a list of companies that are not compliant with the Iran Sanctions Act, as well as any foreign entities doing business with the Iran Revolutionary Guard Corps.
Other Treasury Activities

The measure provides $112 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, which is $1 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level and $8 million more than the request.

It provides $99 million for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau — $1 million less than the enacted FY 2013 level but $3 million more than the request.

Under the measure, the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of Public Debt are merged into a single account, to be known as the Bureau of Fiscal Service. It provides the requested $360 million for this account — $22 million less than their combined FY 2013 enacted levels.

Treasury Provisions

The measure prohibits the use of funds to redesign the $1 note, to build a United States Mint museum without congressional authorization, or to consolidate the functions of the U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without congressional approval.

It requires the Treasury secretary to submit a capital investment plan, and the Office of Financial Research and Office of Financial Stability Oversight to submit quarterly reports.

Judiciary

The measure appropriates $6.9 billion for the operation of the federal court system. The total is $1 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $310 million (4%) less than the request. Of the total, $396 million is scored as mandatory spending.

The measure provides $75 million for the salaries and expenses of the U.S. Supreme Court, slightly more than FY 2013 enacted levels.

It also provides $6.6 billion for the U.S. Courts of Appeals, district courts and other judicial services, $37 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $174 million (3%) less than the request. The bulk of the funding, $4.7 billion, is for salaries and expenses. The account includes $1 billion, slightly more than the FY 2013 enacted level, for defender services. It also provides $498 million for court security, 3% less than the FY 2013 enacted level but 5% less than requested.
The measure provides for the following accounts: $32 million for the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit; $21 million for the U.S. Court of International Trade; $81 million for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; $26 million for the Federal Judicial Center; and $16 million for the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

It also appropriates, through a new billwide account, $127 million in mandatory funding for Judicial Retirement Funds.

**Judiciary Provisions**

Under the measure, $50 million is provided for cost containment activities, pending the submission to Congress of an analysis outlining future savings estimated as a result of each initiative. Initiatives are expected to include IT projects and facilities initiatives. The costs of these initiatives are expected to be recaptured in less than five years.

It also requires the Judicial Conference of the United States to develop a space management plan. Previously approved projects allow an increase in square footage until FY 2018.

**White House & Related Agencies**

*Executive Office of the President & the Vice President*

The measure appropriates $669 million for the Executive Office of the President, $1 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $46 million (7%) more than requested.

It also appropriates, through a new billwide account, $450,000 in mandatory funding for compensation of the president, including $50,000 for expenses.

For core White House staff and administrative services that directly support the president, the measure provides $55 million — $2 million (3%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and slightly less than requested.

It also provides for other White House-related functions, including $113 million for the Office of Administration, $13 million for the White House Residence, $13 million for the National Security Council and $4 million for the Council of Economic Advisors.

The measure appropriates $4.6 million for the vice president's staff and activities of the Office of the Vice President. This total includes $305,000 for operating expenses at the vice president's residence.
OMB

The measure provides $89 million for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), just under the enacted FY 2013 level, and $4 million (4%) less than requested. The legislation directs OMB to issue guidance regarding the contracting out of activities or functions last performed by federal employees, and it requires OMB to submit quarterly staffing level reports to Congress for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The measure provides $8 million for OMB IT oversight and reform. Appropriators in the explanatory materials note that citizens must have confidence in the IT tools that the federal government provides for engaging with the public. It also provides $2 million for data-driven innovation to improve the use of data and evidence to increase the effectiveness of government programs.

The measure requires OMB to report to Congress on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act (PL 111-203).

Drug Control Policy

It appropriates a total of $367 million, $2 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level, for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Within the total for ONDCP, the measure provides $239 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program — equal to the enacted level for FY 2013 and $45 million (23%) more than requested.

General Services Administration

General Services Administration (GSA) operations are funded primarily through monies from the Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), which derives most of its revenue from rents paid to the GSA by federal agencies. The GSA also receives funding from other sources, including direct appropriations.

The measure estimates that the Federal Buildings Fund will receive nearly $10 billion in rental income but provides for the release of only $9.4 billion of that amount. The $9.4 billion is $1.4 billion (17%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $581 million (6%) less than requested.

The measure distributes the FBF funds as follows: $5.4 billion for the rental of space; $2.2 billion for building operations; $1.1 billion for repairs and alterations of properties; $109 million to fund installment acquisition payments for facilities; and $506 for the construction and acquisition of federal buildings.
**Other GSA Activities**

The measure provides funding for a variety of other GSA activities: $58 million for governmentwide policy, $63 million for operating expenses, $65 million for the inspector general, $16 million for the Electronic Government Fund and $3.6 million for the pensions, office staffs and related expenses of former presidents.

**GSA Provisions**

Language in the measure's explanatory statement encourages GSA to implement green building certification systems for new construction, major renovations and existing buildings if certain standards are met.

GSA is also required to collect data regarding fleet, real property and travel to identify key performance benchmarks and conduct analysis.

**Office of Personnel Management**

The measure provides $240 million in discretionary funding for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

It also appropriates, through a new billwide account, a total of $20.6 billion in mandatory funding for the following OPM activities: employee health benefits, employee life insurance, and the civil service retirement and disability fund. This is $249 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and equal to the request.

The measure provides $214 million for salaries and expenses; within that amount, $96 million is a direct appropriation and $119 million is a transfer from OPM trust funds. Similarly, the measure provides $26 million for the inspector general, of which $5 million is a direct appropriation and $21 million is a transfer from OPM trust funds.

The legislation maintains a long-standing prohibition against the use of federal funds for abortion within federal employee health benefits, except in cases where the life of the woman is endangered or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest.

It requires that all federal prescription drug coverage contracts include contraceptive coverage. The measure exempts from this requirement health care plans that object to covering contraceptives on the basis of religious beliefs.
Other Independent Agencies

Postal Service

The measure includes $312 million for the Postal Service Fund, $7 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and equal to the request. The measure appropriates $241 million for the postal service inspector general, equal to the FY 2013 enacted level.

SBA

The measure provides $929 million for the Small Business Administration (SBA) — $116 million (11%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and 4% less than requested. The measure provides $250 million for salaries and expenses ($167 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $236 million less than requested) and $263 million for the business loans program ($222 million less than FY 2013 enacted levels but equal to the request).

The measure includes a new SBA account, the SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs account, for which it appropriates $195 million. The majority of this account, $144 million, is directed at Small Business Development Centers.

FCC

The agreement provides $340 million for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), all of which is to be derived from offsetting collections. This is equal to the FY 2013 enacted level and the request.

In their explanatory statement, the appropriators remind the FCC that in making a rule regarding the use of mobile wireless devices during airline flights, it is only allowed to determine whether this is technologically possible without creating interference and it is not to consider social or security implications.

FTC

The measure provides $299 million for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The Congressional Budget Office estimates that $118 million of that amount will be offset by collected fees, for a net direct appropriation of $180 million. This is equal to FY 2013 enacted levels but $3 million less than requested. The measure prohibits the FTC from reporting on the marketing of food to children unless it conducts a cost-benefit analysis.
National Archives

The measure provides $369 million for National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), $6 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level but $1 million more than the request. It provides $370 million for operating expenses, of which $18 million must be used for debt reduction, leaving a net total of $352 million. It also provides $4 million for the Office of Inspector General, $8 million for repairs and restoration, and $4.5 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants program.

SEC and Other Independent Agencies

The measure provides $1.4 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), $29 million (2%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $324 million (19%) less than the request. The SEC’s entire appropriation would be offset by fees collected by the agency.

Funding for other independent agencies includes:

- **Federal Election Commission** — $66 million, slightly less than the FY 2013 enacted level and equal to the request.

- **Election Assistance Commission** — $10 million, $1.5 million (13%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $1.1 million (10%) less than the request.

- **Consumer Product Safety Commission** — $118 million, $3.5 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $1 million (1%) less than the request.

- **FDIC Inspector General** — $35 million, equal to both the request and the FY 2013 enacted level.

- **Federal Labor Relations Authority** — $25.5 million, slightly more than both the FY 2013 enacted level and the request.

- **Merit Systems Protection Board** — $45 million, $2 million (6%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $3 million (6%) more than the request.

- **Office of Government Ethics** — $15 million, $3 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and equal to the request.
• **Selective Service System** — $23 million, $1 million (5%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $1 million (5%) less than the request.

• **Tax Court** — $53 million, $2 million (5%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level and slightly more than requested.

**District of Columbia**

The measure provides $673 million in federal payments to the District of Columbia — $2 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $3 million less than requested.

It includes $233 million for the D.C. Courts (just under the FY 2013 enacted level), $226 million for court services and offender supervision agency, and $50 million for defender services in D.C. courts.

Also included in the District's total are $48 million for school improvement ($12 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level) and $30 million for resident tuition support (equal to the FY 2013 enacted level). The measure provides $14 million for the Water and Sewer Authority ($1 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level) and $5 million for HIV/AIDS prevention (equal to the FY 2013 enacted level).

Also provided is $24 million for emergency planning and security. This total includes a $9 million reimbursement for the costs of providing public safety during the 57th presidential inauguration.

The measure provides no funding for the redevelopment of the St. Elizabeth hospital campus or the DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities grants.

**D.C. Policy Provisions**

The measure prohibits the use of federal funds for needle exchange programs.

It allows the D.C. mayor to address contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans but specifies that the intent of Congress is that any legislation enacted on the issue should include a "conscience clause" that allows for exemption from providing such coverage on the basis of religious beliefs or moral convictions.

It prohibits the use of federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use or distribution on any Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative), such as marijuana (cannabis).
The measure also prohibits the use of federal and local funds for abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary to save the life of the woman. This provision was reinstated by the FY 2011 full-year continuing resolution (PL 112-10).

The measure continues to prohibit the use of federal funds to provide salaries or other costs associated with the offices of U.S. senator or representative for the District. It also continues the prohibition on using federal funds for any petition drive or civil action that seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District.
Section VII

Homeland Security

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations for FY 2014, that appropriate funds for the Homeland Security Department for the remainder of FY 2014.

The agreement provides a total of $46.6 billion in funding for the Homeland Security Department, including $5.2 billion in funding that is derived from fees collected by the department. The total provided is $469 million (1%) more than requested.

Excluding $11.8 billion in emergency disaster funding provided in FY 2013 for Superstorm Sandy, the measure's total funding level is $1.4 billion (3%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level.

Included in the bill's total is $39.3 billion in discretionary spending subject to the discretionary cap for FY 2014, $5.6 billion in disaster funding and $227 million in Overseas Contingency Operations funding that is not subject to the cap, and $1.4 billion in mandatory spending.

Security, Enforcement & Investigations

The agreement provides a total of $32.6 billion for security, enforcement and investigation activities by the department, including $227 million scored as overseas contingency operations funding.

Customs & Border Protection

The measure includes a total of $12.3 billion for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), including a direct appropriation of $10.6 billion and $1.7 billion expected to be provided to the bureau through various immigration and inspection user fees.

Border Security & Control

The measure includes $3.7 billion in the CBP salaries and expenses account for border security and control between ports of entry.
The funding would support 21,370 border patrol agents, compared with 12,349 in FY 2006. The measure also includes $256 million to increase the CBP officer workforce by 2,000 officers by the end of FY 2015.

The agreement designates $3.2 billion of the salaries and expenses appropriation for border security inspections and trade facilitation. Of the amount provided, $2.9 billion is designated by the measure for inspections and travel facilitation at ports of entry.

**Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure & Technology**

The measure appropriates the requested $351 million for CBP fencing, infrastructure and technology. Of the total, $160 million is for development and deployment. It also provides $191 million for operations and maintenance.

**CBP Air & Marine**

The measure appropriates $805 million for CBP air and marine interdiction operations and procurement, $377 million more than requested. Of the funding provided, $392 million is for operations and maintenance and $126 million is for procurement.

**Automation Modernization**

The agreement appropriates $817 million for CBP automation modernization, more than twice the amount requested. The amount provided includes $359 million for information technology and $117 million for automated targeting systems, transferred from the salaries and expenses account.

**Fees & Other Accounts**

In addition to the amounts appropriated in the agreement, CBP is expected to receive $1.7 billion in fees, including $599 million in user fees for international inspections at air and sea ports, $500 million in passenger inspection fees and $355 million in inspection fees for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

The measure also includes $1.2 billion for CBP headquarters and management, $456 million in construction and facilities management and $5 million for a small airport user fee.
Immigration & Customs Enforcement

The agreement provides a total of $5.6 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), including a direct appropriation of $5.3 billion and $345 million in fees that are expected to be collected. Most of the ICE funding, $5.2 billion, is for salaries and expenses.

The measure funds 34,000 detention beds — the largest detention capacity in ICE's history, according to the agreement's explanatory statement.

The agreement provides $2.8 billion for detention and removal activities, $194 million more than requested. It also fully funds the 287(g) program, through which ICE works with state and local law enforcement to identify criminal aliens.

The measure also designates $1.8 billion for investigations, including $1.7 billion for domestic operations and $131 million for foreign investigations. Foreign funding includes $100 million for international operations and $32 million for the Visa Security Program.

The agreement appropriates $336 million for headquarters and management and $206 million for legal proceedings. It also provides $25 million for the Secure Communities Program to digitize paper fingerprint cards, $74 million for intelligence, $35 million for ICE automation modernization and $5 million for construction.

Transportation Security Administration

The bill provides $7.4 billion for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), $34 million less than requested. The measure directs that $2.1 billion be offset through the collection of fees and $250 million be offset through the aviation security capital fund, for a net appropriation of $4.9 billion.

Aviation Security

As in recent years, the bulk of the TSA's funding is provided for aviation security activities. The agreement provides $5 billion for TSA aviation security activities, including $2.1 billion in offsetting aviation security fees.

The measure limits to $3.9 billion funding for passenger and baggage screening operations, including $3.2 billion for the screener workforce, $372 million for explosive detection equipment for screening baggage at airports, $227 million for screener training and $103 million for checkpoint support. It also provides $1.1 billion for aviation security direction and enforcement, including $354 million for aviation regulation and $122 million for air cargo.
Finally, the measure provides $158 million for privatized screening through the Screening Partnership Program.

**Other TSA Accounts**

The agreement appropriates $962 million for TSA activities to support transportation security, including $441 million for information technology. It appropriates $819 million for the federal air marshals, $8 million more than requested.

The measure includes a net appropriation of $176 million, $66 million of which would be offset through fees, for the Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing account, which includes several programs that issue credentials to individuals employed in the transportation sector as well as programs for screening and expediting the processing of travelers. It provides $109 million for TSA surface transportation activities, slightly less than requested.

**Coast Guard**

The agreement provides a total of $10.2 billion for the Coast Guard, including a regular appropriation of $10 million and $227 million in funding for overseas contingency operations related to anti-terrorism operations. The total includes $8.7 billion in discretionary spending and $1.5 billion in mandatory spending.

The measure includes $7 billion for Coast Guard operating expenses, including $3.4 billion for military pay and allowances, $1 billion for operating funds and unit-level maintenance, $1 billion for intermediate-level maintenance, and $783 million for civilian pay and benefits. Of the operating budget, $6.4 billion is designated for non-defense activities and $567 million for defense-related activities — including $227 million designated as overseas contingency operations funding.

The agreement includes $1.4 billion for Coast Guard capital acquisition, construction and improvement programs, including $999 million for ships, $175 million for aircraft, $65 million for other equipment, $5 million for shore facilities and aids to navigation, $18 million for military housing, and $113 million for personnel and related support.

In addition, the agreement appropriates $1.5 billion in mandatory funding for retirement pay, including $201 million in health care fund contributions and $120 million for reserve training.
Secret Service

The agreement appropriates $1.6 billion for the Secret Service, $39 million more than requested. This amount includes $920 million for protection activities, $368 million for investigations, $189 million for headquarters and management, and $55 million for the Rowley Training Center.

The measure also provides $52 million for acquisition and construction, including $46 million for information integration and technology transformation.

FEMA/National Protection

The agreement appropriates a total of $11.6 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and for other agencies related to national protection and response.

The amount provided specifically for FEMA, $10 billion, includes $4.4 billion in regular appropriations and $5.6 billion designated as disaster relief funding. The appropriation for FEMA is $370 million more than requested, but disaster relief funds are equal to the administration request.

State & Local Programs

The measure provides $1.5 billion for FEMA's grant, equipment and training programs for state and local governmental entities, $623 million less than requested by the administration. Of this total, $55 million is designated as defense spending and $1.4 billion is designated as non-defense spending.

In a shift from the previous omnibus appropriations law, the measure designates amounts for certain discretionary grant programs. These include $466 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program, $600 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative, $100 million for public transportation and railroad security assistance, and $100 million for port security grants.

Firefighter & Emergency Grants

The agreement provides $680 million for grants to fire departments for equipment, training and safety programs. It appropriates $340 million for the Assistance for Firefighters Grants program, which includes the Fire Prevention and Safety Grants program, and
$340 million for grants under the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act, which are used to help fire departments increase the number of front-line firefighters by hiring firefighters and recruiting and retaining volunteers.

The agreement also appropriates $350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), which are provided to state and local governments to sustain and enhance their emergency management capabilities.

**FEMA Disaster Relief & Prevention Programs**

The agreement appropriates a net $6.2 billion, as requested, for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund, which is used to cover disaster assistance programs and to coordinate the federal response to presidentially declared disasters, including assistance to state and local governments. It includes $5.6 billion in new disaster relief funding, $595 million in base disaster relief and $24 million transfer for the inspector general.

The measure appropriates $25 million for the National Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Fund, $120 million for assistance to local governments to provide emergency shelter and food for needy and homeless families, and $44 million for the U.S. Fire Administration.

**National Flood Insurance & Flood Mapping**

The agreement provides the requested $176 million for the National Flood Insurance Fund, all of which is offset through the collection of insurance premiums. The fund is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides federal flood insurance for properties located in flood-prone areas where the community has voluntarily agreed to institute floodplain management and land use control measures that minimize the risk of flooding and mitigate potential flood damage.

The measure also allocates $154 million for flood hazard mitigation and mapping and $22 million for salaries and expenses for the NFIP. It provides a separate $95 million for the flood mapping and risk analysis account, which is used to fund the reviewing, updating and maintaining of maps to accurately reflect flood hazards.

**National Protection & Programs Directorate**

The agreement provides a net $1.5 billion for the National Protection and Programs Directorate. When this amount is combined with $1.3 billion in fees, the total appropriation for the directorate is $2.8 billion.
The measure appropriates $1.3 billion for the Federal Protective Service, which is responsible for protecting federally owned and leased buildings. It also provides $1.2 billion for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security, including $792 million for cybersecurity, and $227 million for the Office of Biometric Identity Management.

**Other FEMA & Protection Activities**

The agreement provides a total of $947 million for FEMA salaries and expenses, $95 million less than requested. Of this total, $74 million is designated as defense spending and $873 million is designated as non-defense.

The measure provides $127 million for the Office of Health Affairs, $5 million less than requested. The total includes $85 million for BioWatch and $10 million for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center.

**Other Divisions & Provisions**

The measure provides $1.9 billion for other miscellaneous agencies within the Homeland Security Department and for department management. It also includes dozens of policy provisions.

**Science & Technology Directorate**

The agreement appropriates $1.2 billion, $307 million less than requested, for the department's Science and Technology Directorate. The office is responsible for promoting the development and deployment of cutting-edge technologies and new capabilities to improve homeland security, such as the development of countermeasures to terrorist threats, including those involving weapons of mass destruction. Most of the total, $1.1 billion, is designated for research, development, acquisition and operations.

The measure designates $404 million for construction of the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility, which is slated to be built in Kansas.

**Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**

The agreement appropriates $285 million for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), including $22 million for the Securing the Cities program aimed at metropolitan areas at risk of nuclear attack. The office is responsible for coordinating the department's efforts to develop a global nuclear detection architecture as well as a domestic system to detect attempts to bring nuclear and radiological material into the United States.
Citizenship & Immigration Services

The measure directly appropriates $114 million for Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), $10 million less than requested. CIS is responsible for the immigration services and benefit functions that were handled by the Immigration and Naturalization Services before creation of the Homeland Security Department.

Most CIS funding, an expected $3.1 billion this year, comes through the collection of fees. Together, the fees and appropriated amounts provide $3.2 billion. The agreement provides $114 million for the ongoing operation, maintenance and enhancement of the E-Verify system, through which employers can verify the work eligibility of new employees.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The measure appropriates $228 million for salaries and expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. It also provides an additional $31 million for acquisitions by the center, for a total of $259 million.

Other Departmental Management Accounts & Provisions

The measure appropriates $1 billion for Homeland Security Department management, $202 million less than requested. The total includes $122 million for the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management; $196 million for the Office of the Undersecretary for Management; $46 million for the Chief Financial Officer; $257 million for the Office of the Chief Information Officer; $300 million for Analysis & Operations; and $139 million for the Office of the Inspector General.

The agreement also addresses the following:

- **Inflight Mobile Services** — Requires the Homeland Security secretary to consult with the Federal Communications Commission, the Transportation Department and the FBI on any proposed policy permitting cell phones to be used by passengers during the course of a flight.

- **Travel Costs** — Directs the Office of the Inspector General to examine departmentwide travel costs and identify excessive expenditures.

- **Chemical Security** — Extends the Homeland Security Department’s authority to regulate chemical facilities that present high levels of risk.
Guantánamo Detainees — prohibits the use of funds to transfer, release or assist in the transfer or release to the United States — including detaining, accepting custody of or extending immigration benefits to — Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any detainee who is not a U.S. citizen or member of the armed forces and was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the detainee facility in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.
Section VIII

Interior-Environment

This section describes the provisions of the conference agreement on HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that provide funding to the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies.

The agreement provides a discretionary funding total of $30.1 billion for those agencies, $231 million (8%) more than the sequester reduced FY 2013 level and $206 million more than requested. The measure also provides $62 million in mandatory funding for certain Interior Department programs.

Environmental Protection Agency

The measure provides $8.2 billion for general EPA programs and management, $143 million (2%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level and slightly more than requested. The amount, however, represents a $299 million increase over the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.

EPA Grant Programs

The EPA oversees several grant programs that offer assistance to states, Native American tribes and municipal governments for environment-related infrastructure and cleanup projects or for specific categories of projects, such as air quality management, brownfield cleanup and wetland programs.

The measure provides $3.5 billion for EPA state and tribal assistance grants, $44 million (1%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level and $381 million (12%) more than requested. The amounts for grants in this agreement include $1 billion for EPA categorical grants, and $2.4 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Superfund

The measure provides $1.1 billion for EPA's Hazardous Substance Superfund, $91 million (8%) less than requested and $88 million (7.5%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level.
Science & Technology

The measure provides $759 million for science and technology programs managed by the EPA, $25 million (3%) less than requested. Of the total, $19 million comes as a transfer from the Hazardous Substance Superfund program.

EPA-Related Policy Provisions

The measure contains policy provisions that prohibit EPA from using funds to issue regulations or require clean air permits for greenhouse gas emission resulting from livestock. It also bars the EPA from imposing reporting requirements regarding greenhouse gas emissions.

The EPA’s regional haze program requires the states, in coordination with EPA, the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service and other interested parties, to develop and implement air quality protection plans to reduce the pollution that impairs visibility at parks. The measure directs EPA to update the program with the involvement of states and industries.

Interior Department

The measure provides $10.5 billion for the Interior Department and related agencies. The amount provided for the department is $17 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level and $337 million (3%) more than requested.

Bureau of Land Management

The measure provides $1.1 billion for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) activities, which includes $34 million in mandatory spending. The amount provided by the agreement is $8 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level.

Within the BLM, the measure provides $939 million for land management programs (2% less than requested); $19 million for land acquisition programs (40% less than requested); and roughly the requested amount of $115 million for land grants in the states of California and Oregon. It also includes $80.9 million for BLM oil and gas management activities, including amounts to correct inspection deficiencies in the program identified by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Interior Department's inspector general.
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

The agreement provides a total of $1.4 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, $125 million (8%) less than requested and $32 million (2%) less than the enacted FY 2013 funding level — but $45 million more than the FY 2013 sequester reduced level. The measure provides the following within the Fish and Wildlife Service:

- **Resource Management** — $1.2 billion for the management of critical habitat, fisheries and endangered species, $107 million (8%) less than requested and $26 million (2%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

- **Land Acquisition** — $54 million for Fish and Wildlife Service land acquisition, $16 million (23%) less than requested and slightly less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

- **State and Tribal Wildlife Grants** — $59 million for formula and competitive grants for state wildlife programs, $3 million (4%) less than both the enacted FY 2013 level and the president’s request.

National Park Service

The measure provides $2.6 billion to the National Park Service, $28 million (1%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level and $75 million (3%) less than requested. The measure provides the following for Park Service programs:

- **Parks Operations** — $2.2 billion for the operation and maintenance of national parks, $48 million (2%) less than the administration's request and $146 million (7%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

- **Land Acquisition and State Management** — $98 million for Fish and Wildlife land acquisition, $2 million less than requested and $4 million less than enacted for FY 2013.

- **Construction** — $137 million for National Park Service construction projects, $23 million (14%) less than requested but $6 million (5%) more than the enacted FY 2013 level.

U.S. Geological Survey

The measure provides $1 billion to the U.S. Geological Survey, $135 million (12%) less than the administration request and $36 million (3%) less than enacted for FY 2013.
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is the primary authority for permitting offshore energy exploration and extraction activities. Originally known as the Minerals Management Service, the agency was created in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The reorganization divided regulatory activities from permitting offshore leases, which were originally unified under the now-defunct Minerals Management Service. BOEM and the newly created Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement began operations as independent agencies in 2011.

The measure provides a total appropriation of $167 million, $3 million below the request, for BOEM. Approximately $98 million of the funding is assumed to be provided through fees and receipts collected on oil and natural gas leases on the outer continental shelf, resulting in a net appropriation of $69 million.

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is the agency responsible for enforcing offshore environmental regulations as they relate to energy extraction and exploration. BSEE is also responsible for oil spill research and response-plan development.

The measure provides BSEE with $79 million in net appropriations, $20 million below the request and $2 million over the enacted FY 2013 level. Approximately $124 million is assumed to be provided through lease payments and fees. BSEE would also be provided with $15 million for oil spill research programs.

Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation & Enforcement

The measure provides $150 million for the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, $7 million (5%) more than requested and equal to the enacted FY 2013 level.

The office regulates surface coal-mining operations to ensure that the environment is protected during those operations and that the land is adequately reclaimed once mining is completed.

Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Education

The measure appropriates $2.5 billion for the operation of American Indian programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Indian Education, including social services, education, employment development, law enforcement and natural resources development. The total provided is $31 million less
than the administration request but $18 million more than the enacted FY 2013 level. The agreement includes language preventing the Bureau of Indian Education from funding new schools, including charter schools.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs delivers services to about 1.6 million American Indians, including the operation of 170 schools, and the administration of 56 million acres of land held in trust for individuals or tribes.

**Wildland Fire Management**

The agreement provides $769 million for Interior Department fire management programs, $85 million (12%) more than requested and $57 million (8%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level. The U.S. Forest Service also provides $3.1 billion for wildland fire activities — providing a total of $3.9 billion for wildfire fighting and prevention between the two agencies.

The House Appropriations Committee states that this combined level will fully address wildland fire operations for the two agencies at the 10-year average level, and fully reimburse the agencies for all fire-related borrowing that occurred between accounts in FY 2013. The committee notes that the measure also provides $452 million for hazardous-fuels reduction activities, $150 million more than requested.

**Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program**

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides federal payments to local governments that have large tracts of federal land that can’t be locally taxed, in order to help those governments carry out vital services such as firefighting and police protection, as well as construction of public schools and roads. First authorized in 1976, the program makes annual payments of mandatory funding for tax-exempt federal lands administered by the BLM, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and for federal water projects and some military installations. For FY 2013, almost $402 million in such payments were made.

Because the program has expired, however, no payments are currently scheduled for FY 2014. Appropriators, in their explanatory materials for the omnibus, say they have received assurances from the authorizing committees that the expiration of the program "will be addressed expeditiously" so that payments this year can be made. In the meantime, the measure appropriates $13 million from the National Wildlife Refuge Fund for Fish and Wildlife Service payments in FY 2014 ($750,000 less than a similar appropriation made for FY 2013).
Office of Insular Affairs

The measure provides $102 million to the Office of Insular Affairs, $10 million (11%) more than requested and essentially equal to the enacted FY 2013 level.

The Office of Insular Affairs administers U.S. responsibilities with respect to its four territories — Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as well as the three freely associated states: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau.

U.S. Forest Service

The U.S. Forest Service, which is part of the Agriculture Department, manages approximately 200 million acres of public land for multiple uses, including timber production, recreation, wilderness, minerals, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management, and soil and water conservation. The agreement provides $5.5 billion for the Forest Services, which is $638 million (13%) over the request and $291 million (6%) over the enacted FY 2013 level.

The measure's total for the Forest Service includes $2.4 billion in non-wildfire funding ($100 million less than the enacted FY 2013 level) and $3.1 billion in wildland-fire suppression programs ($391 million over the enacted FY 2013 level).

The measure provides the following within the Forest Service:

- **National Forest System** — $1.5 billion for the maintenance of the National Forest System, $40 million (3%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level and $60 million less than the request.

- **Capital Improvements** — $333 million for Forest Service Capital Improvements, $22 million (7%) more than requested and $25 million less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

- **State & Private Forestry** — $230 million for state and private forestry legacy projects, $10 million (4%) less than the request and $23 million (9%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

- **Land Acquisition** — $44 million for land acquisition, $14 million (25%) less than the request.
Indian Health Service

The Indian Health Service, which is part of the Health and Human Services Department, provides health care to American Indians through 28 hospitals, 61 health care centers, three school health centers and 32 health stations. Through contracts with the service, tribes operate 16 additional hospitals, 235 health centers, 6 school health centers and 75 health stations.

The measure provides $4.4 billion for the Indian Health Service, $78 million (2%) more than FY 2013 and $4 million more than the request.

Independent Agencies

The measure also provides:

- **NEA** — $146 million for the National Endowment for the Arts, $8 million (5.5%) less than requested but equal to the enacted FY 2013 level.

- **NEH** — $146 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities, $8 million (5.5%) less than requested but equal to the enacted FY 2013 level.

- **Smithsonian** — $805 million for the Smithsonian Institution, $64 million (7%) less than requested and $10 million less than enacted for FY 2013.

- **Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission** — $1 million for the Eisenhower Memorial Commission. The memorial is slated to break ground this year near the National Mall, across the street from the National Air and Space Museum, but the current design, by architect Frank Gehry, is considered too grandiose by the Eisenhower family. The agreement bans construction of a memorial through FY 2014.

Other Provisions

The agreement requires the president to submit to Congress a report detailing the federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs in FY 2013 and 2014.

It also extends the Chesapeake Bay Initiative through FY 2015 and the American Battlefield Protection program through FY 2014.
Section IX

Labor-HHS-Education

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that appropriate funds for the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS) and Education, as well as several related agencies.

The agreement appropriates, after scorekeeping adjustments, a total of $772.2 billion — including $614.5 billion in mandatory funding (for things such as Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security's Supplemental Security Income program) and $157.7 billion in discretionary spending.

Of the discretionary total, $156.8 billion is spending subject to discretionary caps and is $7.1 billion (5%) more than FY 2013 sequester-reduced levels. It also includes $924 million in program integrity funding that is not subject to the discretionary cap. On a programmatic basis, when scorekeeping adjustments are excluded (such as a $6.3 billion rescission to the Children's Health Insurance Program), the measure provides a total of $163.9 billion in discretionary funding for programs and activities funded by the bill, $5.8 billion less than requested by the president.

Health & Human Services Department

The agreement provides a total of $621.1 billion for the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department, including $510.1 billion in FY 2014 appropriations, $106.9 billion in advance FY 2015 appropriations for certain HHS programs and $4.1 billion from trust funds. The Labor-HHS appropriations bill traditionally includes advance appropriations for the first quarter of the succeeding fiscal year for certain programs.

The measure's total funding is 3% more than the comparable FY 2013 enacted level but $2 billion less than requested. Of the total provided, $156.8 billion is discretionary spending subject to the discretionary cap for FY 2014.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

The agreement provides a total of $540.5 billion for the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS), which oversees those two entitlement programs and also is responsible for implementing the 2010 health care overhaul (the Affordable Care Act, PL 111-148 and PL 111-152).
The measure provides a total of $3.7 billion for CMS management activities, including $2.5 billion for the program operations account — the key CMS account for implementing the health care law. The funding for that account is roughly equal to the sequester-reduced level and $1.5 billion (37%) less than requested by the administration.

(The measure also designates $1 billion in mandatory spending from the Prevention and Public Health Fund created by the health care law to fund a variety of health-related programs under the bill. Critics of the health care law say that will prevent the administration from using that fund to implement the law, while supporters of the law and the fund say the fund was intended to be used to finance health-related activities. The measure requires that the $1 billion be transferred within 45 days of enactment and prohibits their further transfer for any other uses.)

**Medicare & Medicaid**

The measure provides $281 billion in mandatory funding to states for carrying out the joint federal-state Medicaid program, including $177.9 billion in FY 2014 funds and $103.5 billion in advance FY 2015 funds. It is estimated that $263 billion will be spent in FY 2014 for Medicaid benefits.

It also provides $255.2 billion in mandatory funding for payments to Medicare's trust funds, including $194.6 billion for supplemental medical insurance and $58.6 billion for Medicare's Part D prescription drug program.

Finally, the measure provides $294 million from the Medicare trust fund for health care fraud and abuse control activities, 5% less than the FY 2013 enacted level.

**Public Health Service Programs**

The agreement provides $47.2 billion for programs and activities of the Public Health Service, about $347 million (1%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $930 million less than requested.

**National Institutes of Health**

The measure provides $29.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), $714 million (2%) below the FY 2013 enacted level and $1.2 billion (4%) less than requested. However, the total for NIH is $1 billion more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.
Within the total for NIH, the National Cancer Institute would receive $4.9 billion, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases $4.4 billion, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute $3.0 billion and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences would receive $2.4 billion.

**Health Resources & Services Administration**

The measure provides $6.3 billion for programs and activities of HHS’s Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), $130 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level.

Included within the total is $1.5 billion for primary health care services and facilities, such as community health centers — about 5% less than both the FY 2013 enacted level and the president's request. It provides $737 million for programs aimed at addressing shortages of health professionals, — including $224 million for nursing programs and $265 million for graduate medical education programs at children's hospitals.

For maternal and child health programs, it provides $846 million — including $634 million for the Maternal and Child Health block grant (2% below the FY 2013 enacted level) and $101 million for the Healthy Start program (3% less than FY 2013).

It also provides $2.4 billion for Ryan White HIV/AIDS programs — including $1.3 billion for comprehensive care programs ($3 million below the FY 2013 enacted level), $656 million for emergency assistance and $201 million for the early intervention program (both 2% below the FY 2013 enacted level).

**Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration**

The agreement provides $3.6 billion for programs and activities of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, $144 million more than the comparable FY 2013 enacted funding level and $59 million (2%) more than requested.

The substance abuse block grant would receive $1.8 billion, $23 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $110 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level. The mental health block grant, meanwhile, would receive $484 million, a $47 million increase over the sequester-reduced level, and a 5% set-aside of program funding would be created to provide early intervention for individuals with serious mental illness.
**Centers for Disease Control & Prevention**

The measure provides a total of $6.9 billion for activities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) — $357 million (5%) more than the comparable enacted FY 2013 level and $260 million more than requested.

Within the total, $1.3 billion is provided for public health preparedness and response activities ($26 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level), $745 million is for immunization and respiratory disease activities ($54 million, or 8% more than FY 2013 enacted funding) and $1.2 billion is for chronic disease prevention and health promotion ($169 million, or 17%, more).

The total also includes $1.1 billion for CDC's HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis prevention activities, which is 2% less than the FY 2013 enacted level.

**Families & Children / LIHEAP**

The agreement provides a total of $30.9 billion for programs and activities of HHS's Administration for Children & Families, $1.1 billion (4%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level.

**Head Start / Family Services**

The measure provides a total of $10.3 billion for various children and family services programs, $425 million (4%) more than FY 2013 enacted funding.

Within the total, it provides $8.6 billion for the Head Start program, which provides comprehensive early childhood services to children and families from before birth through age 5. The amount provided is $702 million more than enacted for FY 2013 and $1.025 billion more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level. The increase for the program includes $500 million to expand Early Head Start.

It also provides $729 million for community services block grant programs (slightly below the FY 2013 enacted level) and $134 million for family violence prevention and services, including support of shelters for battered women (3% more than FY 2013).

**Migrant Assistance**

The measure provides $1.5 billion for HHS refugee and entrant assistance programs — $472 million (42%) more than FY 2013 enacted levels and $363 million (32%) more than requested.
The total includes $868 million for assistance to unaccompanied minors, a $493 million (131%) increase over the FY 2013 level. Appropriators, in their explanatory material for the measure, direct the secretary of HHS, in association with the OMB director, to develop an interagency strategy to address the challenges posed by the growing number of unaccompanied alien children who are entering the United States. Officials, including from the State and Homeland Security departments, are required within 60 days of enactment to brief House and Senate appropriators on potential solutions to the issue.

**LIHEAP**

The measure provides $3.4 billion for the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) — $40 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level but $169 million more than the sequester-reduced level. It is also $404 million (13%) more than requested.

**Other Programs & Activities**

The measure provides $2.4 billion for the child care and development block grant (1.5% less than the FY 2013 enacted level but $154 million more than the sequester-reduced level) and $1.7 billion in mandatory funding for the social services block grant program (equal to the FY 2013 level).

It also provides more than $4 billion in mandatory funding for state child-support enforcement programs (including $3 billion for FY 2014 and $1.30 billion in advance FY 2015 appropriations), and $405 million through a mix of mandatory and discretionary funding for a program that promotes safe and stable families.

**Other HHS Activities**

The measure appropriates $1.7 billion for the HHS's Administration for Community Living, including $1.4 billion in grants to states for programs that serve aging individuals. Those state grant programs include $815 million for nutrition programs and $388 million for health and supportive services programs. The total also includes $160 million for various programs to help those with developmental disabilities.

The agreement continues numerous legislative provisions included in past Labor-HHS-Education bills, including restrictions on the use of federal funding for abortions or needle exchanges, and a ban on creating embryos for research purposes or using federal funds for research in which embryos are destroyed.
Education Department

The agreement provides a total of $70.6 billion for the Education Department — including $48 billion for FY 2014 and $22.6 billion in advance FY 2015 funding. The measure's appropriation for FY 2014 is $3.9 billion (8%) less than requested.

For FY 2014, a total of $67.3 billion in discretionary funding (including advance funding from prior years) would be available for Education Department programs, $1.6 billion (2%) more than the comparable FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.

Education for the Disadvantaged

The measure provides a total appropriation of $15.6 billion for Title I Education Grants and associated programs, including $4.7 billion in FY 2014 funding and $10.8 billion in advance FY 2015 funding.

Within the total, $14.4 billion would be available for Title I grants to local school districts for disadvantaged children, $625 million (4.5%) more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level but $132 million less than requested.

The measure also includes $506 million for Title I school improvement grants (equal to the sequester-reduced level but 23% less than requested) and $374 million for grants to states for the education of migrant children ($2 million more than the sequestration-reduced level).

No funding would be provided for the administration's Preschool Development Grants program, for which the president requested $750 million. However, the department would be permitted to use Race to the Top funds to engage in similar activities.

Impact Aid

The measure provides $1.3 billion for Impact Aid grants to school districts with military installations to support the education of children of U.S. servicemembers. The total provided is $65 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level and $64 million more than requested, and it includes $67 million in unrequested aid for payments for federal property.

School Improvement & Safe School Programs

The measure appropriates $4.4 billion for a variety of school improvement programs, 17% less than the request.
Included in this total is $2.3 billion for state grants for improving teacher quality ($12 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level but 5% less than requested), $150 million for mathematics and science partnerships (an $8 million increase over sequester-reduced levels), $378 million for state education performance assessments (a $9 million increase), $170 million for rural education (equal to current funding) and $65 million for education of homeless children through the consolidated runaway and homeless youth programs.

It includes $1.1 billion for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, which funds after-school and before-school centers for children. That amount is $58 million more than the FY 2013 sequester reduced level, but $102 million less than requested.

Separately, it provides $271 million for a variety of safe-school programs, including $90 million for the national safe and drug-free schools and communities program (a 47% increase over the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level), $57 million for the Promise Neighborhoods program and $50 million for elementary and secondary school counseling.

**Innovation & Improvement Programs**

The agreement provides $1.2 billion for a variety of programs intended to foster further innovation and educational improvement.

Within the total, it provides $250 million for the president's Race to the Top program — $270 million (52%) below the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level and $750 million less than requested. Under the measure, since no funds are provided for the administration's proposed Preschool Development Grants program, the Race to the Top funds could be used for a competitive grant program for preschool programs for children of low-income families.

It also includes $248 million for grants for charter schools ($7 million more than the sequester-reduced level) and $289 million for teacher incentive grants ($5 million more than the sequester-reduced level). The administration requested no funding for either program.

**Special Education**

The measure provides a total of $12.5 billion for Special Education programs, including $11.5 billion in special education grants to states ($498 million over the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level).
It also includes $353 million for preschool grants (equal to current funding) and $438 million for grants to states to provide early intervention for families who have children, up to 2 years old, with disabilities (5% more than the sequester-reduced level). Another $233 million is provided for associated special-education programs.

**Higher Education & Financial Aid**

The agreement provides $24.5 billion for student financial aid programs, primarily for Pell Grants.

Specifically, it provides $22.8 billion in FY 2014 discretionary funding for Pell Grants, equal to current funding. The total would maintain the current $4,860 maximum discretionary Pell grant award, which, when combined with mandatory Pell Grant funding, is estimated to increase the maximum grant by $85 to $5,730.

Within the measure's financial aid funding, it also provides $733 million for supplemental educational opportunity grants and $975 million for federal work-study grants, each a 5% increase over current sequestration-reduced levels.

The measure provides a total of $1.9 billion for a variety of programs intended to strengthen colleges that serve certain minority populations and help students prepare for college, including $521 million for programs to support historically black colleges, tribal colleges and Hispanic-serving institutions. It provides $838 million, $42 million more than the FY 2013 sequester reduced level, for TRIO programs that help low-income and first-generation college students plan, prepare for and succeed in college, as well as $302 million for the GEAR UP program.

**Labor Department**

The agreement provides $14.2 billion for the Labor Department, including $10.2 billion in direct appropriations and $4.0 billion from trust funds, primarily for black-lung benefits and the operating costs of state unemployment offices. The total includes $1.8 billion in advance appropriations for FY 2015.

For FY 2014, about $12 billion would be available for the Labor Department, according to the House Appropriations Committee, $449 million below the FY 2013 enacted level. About $1.5 billion of the total represents mandatory funding.
Training & Employment Services

The measure provides $10.4 billion for programs and activities of the Employment and Training Administration, $562 million below the FY 2013 enacted level, according to the Appropriations Committee, and $319 million (3%) less than requested.

The total includes $2.6 billion, an increase of $121 million over the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level, for Workforce Investment Act grants to states to provide job training skills and assistance to low-skilled youth and adults, as well as dislocated workers.

It also provides $1.2 billion for the department's dislocated-worker program ($33 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $44 million less than requested), as well as $82 million for migrant- and seasonal-worker programs, $77.5 million for Youth Build activities, $47 million for the Workforce Innovation Fund and $434 million for community service employment for older Americans, which provides part-time employment in community service activities for unemployed, low-income people age 55 and over.

Job Corps

The agreement provides $1.7 billion for the Job Corps, the nationwide network of residential facilities that provide training, job placement and support services to at-risk young adults. The total is $14 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level but $75 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level, according to the House Appropriations Committee.

Unemployment Insurance & Employment Services

The measure provides $3.7 billion for the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations account, including $2.9 billion for state operations of unemployment insurance programs, equal to the president's request. Within the total, $664 million would be provided for state employment services programs and activities, 5% below the FY 2013 enacted level and 9% less than requested.

Appropriators in their explanatory materials encourage the Labor Department, at the end of the fiscal year, to make any unused funding available to states for program integrity, performance improvement and technology investments for their programs.
Workplace & Mine Safety

The measure provides $552 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), $18 million less than requested but $17 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level, according to the Senate Appropriations Committee. The measure continues the exemption of small farming operations from OSHA regulation.

It also provides $376 million for administration, salaries and expenses of the Mine Safety and Health Administration, roughly equal to the FY 2013 enacted level but $5 million less than requested.

Other Labor Agencies & Activities

The agreement provides $592 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 4% less than requested, and $224 million for the Labor Department's Wage and Hour division, $9 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.

A total of $270 million is provided for Veteran Employment and Training activities, $5 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level, including $14 million as requested for the Transition Assistance program to help new veterans receive training for civilian employment and job search assistance.

It also includes $505 million, as requested, for operations and activities of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and $179 million (slightly less than requested) for activities of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

Workers' Compensation Programs

The measure provides a total of $997 million for various workers' compensation programs administered by the Labor Department, which receive mandatory funding.

Those programs include the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, which pays black lung compensation, medical- and survivor-benefit expenses when no responsible mine operator can be assigned liability ($317 million), special benefits for disabled coal miners ($133 million) and federal employee compensation benefits ($393 million).
Related Agencies

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

As is customary, the measure provides $445 million in two-year advance FY 2016 funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Advance funding of $445 million for FY 2014 was provided for in the FY 2012 spending law.

Corporation for National & Community Service

The agreement appropriates $1.0 billion for programs and activities of the Corporation for National and Community Service, about $3 million more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $11 million less than requested. Funding includes $92 million for the VISTA program, $202 million for Senior Volunteers and $462 million for national and community service programs, including $335 million for AmeriCorps.

Social Security Administration (SSA)

The measure provides $11.7 billion for administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, $651 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level. It also includes $60.9 billion in mandatory spending for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments and activities, $512 million more than requested.

National Labor Relations Board

The measure appropriates $274 million for the National Labor Relations Board, about $4 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $11 million less than requested.
Section X

Legislative Branch

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that make appropriations for the Legislative Branch.

The agreement provides a total of $4.3 billion for operations of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, joint House-Senate items, and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, the Government Accountability Office and the Government Printing Office.

The $4.3 billion total is $252 million (6%) less than was requested by the offices and agencies covered by the measure but $19 million more than the FY 2013 sequester-reduced level.

The measure includes language allowing certain commercial activities to occur on a parcel of land in the west front of the Capitol that was under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service before being transferred to the Architect of the Capitol in late 2011.

House Operations

The measure appropriates $1.2 billion for operations of the House of Representatives in FY 2014 — $45 million (4%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level and $52 million less than requested. The level is nearly identical to the post-sequestration FY 2013 funding level.

Leadership Offices

The measure appropriates $22 million for Republican and Democratic leadership offices, party caucuses and party committees, 23% less than the enacted FY 2013 funding level.

For the majority leadership, the measure provides $6.6 million for the speaker of the House, $2.2 million for the majority leader, $1.9 million for the majority whip and $1.5 million for the Republican Conference — all 23% less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

Funding for the minority leadership would also be cut by 23%, with $7.1 million to be provided to the minority leader, $1.5 million for the minority whip and $1.5 million for the Democratic Caucus.
Members and Committees

The measure appropriates $554 million for members' representational allowances (MRAs) in FY 2014 — 3% less than the enacted FY 2013 level and $32 million (4%) less than requested. This account funds each member's staff salaries, office expenses and official mail costs. The measure contains no funds for members' salaries, which are paid out of a permanent appropriation for the compensation of members.

For House committee salaries and expenses, the measure provides $147 million, 4% less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

Other House Expenses

The agreement appropriates $173 million for functions performed by the various House officers and employees, $5 million (3%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level and 6% less than requested. Included in this amount is $113 million for the chief administrative officer (3% less than the enacted FY 2013 level); $24 million for the clerk of the House (8% less); $8 million for the Office of Legislative Counsel (5% less); and $15 million for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms (17% more).

The measure provides $284 million for the House's allowances and expenses account, which funds supplies, administrative costs, federal tort claims, official mail and the government's share of retirement, health care and unemployment compensation payments for House employees. The total is 3% less than the enacted FY 2013 level. The vast majority of the total, $258 million (91%), is for the government's contributions for employee benefits.

Senate Operations

The agreement appropriates $859 million for Senate operations in FY 2014 — $8 million (1%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level and $32 million (4%) less than requested.

The measure provides $176 million for the salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, nearly equal to the enacted FY 2013 level. Included in this total is $5.2 million for the offices of the majority and minority leaders (equal to the enacted FY 2013 level); $3.3 million for the offices of the majority and minority whips (also equal to the enacted FY 2013 level); $15 million for the Appropriations Committee (nearly equal to the enacted FY 2013 level); $25 million for the Office of the Secretary (1.5% less); $68 million for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and the Doorkeeper (7% less); and $47 million for agency contributions (11% more).
It provides $5.2 million for the Senate Legislative Counsel (26% less than the enacted FY 2013 level) and $1.1 million for the Senate Legal Counsel (a 23% reduction).

For contingent expenses of the Senate, the measure appropriates $677 million (1% less than the enacted FY 2013 level), including $132 million for inquiries and investigations (1% less), $128 million for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and the Senate Doorkeeper (2% less) and $390 million for benefits and salaries for senators' staff and office expenses (1% less).

**Joint House-Senate Items**

The agreement appropriates a total of $19 million for certain items jointly operated by the House and Senate — roughly equal to the enacted FY 2013 level and the request.

Under the measure, the Joint Committee on Taxation would receive $10 million (slightly above the enacted FY 2013 level) and the Joint Economic Committee would receive $4.2 million (also slightly above the enacted FY 2013 level). The attending physician would receive $3.4 million for medical supplies, equipment, expenses and allowances (an amount equal to the FY 2013 enacted level), while congressional accessibility services would receive $1.4 million (a slight increase from FY 2013).

**Architect of the Capitol**

The agreement appropriates $602 million for the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) for continued maintenance, operation, development and preservation of the U.S. Capitol Complex. The total is $80 million (12%) less than requested.

Funding for the Architect of the Capitol includes $61 million for maintenance and operation of the Capitol building; $71 million for operation, maintenance, and care of House office buildings (a 24% reduction from the enacted FY 2013 level), plus another $70 million for the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund; $73 million for operation, maintenance and care of Senate office buildings (3% less); $21 million for the Capitol Visitor Center (3% less); $14 million for care and improvement of the Capitol grounds; and $19 million for Capitol Police buildings (10% less).

In November 2013, the AOC began a multi-year project to repair the 150-year-old dome of the Capitol building. The measure appropriates $16 million for this project to remain available until its completion. It also contains $17 million for exterior stone and metal preservation.
Some AOC activities would receive increases in funding, including $53 million for Library of Congress buildings and grounds (14% more than the enacted FY 2013 level) and $117 million in net funding for the Capitol power plant (4% more).

Funding for maintenance and care of the Botanic Garden is set at $12 million, roughly equal to the FY 2013 enacted level.

**Capitol Police**

The agreement appropriates a total of $338 million for the Capitol Police — equal to the enacted FY 2013 level but $25 million (7%) less than requested. This total includes $279 million for salaries and benefits, slightly higher than the enacted FY 2013 level but 6% less than requested. The explanatory statement for the measure states that this level of funding is expected to support a staffing level of 1,775 sworn positions.

The measure's funding also includes $59 million for general expenses — 4% less than enacted for FY 2013 and 9% less than requested.

**Congressional Agencies**

**Government Accountability Office**

The agreement provides $538 million for activities of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) but offsets $33 million of the funding through the collection of fees to provide a net appropriation of $505 million in FY 2014. The total is roughly equal to the enacted FY 2013 level and $19 million (4%) less than requested.

**Library of Congress**

The measure appropriates a net of $579 million for various activities of the Library of Congress — $8 million (1%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level and $30 million (5%) less than requested.

Library funding includes $412 million for library salaries and expenses (offset by the collection of $6 million in fees for a net appropriation of $406 million) — $7 million (2%) less than both the enacted FY 2013 level and the level requested. The Congressional Research Service would receive $105 million, $1 million less than the enacted FY 2013 level and $5 million less than requested.
Government Printing Office

The measure appropriates $119 million for activities of the Government Printing Office — roughly equal to the enacted FY 2013 level and $9 million (7%) less than requested. Of the total provided, $80 million is for the printing and binding of specific congressional documents — including bills, committee reports, hearing transcripts, committee prints, the Congressional Record and other such documents — a $4 million (4%) reduction from the enacted FY 2013 level.

The agreement continues language prohibiting the printing of paper copies of bills and the Congressional Record for House offices. It also contains a new provision prohibiting the printing of more than 50 copies of the U.S. Code for House offices.

Other Offices and Activities

- Congressional Budget Office — $46 million for CBO activities, $2 million (5%) less than the enacted FY 2013 level.

- Office of Compliance — $3.9 million for the office, which ensures congressional compliance with various labor and employment laws and helps to resolve disputes.

- Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund — $6 million for the center (20% less than the enacted FY 2013 level), which brings emerging leaders from Russia and other Eurasian countries to "experience American democracy and civil society in action."

- John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development — $430,000 for the center, a slight increase over 2013.

Commercial Filming in Union Square

The agreement allows the Capitol Police to issue permits to individuals wishing to engage in commercial activities in Union Square, a parcel of land just west of the Capitol that contains the Grant Memorial and Capitol Reflecting Pool.

The 11-acre parcel of land was transferred from the control of the Park Service to the Architect of the Capitol through the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2012 (PL 112-74). At that time, the land was the only place near the Capitol where commercial filmmakers and photographers were permitted to collect footage of the Capitol. Commercial filming is not allowed on Capitol grounds, leading some to protest the decision.
The agreement allows the Capitol Police to issue permits for filming, or other commercial activity that occurred at Union Square prior to its transfer.
Section XI

Military Construction & Veterans Affairs

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that provide appropriations for Military Construction and the Veterans Affairs Department for FY 2014.

Unless otherwise noted, funding totals and comparisons are based on the FY 2013 enacted levels. The funding levels for Military Construction were subsequently reduced by sequestration; none of the funding for Veterans Affairs was sequestered, so the FY 2013 enacted levels of VA funding were not reduced.

The measure provides for a total of $158 billion for veterans programs and military construction in FY 2014.

Of that total, $73.3 billion is discretionary spending, including advance appropriations for VA medical care from last year’s appropriations law. The measure also includes $84.8 billion for mandatory veterans’ compensation and benefits programs, as well as $55.6 billion in advance FY 2015 funding for VA medical programs.

Total discretionary spending for FY 2014 is more than $1.4 billion above FY 2013 enacted funding levels. The measure provides $2.5 billion more for discretionary veterans programs and $92 million less for related agencies, but mostly offsets those increases with a $817 million cut to military construction.

The explanatory statement by appropriators accompanying the measure notes that directives and funding allocations included in the House and Senate committee reports on their versions of the FY 2014 Military Construction-VA Appropriations bills (H Rept 113-90 and S Rept 113-48) shall be followed, unless the explanatory statement states otherwise.

Military Construction

The measure appropriates a net total of $9.8 billion for military construction in FY 2014, $817 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $1.2 billion (11%) less than the president's request.

Military construction accounts provide funds for new construction, construction improvements, planning and design, and host nation support. Projects funded by these accounts include facilities for operations, training, maintenance, research and development, supply, medical care and force protection, as well as unaccompanied housing, utilities infrastructure and land acquisition.
In an effort to maintain control over the cost of military construction and the decision-making process regarding construction projects, the House committee report notes that it provides certain reprogramming guidelines. In general, any project or account that is funded at lower levels than requested is to be considered an item of congressional interest and would require congressional approval before a reprogramming of funds is allowed.

The House report also makes recommendations regarding sustainable buildings and requires the Defense Department to examine the use of wood as a "green" building material. Similarly, before using or retrofitting electrochromic windows in buildings, the department must compare the cost over the life of the building of these windows with EnergyStar windows.

**Core Military Construction**

The measure appropriates $7.9 billion for core military construction activities in FY 2014 — $278 million (3%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $757 million (9%) less than requested.

For active units, the measure provides:

- **Army** — $1.1 billion, $578 million less (34%) than the FY 2013 enacted level and $15 million (1%) less than the request.

- **Navy and Marine Corps** — $1.6 billion, $82 million (5%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level and $71 million (4%) less than the request.

- **Air Force** — $1.1 billion, $732 million more than FY 2013 enacted funding and $104 million (9%) less than requested.

- **Departmentwide** — $3.4 billion, $134 million (4%) more than the FY 2013 enacted level but $540 million (14%) less than requested.

The measure includes $315 million for the Army National Guard — $323 million less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $6 million (2%) less than the request. It provides $120 million for the Air National Guard, $157 million for the Army Reserve, $29 million for the Navy Reserve and $46 million for the Air Force Reserve.

It provides $150 million for the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP), including $10 million for dedicated ECIP planning and design. Appropriators urge the department to use the funding to invest in innovative renewable energy projects as well as projects that enhance energy security at military installations.
The measure also rescinds a total of $380 million in previously appropriated funds.

**Family Housing**

Family housing construction accounts provide funds for new construction, construction improvements, the federal costs for family housing privatization projects, and planning and design. Operation and maintenance accounts provide funds to pay for maintenance and repair, furnishings, management, services, utilities, leasing, interest, mortgage insurance and miscellaneous expenses.

The measure appropriates $1.5 billion for family and military personnel housing — $27 million less than the administration's request and $133 million (8%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level.

According to the House committee report, the reduced funding level is due to the Defense Department's success in implementing its Military House Privatization initiative and the reduced need for appropriated funds. The committee encourages the use of energy-efficient, environmentally friendly and easily deployable composite building materials in new family housing construction.

Included in this total are the following:

- **Army** — $27 million for housing construction and $513 million for operation and maintenance.
- **Navy and Marine Corps** — $73 million for construction and $379 million for operation and maintenance.
- **Air Force** — $76 million for construction and $389 million for operation and maintenance.
- **Departmentwide** — $56 million for housing operation and maintenance.
- **Family Housing Improvement Fund** — $1.8 million, to build new or renovate existing family housing by mixing or matching various funding sources, including private capital.
Base Closings

The measure appropriates a total of $451 million for continued activities under the 1990 and 2005 base realignment and closure (BRAC) rounds — $85 million (16%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and equal to the administration's request. Instead of appropriating funds for the 1990 and 2005 BRAC accounts separately, as has been done in previous bills, the measure puts both accounts into a single line item.

The Pentagon has said many current U.S. military installations are unneeded, particularly given changes in tactics and doctrine brought about by improved technology that has rendered large, fixed bases less useful, and it has indicated that it would like to conduct another round of closures and consolidations. Congress in last year's Defense Authorization law (PL 112-239) prohibited another BRAC round, however, and the FY 2014 Defense Authorization bill extended that prohibition.

This measure also prohibits the construction of new bases in the United States without a specific appropriation.

Other Military Construction Accounts

The measure provides $200 million for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Security Investment Program. The total is $54 million (21%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $40 million (17%) less than requested. The program consists of annual contributions by NATO member countries to finance the cost of construction needed to support the roles of the major NATO commands.

The measure provides the requested $123 million to fund departmentwide chemical demilitarization construction, an decrease of $28 million (19%) from the FY 2013 enacted level. The chemical demilitarization construction departmentwide account provides funds for the design and construction of full-scale chemical disposal facilities and associated projects to upgrade installation support facilities and infrastructure required to support the chemical demilitarization program.

Miscellaneous Provisions

The measure contains a number of additional provisions, including those that do the following:

- Prohibit the use of funds to purchase land or easements that exceed 100% of the value.
- Limit obligations in the last two months of the fiscal year.
• Prohibit the use of funds provided for military construction to be used at Arlington National Cemetery.

• Require the Defense secretary to give prior notice to Congress of military exercises where construction costs exceed $100,000.

• Prohibit the procurement of steel unless American producers, fabricators and manufacturers have been allowed to compete.

• Prohibit the use of funds to pay real property taxes in foreign nations.

• Prohibit the use of funds to start new installations overseas without prior notification to Congress.

• Provide a preference for U.S. architectural and engineering services for overseas projects.

• Provide a preference for U.S. contractors for military construction in the U.S. territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or countries bordering the Arabian Sea within the Central Command area of responsibility, except bids by Marshallese contractors for military construction on Kwajalein Atoll.

Veterans Programs

The measure provides for a total of $147.9 billion for all veterans programs (discretionary and mandatory) in FY 2014 — $14 billion (10%) more than the FY 2013 level and $15 billion (10%) more than the president's request. The measure provides the requested $55.6 billion in advance appropriations for FY 2015 for VA's medical services, medical support and compliance, and medical facilities accounts. Of amounts available to the VA for FY 2014, $54.5 billion represents advance appropriations for FY 2014 provided by the FY 2013 Military Construction-VA appropriations law (PL 113-6).

Of the total provided for veterans in FY 2014, $63.2 billion (43%) is for discretionary spending, primarily veterans' health programs, and $84.8 billion (57%) is for mandatory programs, primarily veterans' compensation and pensions. The measure provides $213 million less than requested in discretionary funding, but $228 million more than requested in mandatory funding.

Funding for Veterans Affairs has never been subject to sequestration.
The appropriators express continued concern over the backlog of veterans compensation claims for service-related disabilities. To address this issue, the measure incorporates the Senate-proposed 10-point action plan to give the VA additional tools to address the backlog. The plan includes $20 million more than the budget request to upgrade computer hardware; the requested $90 million for overtime claims processors; $10 million more than the request for training claims processors; and $12 million more than requested to support additional personnel to address the backlog at the Board of Veterans Appeals.

The measure incorporates language in the Senate report that directs the Defense Department to report to Congress regarding the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) review of denied military sexual trauma cases in which post traumatic stress disorder was claimed by the veteran. It also incorporates House language encouraging the VA to strengthen the resources provided to victims of military sexual assault and directing the department to report the VA's strategy to ensure mental health services are readily available to these veterans.

**Veterans Health Programs**

The measure provides for total VA health care funding of $55.2 billion for FY 2014. This includes the $54.5 billion in advance FY 2014 appropriations for VA medical care that was included in the FY 2013 Military Construction-VA appropriations law and an additional appropriation of $711 million for FY 2014. The total available funding for FY 2014 is $1.9 billion (4%) more than the FY 2013 level.

In addition, the VA would have authority to spend an estimated $2.5 billion that would be available from reimbursements the VA collects from veterans and other health care insurers (so-called Medical Care Cost Recovery Collections) for non-service-connected care that the VA provides. This is $42 million (2%) less than was collected in FY 2013.

The VHA estimates it will treat more than 6.5 million patients in 2014.

The measure, following the trend started with the FY 2010 appropriation law (PL 111-117), includes an advance appropriation for the medical services, medical support and compliance, and medical facilities accounts. The total advance appropriation for FY 2015 is $55.6 billion.

In addition to the advance provided in last year's appropriations bill, the measure appropriates $40 million for medical services, including an additional $15 million for veterans centers, $20 million for suicide prevention outreach and additional funds for post traumatic stress disorder.
The measure provides for the following health accounts in FY 2014:

- **Medical Services** — $43.6 billion as provided by advance FY 2014 funding in the FY 2013 law. The measure includes a $45 billion advance appropriation for FY 2015, equal to the administration's request.

- **Medical Support and Compliance** — $6 billion as provided by advance FY 2014 funding included in the FY 2013 law. The bill includes the requested $5.9 billion in advance appropriations for FY 2015 for this account.

- **Medical Facilities** — $4.9 billion as provided by advance FY 2014 funding in last year's law and an additional $85 million as requested. The measure includes an advance appropriation of $4.7 billion for FY 2015, equal to the budget request.

- **Medical & Prosthetic Research** — $586 million for medical, rehabilitative, health services and prosthetic research — $3.6 million more than the FY 2013 level and equal to the administration's request. Funding for this research also comes from medical care appropriations, reimbursements from the Defense Department, grants from the National Institutes of Health, private proprietary sources and voluntary organizations.

- **Rural Health & Other Health Care Concerns** — $250 million for the Rural Health Initiative to improve access and quality care for veterans residing in rural and highly rural areas.

**Veterans Benefits Administration**

The measure appropriates $84.8 billion for other veterans benefits provided by the Veterans Benefits Administration — primarily compensation and pensions, and readjustment benefits. This total, all of which is mandatory spending, is $11.8 billion (16%) more than the FY 2013 level and $228 million more than the administration's request.

Included in veterans' benefits are the following accounts:

- **Veterans Compensation & Pensions** — $71.5 billion for service-connected compensation benefits and pensions. The total is $10.9 billion (18%) more than FY 2013 funding and $228 million more than requested.
• **Readjustment Benefits** — $13.1 billion for veterans readjustment benefits, $1.1 billion (9%) more than FY 2013 and equal to the request.

• **Veterans Insurance & Indemnities** — $78 million for veterans insurance programs.

• **VA Housing Benefit Program** — such sums as are necessary for the program, as well as $158 million for administrative expenses. The measure limits obligations for direct loans to not more than $500,000.

• **Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program** — $1.1 million for administrative expenses.

**VA Department Administration**

The measure appropriates $416 million for general administration of the VA Department — $8 million (2%) less than FY 2013 funding but $13 million (3%) more than the president's request. Of this amount, it provides at least $88 million for the Board of Veterans Appeals for additional personnel to address the backlog of appeals.

The measure provides $2.5 billion for general operating expenses of the Veterans Benefits Administration, $303 million (14%) more than the FY 2013 level and $10 million more than requested.

It includes $182 million in rescissions of unobligated funds from prior years.

**VA IT Systems**

The measure appropriates $3.7 billion for VA information technology systems, $379 million more than the FY 2013 level.

Because the Defense Department and the VA have changed their plan to develop an integrated electronic health record that could be shared by both departments to an effort for each department to develop its own electronic health record with the goal that these records be interoperable, the measure appropriates funding to accommodate the electronic health record budget request in two different lines, one for the department to evolve its current health record system and one to support the interoperability actions. Not more than 25% of the first account may be obligated until the department submits a plan to Congress that sets up the timeline and costs for full interoperability.
VA Construction

The measure appropriates the following funds for VA construction accounts:

- **Major Construction** — $342 million for major modernization projects, alteration and improvement of VA facilities — $190 million less (36%) than the FY 2013 level, but equal to the administration's request. Major construction includes projects where the estimated cost is $10 million or more.

- **Minor Construction** — $715 million for construction projects that cost less than $10 million per project. The total is $108 million (18%) more than FY 2013 and equal to the request.

- **Extended Care Facilities** — $85 million for VA grants to states for the construction of extended-care facilities, essentially equal to the FY 2013 level and $2 million more than the request.

- **Cemeteries** — $46 million for grants to states for construction or improvement of state veterans cemeteries, roughly equal to the FY 2013 funding level and $1 million more than the request.

Under the measure, funds provided for both major and minor construction projects would be available for only five years rather than indefinitely, as was requested.

**National Cemetery Administration**

The measure provides $250 million for the National Cemetery Administration, which is $10 million (4%) less than the FY 2013 level and equal to the request.

The National Cemetery Administration is responsible for VA cemeteries across the United States.

**Office of Inspector General**

The measure provides $121 million for the VA's inspector general, $6 million more than the FY 2013 level and $5 million more than the request.
Other VA Provisions

The measure includes provisions regarding:

- **Mental Health Services** — Language from the House report expands mental health services through community partnerships.

- **Opioid Overuse** — The appropriators remain concerned about opioid prescription overuse among veterans and direct the VA to identify the number and percentage of all VA physicians who have taken continuing medical education courses on the use of opioids in the management of acute and chronic pain, as well as the mechanisms used to track how and when physicians take these courses.

- **Unsatisfactory Contractors** — The measure directs the department to report to Congress the number of active prime contractors that, despite VA review, do not have a satisfactory performance record, do not have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics, or have a pending civil lawsuit for failure to make timely payments.

- **Claims Backlog** — The measure directs the VA to provide to Congress monthly reports on claims processing performance measures for each regional office, including the number of backlogged claims, the percentage of total pending claims, the average number of days to complete a claim, the accuracy rate, and the origination date of the oldest claim in each regional office's inventory.

Related Agencies

The measure provides the following:

- **Army Cemetery Expenses** — $66 million for the operation and maintenance of Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery. The total is $99 million less than the FY 2013 level, which was temporarily increased to fund the expansion of Arlington National Cemetery. The budget request was for a total of $71 million, provided through Army operations and maintenance ($25 million) and Army cemeterial expenses ($46 million). Therefore the total amount provided is $5 million less than requested. The measure also permits funds to be provided to Arlington County, Virginia, for the relocation of a water main currently located in Arlington National Cemetery.
• **Armed Forces Retirement Home** — $66.8 million for operation and maintenance of the home, equal to the request and $2.9 million (4%) more than the FY 2013 level.

• **American Battle Monuments Commission** — $63 million for salaries and expenses of the commission, just under the FY 2013 level and $5 million more than the request.

• **U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans' Claims** — $35 million for the court, $3.7 million (12%) more than the FY 2013 level and equal to the request.

**Overseas Contingency Operations**

The measure provides no funding for overseas contingency operations. The enacted levels for FY 2013 provided $151 million for Navy and Marine Corps construction for overseas contingency operations and offset that amount with rescissions.

**Other Provisions**

The measure also does the following:

• **Guantanamo Bay Detainees** — Prohibits the use of funds for the renovation, expansion or construction of any facility in the continental United States for housing any individual detained at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

• **Public Reports** — Requires all reports submitted to Congress to be posted on the website of the submitting agency.

• **First-Class Travel** — Prohibits funds to be used for first-class travel by an employee of the executive branch.

• **Contractor Requirements** — Prohibits the use of funds for any contract where the contractor has not complied with E-Verify requirements, where the corporation has been convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months and where the corporation has an unpaid tax liability.

• **Congressional Names** — Prohibits the use of funds for a project or program named for a serving member of the United States Congress.
- **Anti-Porn** — Prohibits funds from being used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading and exchanging of pornography.

- **ACORN** — Prohibits funding for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries.
Section XII

State Department & Foreign Operations

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2014, that provide funding for foreign aid, State Department operations and export assistance.

The agreement contains a total of $49 billion in funding for such programs — including $6.5 billion in an overseas contingency operations (OCO) account to fund programs related to the war in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and other unforeseen expenses such as humanitarian relief for Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon. The total is $2.2 billion below the FY 2013 enacted post-sequester level and $2.7 billion less than the president's FY 2014 request.

The measure provides $42.5 billion in discretionary spending subject to budgetary caps. The OCO funding, which is $2.7 billion more than requested, is not subject to the cap.

The measure includes $8.4 billion for global health programs, $3.1 billion for military assistance to Israel and $1.6 billion in military assistance to Egypt. The measure, however, imposes new certification requirements on the dispensation of aid to Egypt, Pakistan and the Palestinians.

The explanatory statement by appropriators accompanying the bill states that directives and funding allocations included in the House and Senate committee reports on the House-passed and Senate-reported versions of the FY 2014 State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies appropriations bills (H Rept 113-185 and S Rept 113-81) shall be followed, unless the explanatory statement states otherwise.

Overseas Contingency Operations

The agreement provides $6.5 billion for costs related to programs and operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, counterterrorism activities, and refugee and humanitarian assistance in conflict zones.

The measure includes $1.3 billion for aid to Syrian refugees, more than $1 billion for diplomatic security upgrades around the globe and $1.6 billion in economic support funds.
Middle East

*Egypt*

The measure appropriates $1.6 billion in aid for Egypt, including $1.3 billion for military grants and $250 million in economic assistance. The grants are equal to the FY 2013 enacted level and the president's request.

Under current law, U.S. assistance to Egypt could have been frozen after the Egyptian military's ouster of the country's democratically elected Islamist president last summer and its ongoing crackdown on political opponents. However, the Obama administration refused to label President Mohammed Morsi's ouster as a coup and has pleaded with Congress to continue aid to the Egyptian government.

The measure, however, restricts the economic assistance until the secretary of State certifies that Egypt is "sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States" and is meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. Military assistance could be provided in two installments under the agreement. An initial payment of $975 million could be provided after Egypt holds its constitutional referendum scheduled for this week. A second payment of $577 million could be distributed after Egypt holds parliamentary and presidential elections slated for later this year. The measure also requires the secretary to certify that Egypt is taking steps to stabilize the economy, implement economic reforms and govern democratically.

In addition, the measure allows the secretary of State to reduce funds for economic assistance to Egypt by an amount equivalent to that expended by the U.S. government for bail, and by nongovernmental organizations for legal and court fees, associated with democracy-related trials in Egypt.

Finally, the measure allows the military aid to be available for up to two years and be held in an interest-bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and allows for undistributed FY 2013 funds that had been restricted because of the military crackdown to be released.

*Israel*

The measure provides $3.1 billion in military assistance for Israel, equal to the president's request. Of the total, $809 million could be used for purchases or research and development in Israel.
Palestinians

The measure restricts aid to the Palestinian Authority if the Palestinians become a full member state in the United Nations or any associated agency without an agreement with Israel. In addition, the agreement places new restrictions on aid if the Palestinians pursue actions against Israel or Israeli citizens at the International Criminal Court and includes new provisions to ensure that the Palestinian Authority is taking action to counter incitement of violence.

The measure continues other current restrictions and oversight requirements for aid to the Palestinians because of concerns that U.S. funds might be diverted to Palestinian terrorist groups such as Hamas.

Jordan

The measure appropriates a total of $1.0 billion for Jordan, including $300 million in foreign military financing.

Afghanistan

The agreement provides $1.1 billion in assistance to Afghanistan, 50% less than the current level and request. The explanatory statement notes that appropriators have taken the necessary step of reducing new budget authority for Afghanistan to a more sustainable level that can be responsibly programmed and subject to effective oversight. Appropriators also note that there is a backlog of prior-year unexpended funds for Afghanistan that exceeds $5 billion.

The measure also withholds certain funds for the Afghan government until it signs a Bilateral Security Agreement with the United States, ensures that U.S. assistance is not taxed, cooperates on the release of detainees and enhances security for USAID and State Department programs.

Additional funding for Afghanistan is provided through the defense accounts section of the agreement.

Pakistan

The agreement continues restrictions in current law that withhold counterinsurgency and other security-related funds for Pakistan until the secretary of State certifies to Congress that Pakistan is cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, and other domestic and foreign terrorist organizations; that Pakistan's military and intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and
judicial processes in Pakistan; that Pakistan is helping in the dismantling of improvised explosive device (IED) networks; and that it is preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise. The president could waive the restrictions if he certifies to Congress that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States. The restrictions do not apply to development assistance for Pakistan.

The measure also withholds $33 million until the secretary certifies that Dr. Shakil Afridi, the Pakistani doctor who assisted the United States in finding Osama bin Laden, is freed from a Pakistani prison and all charges against him are dropped. Pakistan arrested Afridi and sentenced him last year to 33 years in prison for membership in the terrorist group Lashkar-e-Islam, a charge most believe to be bogus. Last August, the conviction was overturned and a retrial ordered. In November, however, Afridi was charged with murder related to the death of a patient eight years ago.

The appropriators note that the pipeline of prior-year funds for Pakistan assistance programs exceeds $2.5 billion.

### Health & Development Aid

The measure includes a total of $8.4 billion for global health programs, roughly equal to the current level and request, and $2.5 billion for general development assistance, $331 million less than the request and equal to the current level.

### HIV/AIDS Prevention

Beginning in 2003, two major global programs were created to fight AIDS and related diseases: the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and a U.S. program called the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), proposed by President George W. Bush in January 2003 and authorized later that year by the U.S. Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act (PL 108-25). The United States has contributed more than half of all international funds for global HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs, including approximately 33% of the Global Fund's resources alone.

The 2003 law established, within the State Department, a "Coordinator of U.S. Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally," appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) now leads interagency implementation and administration of U.S. global HIV/AIDS policy.

The total includes the president's request of $6 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, including $4 billion for PEPFAR, $1.7 billion for the Global Fund and $330 million for USAID's HIV/AIDS programs.
Malaria

In much of sub-Saharan Africa, malaria deaths have doubled in the past decade. Throughout the world, malarial parasites have mutated into forms ever more resistant to commonly available anti-malarial drugs, leading to more than 1 million deaths annually. The U.S. government is now the world's second-largest contributor to anti-malarial research and prevention efforts, behind only the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The agreement provides that $665 million from the measure's various accounts be provided to programs and activities related to malaria.

Tuberculosis

In 2012, an estimated 8.6 million people developed active tuberculosis (TB) and 1.3 million died from the disease. In some areas in Africa, up to 80% of TB patients also test positive for HIV, making TB clinics a highly effective location to deliver HIV prevention, treatment and care. The agreement provides $236 million from various accounts in the bill for TB treatment and prevention.

Other Infectious Diseases

The measure also appropriates $175 million for the GAVI Alliance, a fund that provides vaccines to children in the world's poorest countries; $73 million to combat pandemics; and $59 million for polio prevention programs, including $8 million in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

USAID

The measure provides $1.1 billion for USAID operating expenses, $259 million less than the president's request. The total includes $81 million provided in the OCO account. The agreement also freezes new foreign service hiring at USAID and assumes the closure of three overseas USAID missions.

In addition, the agreement continues a provision requiring USAID to notify Congress in advance of opening any new mission overseas, beginning capital construction of missions or the long-term leasing of offices.

Finally, the measure appropriates $55 million for the USAID inspector general.
Abortion/International Family Planning

The agreement provides at least $610 million for voluntary international population-planning assistance.

The measure includes the so-called Tiahrt Amendment, which ensures that family-planning programs are voluntary; the so-called Helms Amendment, which bans foreign aid from being spent on abortions; and the so-called Kemp-Kasten Amendment, which prohibits funds to organizations that the president determines to support coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

The measure does not reinstate the so-called Mexico City restrictions on international family-planning funding that were lifted by President Obama in January 2009. The restrictions prohibit U.S. funding to any private, nongovernmental or multilateral organization that uses its own funds to directly, or indirectly, perform abortions in a foreign country — except in instances of rape or incest, or when the woman's life is in danger.

The measure provides $35 million in U.S. funding for the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA). The measure continues current law ensuring that no funds would be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) if the president determines that the fund supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization, the so-called Kemp-Kasten Amendment. Critics of the UNFPA have long claimed that the fund supports such programs in China.

The measure also withholds such amounts if the UNFPA funds abortions, and it ensures that U.S. funds are not being used in China by reducing the U.S. contribution by the amount the UNFPA plans to spend in China, approximately $5 million a year, if the UNFPA is found to have spent funds in China.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

The agreement provides $3.1 billion for costs of the U.S. response to humanitarian crises resulting from conflict, including in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

The total includes $1.3 billion in the OCO account, mainly for the large number of individuals and families who have fled Syria to neighboring countries, such as Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon. The explanatory statement notes that the impact of Syrian refugees on countries in the region is growing and the implications for neighboring countries are severe. The measure also directs the State Department to consult with the Appropriations committees on an appropriate strategy to address the increasing challenges to Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey posed by such refugees.
Peacekeeping

The measure provides $1.8 billion for assessed international peacekeeping — $329 million less than the administration's request. International peacekeeping activities are ongoing in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central and East Africa, East Timor, Cambodia, Western Sahara, and the Balkans.

The agreement also appropriates $436 million for voluntary contributions for targeted international peacekeeping missions that are of particular interest to the United States and are not funded through the United Nations. The total includes $200 million provided in the OCO account.

The agreement does not include funding requested for a U.N. peacekeeping mission in Syria. If such a mission is established during the fiscal year, the appropriators direct the secretary of State to consult with the Appropriations committees prior to making a contribution.

Disaster Assistance

The agreement provides $1.8 billion in international disaster assistance, $244 million less than the president's request. The president requested more than $2.0 billion for international disaster aid in the base bill. The agreement, however, provides $924 million of the funds in the OCO account, thereby allowing it to be designated as emergency spending and thus not counted under the budget caps.

The account funds humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, including the tsunamis in Indonesia and Japan, as well as support for disaster mitigation, disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness. Such efforts include the purchase of commodities such as temporary shelter, blankets, supplementary and therapeutic food, potable water, medical supplies and agricultural rehabilitation. Program beneficiaries include disaster victims, conflict victims and internally displaced persons.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ten years ago, President George W. Bush announced his intention to create a new bilateral development fund, the Millennium Challenge Account (MCC), that would grant assistance to countries that meet certain standards, including attacking corruption, respecting human rights, adhering to the rule of law, investing in health and education, encouraging economic freedom and maintaining sound budget policies.
The agreement appropriates $898 million for the MCC, equal to the current level and the amount requested by President Obama.

The measure prohibits funds for threshold countries that do not meet the requirements to be a candidate country in FY 2014, including candidate countries from prior years, such as Tunisia. The explanatory statement notes that efforts by the administration to provide MCC assistance to countries that do not meet MCC criteria undermine the integrity of the MCC model. The measure, therefore, directs the MCC to improve its eligibility criteria in this area, and to closely consult and coordinate with relevant government offices regarding their assessments and evaluations of corruption and rule of law in MCC candidate countries.

International Financial Institutions/IMF Reforms

In December 2010, the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed to a package of reforms that both increases the size of the IMF's resources and increases the voting share of emerging countries. The changes, which were advocated by the United States, would increase the size of the fund's core source of funding (the so-called quota), and increase the representation of developing economies such as China to reflect their growing share in the global economy.

According to the Congressional Research Service, in order for key parts of the reform package to take effect, IMF rules dictate that the reforms must be formally accepted by three-fifths of the current 113 members of the IMF, representing 85% of the total voting power. Given that the United States has the largest stake in the fund with 16.75% of the total voting power, approval by the U.S. government is necessary for the reforms to go forward. Moreover, specific congressional authorization is required for the United States to consent to change the U.S. quota, while any new authorized U.S. contributions to the fund generally necessitate congressionally authorized appropriations. To date, the United States is the only major IMF stakeholder that has not approved the reforms. U.S. acceptance would enable the reforms to meet the 85% threshold.

The agreement does not provide the administration's request and Senate bill level of $315 million to support an increase in the U.S. contribution to the IMF.

The measure, however, does provide $2.6 billion for other international financial institutions, including $1.9 billion for the World Bank. The total is $259 million less than requested and roughly equal to the current level.
Diplomatic & Consular Programs

The measure provides $8.0 billion for diplomatic and consular programs — $486 million less than the president's request. The total includes $1.4 billion in the overseas contingency account section of the agreement.

The base bill also includes the president's request of $2.4 billion for embassy security construction and maintenance, while the OCO account appropriates $275 million for security upgrades, $25 million more than the request.

The measure places restrictions on the expenditure of funds for a new U.S. Embassy in London.

International Organizations

The measure appropriates $1.3 billion for membership in international organizations and programs, including funds provided in the OCO account. Such organizations include the United Nations and its affiliates, the Organization of American States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Pan American Health Organization, the Organization of American States and other inter-American organizations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and International War Crimes Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

The measure conditions funds for the U.N. Human Rights Council and withholds 15% of funds for U.N. agencies until audits are made fully available to the U.S. government and are published on a website.

The measure also includes $50 million for the Strategic Climate Fund and $144 million for the Global Environment Facility.

Education & Cultural Exchange Programs

The agreement provides $560 million for the education and cultural exchange programs of the State Department — $6 million more than the administration's request. Programs funded under this category include the Fulbright student and scholar exchanges and the International Visitors Program. The total includes $9 million provided in the OCO account.
International Broadcasting

The measure provides $733 million for international broadcasting operations, such as Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Middle East Television, including Al-Hurra and Radio Sawa, roughly equal to the current level and request. The agreement includes $4 million in the OCO account and $8 million for capital improvements.

Peace Corps

The agreement appropriates $379 million for the Peace Corps — roughly equal to the president's request and current level. The measure also continues current law prohibiting public funding for abortions for the more than 7,200 Peace Corps volunteers serving in 65 countries.

International Military Education and Training

The measure provides $106 million for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program — equal to the administration's request and current level.

IMET is part of the overall U.S. security assistance program, and through it the U.S. government provides training to military students and soldiers from foreign armies.

International Commissions, Foundations & Exchange Programs

The agreement provides the following:

- **NED** — $135 million for the National Endowment for Democracy, $32 million more than the president's request.

- **Institute for Peace** — $37 million for the U.S. Institute for Peace, roughly equal to the request, including OCO funding.

- **International Commissions** — $77 million for the United States-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission and $36 million for international fisheries commissions. The organizations are responsible for boundary, water and resource issues along U.S. borders and adjacent waters.

- **East-West Center** — $17 million for the East-West Center in Hawaii to support its research and training activities, $6 million more than requested.
• Religious Freedom — $3.5 million for the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom.

• Commission for Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad — $690,000 to protect and preserve endangered cultural sites in Eastern and Central Europe important to the heritage of U.S. citizens, including cemeteries, monuments and historic buildings.

Other Provisions

The measure also provides the following:

• Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism and Demining — $700 million for international nonproliferation, anti-terror and demining efforts, including $70 million in the OCO account. The total includes $298 million for nonproliferation efforts and $159 million for humanitarian demining programs.

• Anti-Drug — $1.3 billion for counternarcotics assistance, including $344 million in the OCO account.

• Libya — Prohibits funding for Libya until the secretary of State certifies that the government is cooperating in the investigation of the 2012 attack on the U.S. diplomatic mission in the Libyan city of Benghazi.

• U.N. Headquarters — Prohibits funds for the renovation of U.N. headquarters in New York.

• Internet Freedom — $51 million for programs to promote Internet freedom.
Section XIII

Transportation-HUD

This section describes the provisions of HR 3547, FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, that appropriate funds for the Transportation Department, the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department and five related agencies.

The measure provides a total of $104.3 billion in budgetary resources for the departments — including regular appropriations of $59.2 billion, obligations of $53.5 billion from the transportation trust funds, $4.4 billion for advance appropriations, $12.7 billion in offsetting receipts and collections, and $135 million in total rescissions.

The agreement includes a net discretionary total of $50.8 billion, $994 million (2%) less than the non-emergency FY 2013 enacted level and $7.2 billion (12%) less than requested. (For FY 2013, nearly $29.1 billion in disaster relief funding also was provided in response to Superstorm Sandy.) According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, this level represents an increase of $2.2 billion (4.5%) above the FY 2013 sequestration-reduced level for discretionary funding, excluding emergency spending.

Transportation Department

The agreement provides a net total of $71.1 billion in budgetary resources for the Transportation Department — a $53.5 billion obligation limit, a base appropriation of $17.8 billion, $132 million in rescissions and $1 million in offsetting collections. The net discretionary appropriation of $17.6 billion is $300 (2%) million less than the comparable FY 2013 enacted level and $5.1 billion (22%) less than requested.

Highways

The agreement provides a net total of $41 billion for the Federal Highway Administration — including $40.3 billion in obligations from the Highway Trust Fund and $739 million in exempt contract authority.

Federal highway programs are funded through contract authority, which is a special type of budget authority that allows obligations to be made prior to the availability of appropriations, in this case through the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), the multi-year surface transportation law enacted in 2012. However, appropriations acts can limit the amount of such obligations each year.
The measure sets a "guaranteed" obligation limit of $40.3 billion for federal aid highway funding from the Highway Trust Fund — a level that is $557 million (1%) more than the comparable FY 2013 enacted level but equal to the request.

**Mass Transit**

The agreement provides a total of $10.7 billion in budgetary resources for the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) — an $8.6 billion obligation limit and $2.2 billion in direct appropriations.

The $8.6 billion in obligations that could be made from the mass transit account of the Highway Trust Fund for various formula and bus grant programs is $117 million (1%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level but equal to the request.

The $2.2 billion direct appropriation for the FTA, meanwhile, is $101 million (4%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $165 million (7%) less than requested. Of that amount, $1.9 billion is for capital investment grants and $150 million is to be provided to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to address safety and maintenance deficiencies.

The measure also appropriates $43 million for mass transit research, and it rescinds $96 million from other programs.

**FAA**

In total, the measure provides $15.7 billion in budgetary resources for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) — including $12.4 billion in appropriations and $3.35 billion in obligations from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

The obligation limit of $3.35 billion is equal to the FY 2013 enacted level but $450 million more than requested, while the $12.4 billion appropriation is 1% less than the FY 2013 enacted level but 2% more than requested.

**Operations**

The agreement provides $9.7 billion for FAA operations, including $7.3 billion for air traffic organization activities and $1.2 billion for aviation safety activities. This funding would allow FAA to maintain its workforce of air traffic controllers and safety inspectors, according to appropriators. It also provides $762 million for finance and management, $60 million for the FAA "NextGen" air transportation system funding to ease congestion and reduce air traffic delays, and $16 million for commercial space transportation.
AIP Program

The measure sets an obligation limit of $3.35 billion from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund for federal grants-in-aid for airport planning, construction and development under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). The program is funded through contract authority, much like the highway programs. The limit is equal to the FY 2013 enacted level.

The measure includes $5 million for the small community air service development program that provides grants to help small communities attract commercial air service, and $30 million for airport technology research. It designates $107 million for administration of the AIP program.

Other FAA Accounts & Provisions

The measure appropriates $2.6 billion from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund for the facilities and equipment program. It provides a total of $159 million for FAA research, engineering and development.

The agreement extends war risk insurance for U.S. air carriers, which insures airlines against catastrophic losses due to terrorism or other acts of war, through FY 2014.

The measure sets aside $149 million from the Transportation Department Office of the Secretary for payments to air carriers for the Essential Air Service Program. It prohibits the Transportation Department from renewing a contract for a participating community that is less than 40 miles from a hub airport, unless they have negotiated over a local cost share.

Amtrak & Other Rail

The measure appropriates $1.6 billion for the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), 2% less than the FY 2013 enacted level and 76% less than requested.

The agreement provides a net $1.4 billion in grants to Amtrak, including $340 million in operating grants and $1.1 billion in capital and debt service grants. It also rescinds $4 million from the Northwest Corridor Improvement Program and establishes overtime limits of $35,000 per Amtrak employee.

The measure provides no funds for high-speed rail or for grants to states for the capital costs of improving intercity rail service. It provides $185 million for FRA safety and operations, and $35 million for research and development.

The agreement also requires the FRA to report on its safety review findings as they relate to the Metro-North rail accident in New York in December.
Safety Programs

The agreement provides $572 million in net budgetary resources for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, including $313 million in obligations from the Highway Trust Fund for motor carrier safety grants and $259 million in obligations for motor carrier safety and operations. The measure does not include any rescissions from these programs.

It provides $819 million in net budgetary resources for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), including the appropriation of $134 million from the general fund for operations and research and a $685 million obligation limit. It designates $235 million for highway safety programs and $272 million for national priority safety programs.

The obligation limits for the FMCSA and the NHTSA are consistent with MAP-21.

For the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the measure provides a total of $85 million, including $186 million in appropriations offset through $101 million in fees.

Other Transportation Agencies

The agreement provides net appropriations of $342 million for programs and activities of the Maritime Administration, $30 million for activities of the Surface Transportation Board, $86 million for the Office of Inspector General and $31 million from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

Office of the Secretary

The measure provides a total of $900 million for the Office of the Secretary, including $107 million for salaries and expenses and a limitation of $178 million for working capital fund activities provided on a competitive basis to entities within the Transportation Department. Included in this funding is $149 million in payments from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund for air carriers participating in the Essential Air Service program.

The agreement includes $600 million for national infrastructure investments commonly referred to as the TIGER program and includes language prioritizing rail, highway and transit projects that improve or expand existing systems.
The measure also includes $15 million for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, as well as a separate $7 million for transportation planning, research and development activities. It provides $4 million for cybersecurity initiatives, $10 million for the Office of Civil Rights and nearly $3 million for minority business outreach.

**HUD**

The agreement appropriates a net $32.8 billion for the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department — including $41.1 billion in base appropriations and $4.4 billion in advance appropriations, as well as $12.6 billion in offsetting receipts and collections and nearly $4 million in rescissions. The net discretionary appropriation of $32.8 billion is $687 million (2%) less than the FY 2013 enacted level and $2.1 billion (6%) less than requested.

**Public Housing Programs**

The agreement provides increased FY 2014 spending levels for a number of public-housing-related programs.

**Section 8 Tenant-Based Program**

The measure provides $19.2 billion for the Section 8 Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program.

Of the amount provided, $17.4 billion is for the renewal of Section 8 vouchers. The measure also includes $130 million for tenant protection vouchers, $75 million for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers and $107 million for Mainstream voucher renewals.

**Section 8 Project-Based Program**

The agreement provides a total of $9.9 billion for the Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance account. This funding includes $400 million in advance appropriations; however, it also rescinds $400 million from prior-year advances.

**Operating & Capital Funds**

The measure provides $4.4 billion for the Public Housing Operating Fund to make critical repairs and improvements to public housing and improve living conditions for residents. It provides $1.9 billion for the Public Housing Capital Fund, equal to the FY 2013 enacted level; the fund provides money for maintenance, crime prevention and energy costs.
**Choice Neighborhoods & Self-Sufficiency**

The measure includes $90 million for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, whose goal is to transform impoverished neighborhoods into sustainable, mixed-income neighborhoods. The administration requested $400 million for the program.

It also provides the requested $75 million for family self-sufficiency grants.

**Native American & Native Hawaiian Housing**

The measure provides the requested $650 million for Native American housing block grants. It includes $10 million for Native Hawaiian housing block grants.

The agreement sets a $1.8 billion obligation limit for the Indian housing loan guarantee fund program, and it limits obligations to $19 million for the Native Hawaiian loan guarantee fund program.

**Community Development Fund**

The agreement appropriates a total of $3.1 billion for activities under the Community Development Fund, including $3 billion for Community Development Block Grants and $70 million for Indian Community Development Block Grants. The amount provided for grants is $232 million more than requested.

The measure does not include funding for any new, unauthorized "sustainable," "livable," or "green" community development programs.

**Other Community Planning**

The measure appropriates $1 billion for the HOME Investments Partnership program, $50 million less than requested. It provides $50 million for the self-help and assisted homeownership program, but it provides no funds for capacity building, for which the administration requested $20 million.

The agreement appropriates $2.1 billion for homeless assistance grants, $276 million less than requested.

**Federal Housing Administration & Government National Mortgage Association**

The agreement permits the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to guarantee up to $400 billion in single-family loans under the mutual mortgage insurance program account. It also appropriates $127 million for administrative contract expenses.
Guaranteed loan commitments under the general and special risk mortgage account would be limited to $30 billion, equal to the administration's request. It assumes $926 million in offsetting receipts.

The measure permits the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) to guarantee up to $500 billion of mortgage-backed securities — equal to the request. It also assumes more than $800 million in offsetting receipts.

**Other HUD Programs**

The agreement appropriates $384 million for the Section 202 housing program for the elderly and the requested $126 million for the Section 811 program for housing for individuals with disabilities. It includes $45 million for housing counseling assistance and $21 million for rental housing assistance.

The measure also provides $66 million for fair-housing activities, $46 million for research and technology and $110 million for lead-hazard reduction programs. It provides $330 million for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program.

Finally, the measure appropriates a total of $1.7 billion for management and administration of HUD programs.

**Related Agencies**

The measure provides the requested $204 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. It also provides the requested $103 million for the National Transportation Safety Board, $25 million for the Federal Maritime Commission, $23 million for the Amtrak Office of Inspector General, the requested $7 million for the Access Board and $3.5 million for the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.