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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 25, 2013, at 10 a.m.

Senate

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 2013

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable ANGUS S. KING, a Senator from the State of Maine.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

God of love and grace, our love is pale and fitful compared to Your infinite goodness. Inspire our lawmakers with Your guiding power so that they will pursue paths of peace and justice for all. Keep before them Your vision of bringing deliverance to captives, the recovery of sight to the blind, and permitting the oppressed to go free. Use them as healers and helpers and heralds of Your good tidings to our Nation and world. Assure them of Your love as You give them eyes to see Your saving truth.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable ANGUS S. KING led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter.

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, March 22, 2013.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable ANGUS S. KING, a Senator from the State of Maine, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. KING thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that we are on the budget resolution, that it has been reported.

CONCURRENT BUDGET RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. Con. Res. 8, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

Pending:

Reid (for Mikulski) amendment No. 431, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to require equal pay policies and practices.

Reid (for Ayotte/Thune) amendment No. 158, to prohibit the consideration of a budget resolution that includes revenue increases while the civilian unemployment rate is above 5.5 percent, the administration's prediction for the unemployment rate without the stimulus.

Reid (for Cruz) amendment No. 202, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for the repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 and to encourage patient-centered reforms to improve health outcomes and reduce health care costs, promoting economic growth.

Reid (for Murray) amendment No. 439, to amend the deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax relief to provide tax relief for low and middle-income families.

Reid (for Crapo) amendment No. 222, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the tax increases enacted under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that were imposed on low-and middle-income Americans.

Reid (for Shaheen/Stabenow) amendment No. 438, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect women's access to health care, including primary and preventative health care, family planning and birth control, and employer-provided contraceptive coverage, such as was provided under the Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111–148).

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, from now until 11 a.m., there will be conversation on the floor. At 11 a.m., we will have six rollcall votes. The first vote will be 15 minutes and after that the votes will be 10 minutes each, as we said yesterday, and I enforced it. When the time is up, we are closing the vote. If the Republicans are not here, too bad; if the Democrats are not here, too

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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bad. We are going to have a lot of votes today, so everyone should make sure they are here. Understand if you are not here in time, the clerk has been asked to turn the vote in.

After we complete the six rollcall votes starting at 11 a.m., there will be 2 hours of debate remaining on the resolution. Therefore, unless something untoward happens, the vote-arama is expected to begin at 3 p.m. this afternoon. I hope everyone will understand we have had about 400 amendments that have been filed. We are not going to vote on 400 amendments. The average is usually between 25 and 35 votes. So everyone should understand that is about where we should wind up.

Everyone is going to be tired. The two managers have worked very hard on this for a long time, so be considerate of their time, their thoughts, and their efforts also.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

Mr. President, S. 649 is at the desk and due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 649) to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I object to any further proceedings with respect to the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the measure will be placed on the calendar.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

Under the previous order, the time until 11 a.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two managers or their designees.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to thank Ranking Member SESSIONS once again for another good day of vigorous debate. There are clearly some differences between us in the Senate, but all our constituents benefit from having those views laid out and expressed clearly. I appreciate all he is doing to help us move along as well as have the good debate we are having.

Yesterday, the Senate did vote to reject the idea that balancing the budget by an arbitrary date should come before middle-class families and broad-based economic growth. Last night, the Senate voted to continue down the path toward a truly balanced approach to tackling our economic and fiscal challenges. It is the kind of approach that cuts spending responsibly and calls on the wealthiest Americans and biggest corporations to pay their fair share.

We voted on an approach that puts our economy first and foremost and makes sure we are protecting, not threatening, our fragile economic recovery. That is the kind of approach that is supported by the vast majority of the American people, and the Senate stood strongly behind that.

The Senate strongly rejected the budget that passed the House of Representatives yesterday. Their budget would meet the goal by balancing the budget with an arbitrary date but would do it in a way that would be devastating for our families and the economy. It would dismantle Medicare and end up cutting taxes for the rich while raising them on the middle class; not only that, but it did rely on gimmicks and tricks to hit that arbitrary date. There is nothing balanced about that kind of approach. I am very glad every Member of the Senate had an opportunity to be clear about where we stand on that.

The Senate also voted yesterday to specifically reject the idea that Medicare should be dismantled or voucherized. I am glad we had strong bipartisan support on that amendment. We also voted clearly for the idea that while both sides favor closing tax loopholes and ending wasteful deductions that favor the wealthiest Americans and biggest corporations, the Senate thinks some of that revenue should be used to tackle the deficit and invest in the middle class, not to be used to simply cut tax rates for the rich the way the House budget did.

We have a few more hours of debate this morning between now and 11 a.m., followed by some votes, and then we will close out the debate and move on to all the rest of the votes we will take before final passage late tonight or early tomorrow morning.

As the majority leader said, we have hundreds of amendments. If we were to vote on all of them, we would be here every single hour voting between Monday and Tuesday. I think every Member knows that is probably not going to happen. I encourage every Member of the Senate to work with the manager on their side so we can get the amendments up sooner rather than later and vote on the ones each side wants us to.

I urge all my colleagues to work with us and our staff to make sure we know where the priorities are, how to proceed, and we will work with everyone to combine similar amendments. Obviously, among those 400 amendments, there are a number that are similar. We will clear as many noncontroversial amendments by voice vote as we can, and we will get through as many votes as possible in a fair and reasonable manner. We look forward to working with Senator SESSIONS to make sure we can do that.

I encourage our colleagues—there is a bit more time for them to have their say before we vote. If anyone would like to have their say, make sure our staffs know before making any statements.

With that, I yield to my colleague, Senator SESSIONS.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I have enjoyed working with Senator MURRAY. She is a strong leader. She makes clear decisions and sticks by them and executes them. I respect that. She has stayed within the rules as the chair of the committee. We disagreed on a number of things. Our vision for the financial future of America is quite different.

I understand how difficult it is to produce a budget. That is not an easy thing to accomplish. When there is a divergent caucus, it is particularly difficult.

Politico said the budget was written by the left of the Democratic caucus to the left of President Obama. I think that is probably correct. It is a very big spending, big tax budget. It is the wrong thing for America. It is the wrong thing for economic stability. It is the wrong kind of plan if made into law to help us grow our economy, create jobs, create wealth, get people overtime and bonuses and pay raises, the kind of thing we have when the economy is growing.

This budget is the wrong medicine. I have to say I strongly believe it takes us in the wrong direction. What does it do at the bottom? It raises taxes. It raises taxes, according to the chairman, by $1 trillion—$985 billion. That is almost $1 trillion. We think it raises it $1.5 trillion. There is a reserve fund to make it easy to raise more taxes. I asked the chair to close that so it could not be used to raise taxes easily, but she declined, which continued to cause me to believe that is an additional part. Regardless, $1 trillion in new taxes is a huge tax increase.

In January of this year, the President got a $600 billion tax increase on the rich. Plus there is $1 trillion in tax increase in the President's health care bill. So we are already at $1.6 trillion in new taxes, and there is a proposal in this budget for at least another $1 trillion. That is not healthy for the economy.

We all know when we extract more wealth out of the economy, it does have effects. One of them is it weakens the economy and strengthens the central government. The central government is not managing the people's money well. We have no interest, it appears from this budget, in listening to the American people and running their government better, leaner, more productive, get more bang for the buck. What do we do? We ask for more money. We haven't done anything wrong; send us more money.

I have to urge my colleagues to honestly examine what the budget does. In addition to raising taxes, we would think that would help us. They say they have a balanced approach. We started counting how many times my Democratic colleagues used the word ''balance.'' I think it suggests a guilty conscience myself because the budget in no way comes close to balancing a

budget. It doesn't pretend to. It explicitly rejects it. There is not an arbitrary date. There is not a date proposed to balance the budget. In fact, because it makes no changes in the drivers of our debt, the big entitlement programs, the big welfare programs, the interest on the debt, none of those are constrained by this budget. We know the next 10 years that are outside the budget window will be even worse. They will be on an unsustainable course, accelerating even off the course we are on today, which is unsustainable. So I am very disappointed.

Everybody who has been involved or who has participated—whether it is the Gang of 6 or the committee of 12, as our chairman did, the super committee—knows that nearly 60 percent of the money the government is now spending, such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, interest on the debt, food stamps, those programs are out of control. They are entitlements, which means we set up legal standards that if those standards are met, anyone can walk into a government office and demand the money. They have to give it to them. If they don't, they can sue the government. I am 68 years old, I want my Social Security check. We can't say we don't have any money.

So this is the kind of thing that needs to be fixed now. It needs to be discussed now. Every expert who is an independent adviser to the government has said: You guys need to get together and fix this.

So what the budget before us today says is, no, we are not going to fix any of that. We have no plans to construct any of that. And any of our Republican colleagues who suggest that these programs have to be changed, we say they don't like old people. We say they don't like poor people. We say they don't want people to have food.

That is what we say—attack, attack, attack, when everybody knows change must occur. We know that. It is not in this budget—nothing in the budget. So they don't change the programs within the budget. I suggest that is not responsible. I suggest that is not a budget worthy of a party that says they want to lead America. The great Democratic Party is absolutely refusing to confront the great financial issues of our time. No, we won't talk about it, and if our Republican colleagues do, we are going to attack PAUL RYAN because he has a creative, insightful way to preserve Medicare and make it more healthy in the future and put it on a sound path. We are going to say he is trying to destroy Medicare.

PAUL RYAN has a plan to save Medicare, bring it into the 21st century, and make things better. It ought to be discussed openly and fairly, not demonized. That is the level of debate we are in here.

In private when we talk to our colleagues, they say: Yes, we need to make changes. We really do.

Well, when? And when the paper is printed, when the budget is printed, it is not there. It is not there. So there is no reform of the fundamental drivers of our debt.

We also know that last year we spent $750 billion on 83 government welfare programs, means-tested programs; that is, if a person's income is below a certain level, the government deems that person worthy of some subsidy of some kind. Many of these 83 programs are duplicative. There is not a coherent focus on them that endeavors to help the people, really, other than giving them money, giving them aid. There is not a sufficient focus in all of these programs in actually helping that struggling mother with children who is out of work, who lost her job, who can no longer get overtime or bonus pay, and young people who are struggling to get up on the ladder of work and prosperity. This is not helping them. And these programs are just temporary. We have billions going out for unemployment insurance, food stamps, temporary assistance to needy families, earned-income tax credit, all of these programs.

It is time for us to begin a massive overhaul, review all of these programs, and several things can happen. One thing that can happen is we can make them better, and we can actually create programs that allow each person in their time of need to get temporary assistance, to be able to refocus their life, to move into the workforce, help them find the training they need to get into areas that need jobs right now, and help them move forward. But do my colleagues know what we have in our Senate and among a lot of the Members of the House? We have a goal to see how many more workers we can bring in without effectively helping American workers who are unemployed.

We have an immigration policy that says we have jobs but we don't have enough workers. That is what the businesses are telling us. We don't have enough workers. They all ought to add—when they send us that message, they ought to say: And by the way, you need to give more welfare and more aid to people who don't have jobs. Now, what is the disconnect there?

We need to be protecting American citizens who are here, out of work, and hurting today—minorities, Blacks and Whites and all colors and races that are hurting today with high unemployment, but we seem to be more focused on how we can ram through this Senate a bill that would legalize millions and create an even more robust guest worker program. There are not enough jobs now. Give me a break.

So we are talking about $750 billion going out now for these 83 programs, projected to go up 80 percent in the next decade—the total of those programs—go up 80 percent in the next decade. We have calculated those numbers, and if it went up 60 percent, it would save $1 trillion. I think we can make those programs more effective, more helpful, and organized in a way that really advances the needs of poor people and save $1 trillion. That ought to be our goal. We will let it grow as much as we have to allow it grow to take care of people in need. We are going to make sure people have their needs met in America who are struggling out there, but at the same time, it can be done better, and every American knows it. They will talk to us when we ask them about it. They are uneasy about the easy money and the feeling that this system isn't working when it comes to government assistance, and I think they are right. I would ask my colleagues if they think they are right. I really think so. So what does that mean? That means we should be having hearings and doing work to fix it, which we are not doing.

The challenge of our time is the unsustainable debt course this country is on. The challenge of our time is for us to demonstrate that we made the changes necessary to place this economy on a sound footing.

I believe the great minds of our time are not as smart as they think they are. In 2001 Chairman Greenspan of the Fed came before the Budget Committee and talked about what we were going to do when the entire debt of the United States was paid down, and he worried we wouldn't know what to do with the money. Of course, we were in a recession within a few months, and now we see demographically that we are on an unsustainable debt course. The new Fed Chairman, Mr. Bernanke, as the Wall Street Journal documented, at the time was promoting Mr. Greenspan to spend more money and keep losing money before the housing crisis—just exactly the wrong advice. He didn't see it coming. So we are not so smart around here.

I am worried about the future. What do I think responsible government policymakers should do? They should provide a good, solid framework for the vibrant, free market economy in this country to flourish. We can't be the kind of off and on again faucet for money and taxes and spending and not spending and bouncing around here trying to pass laws every few months to meet what is perceived as the financial goal of somebody on Wall Street at that moment. We are not able to do that.

What we should do is lay out a strong, clear policy, adhere to it, and let the businesspeople risk their money with some ability to ascertain what those risks are, not expecting the government to come in and alter the situation and the rules of the game a few months down the road. That is what we should do—create a sound framework. We are not doing that. I am concerned about it.

Finally, this budget increases spending. It increases spending very dramatically at a time when we don't need to be increasing spending at this rate. We are increasing spending above the rate we are currently set to operate by—the Budget Control Act line—

which allows for increasing spending every year. But this budget spends more than that, and it raises $1 trillion in taxes, at least, and it expends all of those new taxes, eats that up with new spending. If it called for us to stay on the current baseline of spending, growth that is going up, and we raised $1 trillion in taxes, we would have $1 trillion in reduced deficit over the next 10 years. But it spends more money, and it eats up the new taxes with new spending. It really does.

This is a failed plan that has been produced by the majority party in the Senate. When people heard this—this is what is being said to the American people, and we all know it: The Democratic leadership is saying, we have a budget that is balanced. What does that mean? It means we are going to pay down the debt, but it is not all going to be cutting spending. We are going to pay down the debt by raising taxes and cutting spending—raise taxes $1 trillion, cut spending $1 trillion, so we have a $2 trillion reduction in the deficit. Doesn't that sound good? That is the kind of thing the American people would like to hear. It is not enough. We could do more, and we don't have to do a lot more, and we will have a balanced budget.

But it doesn't do that, I say to my colleagues. It doesn't. It raises taxes $1 trillion, but it raises spending $1 trillion. It doesn't cut spending by $1 trillion, it raises spending. Therefore, we have no deficit reduction at all, but we have a new $1 trillion tax.

The government is saying to the American people: We need more money. We don't have any way to cut any spending, and if anybody proposes there are abuses in the food stamp program or there are abuses in other programs out there or that we are wasting money on energy loans by the billions—Solyndra and A123s and those kinds of companies—they are saying all of that, but we can't save any money. There is no money to be saved. You just send us more money, and then we will pass it around, and this will stimulate the economy.

I will conclude. I see we have some colleagues who are here. I would just say this: The debt we have today I have become absolutely convinced is too high. The gross debt of the United States is 104 percent of our economy. It is above our GDP, which is almost $17 trillion—that debt is almost $17 trillion now.

What we have seen from the Rogoff and Reinhart study and from recent reports by the International Monetary Fund and a report by the European Central Bank and a report by the Bank for International Settlements—they all say that when debt is as high as it is today in the United States, that begins to pull down growth.

So my colleagues claim they have a budget that will help create jobs. I would say with all respect that we have a disagreement. Democrats believe they can tax more and spend more and borrow more and that will somehow create growth and prosperity. I believe we have had 4 years of that experiment, which I fundamentally doubted and opposed from the beginning, and it hasn't worked. We can't take a bucket of water from one end of the pool and pour it in the other and gain from it, especially when the bucket is going to leak—a good bit of it—in the process.

So what I would say is that the debt now is so high—according to all of those reports, the debt of the United States is in the zone that they craft, that they have analyzed—when debt gets into that zone, we lose growth. All of those reports—Rogoff and Reinhart, IMF, European Central Bank, the Bank of International Settlements—say we are in that zone.

So if we want to have growth, we are going to have to make our government leaner. We are going to have to begin to get our budget under control and balanced. And if we balance it by allowing growth to occur at 3.4 percent, without having to cut over 10 years—but if we allow our growth to increase at 3.4 percent instead of 5.4 percent, the budget balances. So we don't have to slash and burn, but we do have to get off the course we are on. It isn't easy, but that is what we are paid to do—to be responsible.

So if we get off that course and begin to see our debt-to-GDP go down, which a balanced budget—even over a 10-year, responsible period—would do, then we will be able to actually honestly say we have strengthened America, we have put us on a sound path, and we have allowed the economy to grow again.

There is no doubt in my mind, I say to my colleagues—and I doubt in theirs—that if the world were to see that the United States was on a path to a balanced budget, wow, they would say: Really? This debt spiral the United States and all of these big, fat Western nations have been on—maybe others can do this too. Maybe this is the place to invest our money.

I believe it would help growth, help investment, help put the country on a sound path. I am disappointed that this budget doesn't do it.

I respect my colleagues. We had a great time in the committee. We have had a good time on the floor. Senator MURRAY is a good chair. But I guess the left of the Democratic caucus has produced a budget that won't work. It does not meet the challenge of our time. It is deeply disappointing. I guess there is still some chance something might happen in conference. But from the looks of this budget, the chances are not very great, I have to say.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair for this opportunity and yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes off the resolution to my friend and colleague, Senator MIKULSKI, the chair of the Appropriations Committee.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I thank Senator COONS.

I probably will not take 10 minutes, but what I will speak about is really compelling.

AMENDMENT NO. 431

Later on during the vote-arama we will be considering my amendment that will create a reserve fund that should we pass the Paycheck Fairness Act, it will in no way negate the spending within our budget. It is essentially the functional equivalent of a sense-of-the-Senate resolution that the Senate should pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

We talk a lot about growing the economy. The economy will grow when people work. The people who are entering the workforce who have been one of the driving forces for the last 30 years are women. Although we are in the workforce full force, we are still not being paid equal pay for equal work. It is outrageous. If you want to grow the economy, pass paycheck fairness so we are not harassed for simply trying to find out what our pay is and how we can get equal pay for the same job.

Women across America are worried about staying in the middle class if they are already there or getting to the middle class if they are not there. Nearly 50 years after passage of the Equal Pay Act, women still get paid less than men.

This budget is a reflection of our values and priorities, and eliminating the wage gap should be one. For years I and other colleagues have fought for paycheck fairness. Under that act, no longer would employers be able to retaliate against workers for sharing information about wages. Right now, if you ask someone what they get paid, you can get fired. This bill follows on from the famous Lilly Ledbetter Act. Lilly herself was humiliated and harassed because she tried to find out what she was making.

No longer will women be able to seek only backpay when they are discriminated against. Under this bill they could also seek punitive damages. No longer would employers be able to use almost any reason for paying a woman less: Oh, the men do harder jobs. Oh, they have a better education than you. In fact, the reverse is happening. Women entering the workforce are often better educated, with more academic and trade certifications than men who are doing it. Women are also doing hard and dangerous jobs. We can look at what they do in the military. We can look at them as firefighters, police officers, and prison guards.

Under the legislation I am proposing, no longer will women be on their own in fighting for equal pay for equal work. In this country we say: If you work hard and play by the rules, you will get ahead. We work hard every day, but we find that the rules are different for women than for men. Actually, the rules in many workplaces are rigged against us.

So I would hope that we would adopt my amendment today that would allow

us to be able to go forward later on in the year and pass paycheck fairness. It is important to the women in the workplace, and it is important to our economy.

Much is being said about being progrowth. Who is not progrowth? Of course we want to grow our economy. If we look at the tax structure, I believe we should reward—right now, the tax structure is tilted and the tax breaks that we give are to reward people who make money off of money, not people who make money off of products or the sweat of their own brow. So I think we need to take a look at the Tax Code.

My State is an entrepreneurial-driven State. We are an innovation economy in biotech, cyber tech, space tech. At the same time, we have people who work hard every single day in agriculture, in poultry, in mining, in trying to earn a living by very hard work. I believe we should have a Tax Code that rewards it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, how many minutes are remaining on our side?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is 48½ minutes remaining.

Mr. COONS. Thank you, Mr. President.

We have heard a great deal about balance in the debates on the Senate floor. As we move toward voting on a budget resolution, I just want to remind all of us in this Chamber today to keep in mind that a balanced path forward has broad support across all of America. Folks are looking for us to take a path toward steady and responsible deficit reduction, investing in growing our economy, investing in helping our private sector grow good jobs, while still honoring the pledges we have made to America's veterans, to our seniors, to those who rely on some of our most important and most treasured Federal programs—Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security.

There is a sharp contrast—and that contrast will be clear and clearer as this day goes on—between the values embedded in the Ryan budget, passed by the House, and the budget led ably by Chairman MURRAY and the Senate Democrats in the Budget Committee that will be taken up later today. We will be considering dozens, perhaps hundreds, of amendments that will touch on a very wide range of issues—from paycheck fairness and gender equity, as referenced by Senator MIKULSKI just a few moments ago, to issues very widely ranging—ones that I have helped champion on the Budget Committee that would increase investment in manufacturing, making sure that our manufacturing sector is more competitive; ones that allow us to strengthen our R&D sector, strengthen our education sector; ones that ensure we preserve and protect these valued Medicare and Medicaid programs that I referenced.

More than anything, at the end of the day I think the challenge to all of us is to help the American people understand the fundamental difference in values reflected in these two different budgets.

I know I will be joined in just a few minutes by colleagues who are coming to speak to that point, to help lay out for the American people the fundamental difference between these two budgets. But if I might, sort of at the highest level for a moment, I want to remind folks who might be watching, folks in the Chamber, that a budget resolution is quite different from the budgets that, Mr. President, you might have been used to as a Governor, that others of us were used to from the private sector or from State or county or city governments.

A budget resolution does not have every single item to be spent by this government in great detail. As State budgets are submitted to general assemblies or legislatures, they typically have exactly how the State will spend its funds in the year ahead in enormous detail. This budget resolution sets a framework. It sets sort of top-level spending targets and then directs the committees of jurisdiction to achieve either changes to the Tax Code in the Finance Committee or changes to vital programs in other committees, whether Defense or HELP or others.

So when we talk often about the values embedded in a budget resolution, that is, in part, because a budget resolution is just the beginning of a regular order, healthy budget process. It then has to be complemented with authorization bills and with appropriations bills.

But if you compare the budget resolution that has already been adopted in the House, and that was rejected by a vote on the floor last night, with the budget resolution that has come out of the Senate Budget Committee, I think you see a few simple, stark differences. Both budget resolutions raise a significant amount of revenue through tax reform by closing so-called tax loopholes or cutting spending through the Tax Code. This is spending that is not reviewed every year. This is spending that often has been stuck into the Tax Code through the efforts of the wealthy and well-connected powerful interests in our country, that does not get reviewed every year. It is time for us to look seriously at our Tax Code to make it leaner, easier to understand, easier to enforce, more efficient, and to make our country more competitive.

But a core question we have to address is, To what end do we put the revenue raised through changes to our Tax Code? In the House budget resolution, they raise, if I remember, roughly $5.7 trillion over the 10-year budget period—all of which is dedicated to reducing the tax rates on the wealthiest Americans and on the most profitable corporations, reducing rates on corporations and individuals.

The much smaller amount raised in our budget plan—$975 billion over 10 years, through cutting spending through the Tax Code—is dedicated to deficit reduction.

The balanced path we have talked about—that balances reduction in the deficit through new revenue raised by reforms to the Tax Code with comparable spending reductions across all areas of our budget—is the sort of balanced plan that was on the ballot, that was a critical part of the 2012 election process, and that I frankly think the American people have broadly embraced.

We have put forward a budget that meets the values agenda that our Democratic Budget Committee stands behind: to invest in critical areas of our economy, whether infrastructure, education, or R&D; to help lift the private sector and help grow jobs again; to keep our most vital commitments to seniors and to veterans and to those most at risk in our society, while still making responsible, steady progress toward reducing our crippling deficit and debt. We get the deficit down to less than 3 percent of GDP. At the end of the 10-year period, we stabilize our publicly held debt at 70 percent of GDP. These are the targets broadly agreed on by every major bipartisan group that has looked at the challenges facing the United States, our economy, and our budget.

I will remind you that the Bowles-Simpson Commission—a bipartisan commission—came up with a rough target of $4 trillion in savings over a decade. This plan, this budget resolution, would achieve—in fact, would exceed—that target in a way that has balance and, I believe, is responsible.

I would be happy to talk further then, if I might, Mr. President, about some of the other issues contained both within our budget resolution and, in contrast, within the budget resolution coming over from the House.

As a number of my colleagues have spoken about movingly on the Senate floor in recent days, one of the most important differences is in the future of the fundamental entitlement programs that are a part of the progressive legacy of FDR and LBJ and that were put in place with both Republicans and Democrats over many years, strengthening and sustaining them. We see a fundamental difference in direction between what has happened in the House and what we have proposed in the Senate.

To put it simply, in the House they would change Medicare from a Federal guarantee, from a program that provides health care to millions of Americans, to a voucher program, one where what the Federal Government provides is not a guarantee but premium support, a voucher, something that would shift costs onto seniors, onto States, and onto communities. In Medicaid, in my view, even worse—because it supports the most vulnerable in our country—they would turn it into a block grant. This would shift more than $800 billion onto the balance sheets of States.

To talk further about these important differences and the values between the House and the Senate budgets, and to talk about its impact on the future of the United States, I yield 7 minutes to my colleague from the State of Rhode Island, Senator WHITEHOUSE.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I thank Senator COONS.

The Senate budget resolution that we have worked so hard on would, first, replace the harmful budget sequester, the effects of which are only beginning to be felt in our communities—with balanced deficit reduction. Second, it would invest in our crumbling roads, bridges, and water infrastructure. Our engineers give our infrastructure a D-plus. Clearly, we need to make that investment, and it would support continued job creation and economic growth.

Despite this sensible, balanced approach, not a single Republican supported this budget in committee. Republicans prefer to raid the programs that the middle class depends on, while protecting the rich and the well-connected.

A CBS News poll conducted last September shows that 78 percent of Americans favor continuing the current guarantee of Medicare coverage for seniors—78 percent. But the Republican budget would gut Medicare, turning it into a voucher program for those 55 and under—basically putting Medicare into a death spiral. And it would end the Medicare guarantee that has been the pillar of American retirement for half a century.

More than 3 million seniors right now save an average of $700 a year on prescriptions because we closed the dread doughnut hole. Well, the Republican budget throws them right back in the doughnut hole, forcing today's seniors to pay an additional $700 a year, on average, out of pocket.

Sixty million Americans got to college and were able to seize their dreams because of Pell grants. The Republican plan cuts Pell grants, dropping an estimated million students in this vital program. This Ryan Republican plan to turn Medicare into a voucher program is so extreme and so radical that even Republicans are speaking out against it.

Congressman DAVID MCKINLEY voted against the Ryan budget. He said, ''My home State of West Virginia has the highest percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in the country, and I cannot support a plan that the Congressional Budget Office has determined would nearly double out-of-pocket healthcare costs for future retirees.''

Of course, former Speaker Newt Gingrich described this plan as ''right-wing social engineering.'' This Republican budget makes enormous mystery cuts in the budget. Chairman RYAN claims he can cut $900 billion of appropriated domestic spending over the next 10 years. That means border security, that means the FBI, that means medical research, that means student financial aid, that means the grants that support our efforts to combat violence against women.

Under the extreme radical Republican budget, domestic discretionary spending will fall to its lowest level as a share of GDP since we started keeping track in 1962. There were not even Pell grants in 1962. There was not even Medicare in 1962. Their future is our distant past.

Chairman RYAN would push $810 billion onto our States to shift costs to the States for Medicaid, and find another mystery $962 billion in unspecified entitlement grants. He boasts that the Republican budget repeals ObamaCare but he puts all of the savings from ObamaCare in the budget.

He cannot have it both ways. It is not even an honest budget. It is politically, mathematically, and logically unrealistic. It is not a balanced budget so much as magical thinking. Even if the unrealistic program cuts in the Republican budget could be made, the plan ignores the economic damage that would result.

We have had the austerity experience. We have had the austerity experience in Europe. The evidence is in. Deep austerity cuts in Spain, Greece and Portugal caused persistent double-digit unemployment and negative growth rates. We may be impatient with our unemployment rate, we may be impatient with our low positive growth rate, but the countries that tried what the Republicans want to do have double-digit, 26-percent unemployment rates. Their economic growth is negative. Their economies are shrinking.

The Wall Street Journal just reported that industrial production in the UK after its austerity plans has fallen to its lowest level in 22 years and the country is looking at a third recession. The Republicans who want to emulate European austerity should consider what Jeremy Warner said in the conservative Daily Telegraph.

> This is a truly desperate state of affairs. . . . We seem to have the worst of all possible worlds, with nil growth, some very obvious cuts in the quantity and quality of public services, but pretty much zero progress in getting on top of the country's debts.

That should be a warning. Not only is the Ryan Republican budget's magical thinking unrealistic, it is unfair. It achieves 100 percent of its deficit reduction by cutting government programs that benefit lower and middle-income Americans, while getting nothing—not one dime—from wealthy Americans or corporations. In fact, it would cut the high-end tax rate for corporations and wealthy individuals. It adds more tax breaks for the rich and well-connected, and goes after the lower and middle-class families.

The Republican budget cuts total education and workforce training, for instance, by an estimated 47 percent. It cuts $135 billion out of the food stamp program, which helps feed the poorest Americans. At the same time, if you are making over $1 million, it offers you an average tax cut of $330,000.

For the kind of money the Ryan Republican budget wants to give to the rich and the well-connected, they have to come after the middle class. Chairman RYAN's tax cut would require $5.5 trillion in new revenue. To cover that pricetag, President Clinton revealed the hard truth. I will quote President Bill Clinton:

> . . . they'll have to eliminate so many deductions, like the ones for home mortgages and charitable giving, that middle-class families will see their tax bills go up.

That is the promise of the Ryan Republican budget—middle-class families will see their tax bills go up. We do not. We take 7 percent out of that, which means we can focus on the corporate tax spending, we can focus on the high-end deductions, on the carried interest exception, so we do not have to go after the middle-class tax cuts.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Let me close by reading one thing. We have just welcomed a new Pope. The Conference of Catholic Bishops had this to say about the Ryan budget last year:

> Congress faces a difficult task to balance needs and resources and allocate burdens and sacrifices. Just solutions, however, must require shared sacrifice by all, including raising adequate revenues, eliminating unnecessary military and other spending, and fairly addressing the long-term costs of health insurance and retirement programs. The House-passed budget resolution fails to meet these moral criteria.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I am pleased to yield up to 10 minutes to Senator CRUZ of Texas.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I want to thank my friend from Rhode Island for his stirring remarks and, indeed, his powerful arguments against this Nation going down the road of Greece and Spain and much of Europe. Those were indeed compelling statistics of 27-percent unemployment in Greece, and negative nearly 7-percent growth in Greece. I found myself moved looking at those statistics that all of us should act, and act with leadership, to prevent going down that road, to stop the out-of-control spending, the out-of-control debt that put Greece and Spain in those circumstances.

We are right now in a situation where our Nation faces debt larger than our entire economy, greater than 100 percent of our entire economy. That is where the United States is right now. I would suggest the irresponsible policies of this Congress and this administration are why we are seeing stagnant growth. Last quarter, our

economy grew 0.1 percent. I found the speech of my friend from Rhode Island quite powerful for arguing why every Member of this body should vote against the Democratic budget that will be coming up for a vote, because it is clear that raising taxes $1.5 trillion on top of the $1.7 trillion tax increase that has already been put in place will only accelerate our path to where Greece and Spain and much of Europe are.

Adopting a budget that never balances in perpetuity, as sadly the Democratic budget does, will only accelerate our path to where Greece and Europe are. So I thank my friend for that stirring recitation.

I would note also that tomorrow is an important milestone. Tomorrow is the 3-year anniversary of the adoption of ObamaCare. As we vote later today, I will be introducing an amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for the repeal of ObamaCare.

ObamaCare was passed with many promises. Yet the reality is it has not delivered. When ObamaCare was being proposed, the President told Americans, the average American family would see our premiums drop by $2,500. Instead, today, the average American family has seen our premiums rise by $3,000. That is a $5,500 difference between what was promised and what has been delivered.

Young people in particular have been hit incredibly hard by ObamaCare. The actuaries predict that young people trying to climb the economic ladder could see their premiums rise anywhere between 145 percent and 189 percent.

Seniors also have been hit severely by ObamaCare. As a result of ObamaCare, some 14 million, nearly 15 million seniors are on Medicare Advantage. Half of them will lose their Medicare Advantage coverage as a result of ObamaCare. Seven million seniors will lose Medicare Advantage. I would note, a very large percentage of those are low-income seniors, are Hispanic seniors, are African-American seniors.

Every one of us should ask, when confronted with Hispanic seniors in our State, why is it that we are content to see 7 million seniors lose their Medicare Advantage program. I would suggest we should not be.

Last Wednesday, all 45 Republicans stood united voting in support of an amendment I offered to delay funding ObamaCare at least until our economy gets growing. Our economy is stagnant right now. It is not growing. Last quarter it was 0.8 percent. Sadly, every Democrat who voted voted to continue implementing ObamaCare even as the economy is gasping for breath and to risk very potentially knocking this Nation into a recession.

I would urge this body to reconsider this decision, when so many people are hurting, not to put the kind of impact that could send this country backwards into a recession. ObamaCare itself includes some 20 tax increases, over $1 trillion. Many in this body talk about the middle class. Many of those tax increases fall directly on the middle class.

Yesterday, over 70 members of this body voted against the medical devices tax. I celebrate that. That is a terrific recognition of the tax burdens of ObamaCare. I hope that amendment is not simply voted on in an aspirational sense, but that it becomes law and we repeal that amendment. But I would suggest the medical devices industry, a critical industry, employs a virtual army of lobbyists. The lesson yesterday illustrated is if you are wealthy, if you are connected, if you are an important industry with lobbyists that can get Senators to come to cocktail parties, you too can see some of the burdens of ObamaCare perhaps lifted from you.

But as we voted for that—I happily voted to lift that tax—it struck me, what about the millions of small businesses that do not have lobbyists in Washington, that do not have the ability to corral Senators and say: It is so important that this burden not fall on me. We respond, quite rightly, to the pleas from one power industry and yet we ignore the pleas from the mom-and-pop shops, from the millions who are struggling.

I will note, if you look at the Hispanic community, there are 2.3 million Hispanic small business owners in this country. Roughly one in eight Hispanic households is a small business owner. But you know what. They do not have lobbyists here who capture the attention of some 70 Senators. Instead, they face the costs and the burdens from ObamaCare.

I want to read to this body a couple of recent press stories illustrating that this is not a Republican talking point or a Democratic talking point. These are the facts. This is what is happening under ObamaCare. The Associated Press on March 13, 2013, so just earlier this month, reported—this is the opening line of the story:

> Some Americans could see their insurance bills double next year as the health care overhaul laws expand coverage to millions of people.

It goes on to say:

> The biggest price hikes are expected to hit a group that represents a relatively small slice of the insurance population. That includes some roughly 14 million people who buy their own insurance as opposed to being covered under employer-sponsored plans, and to a lesser extent some employees of smaller companies. Yet again, the impact of ObamaCare hitting small businesses, hitting the struggling entrepreneurs.

I would note, two-thirds of all new jobs in our economy come from small businesses. If this body continues to make it harder for small businesses to survive, we will continue to see 23 million Americans out of work, because the new jobs are going to come from small businesses, and we cannot continue to put more and more costs and burdens on them.

The Associated Press continued:

> Young people who currently have low-cost coverage may see some of the biggest hikes.

To all of the college kids right now who stood for ''hope and change,'' to all of the young people who are coming out of school struggling to find jobs and are not able to find jobs right now, I would point out that what the Associated Press reported is that alone, the ObamaCare impact could cause the premium for a 24-year-old who pays $2,400 annually to jump $1,800. As their resumes go up, as they see additional dollars taken out of their pockets, as they are struggling to climb the economic ladder, I hope the young people realize the cause for those impacts.

Just this week, the Washington Post, hardly a bastion for conservative thought, had a major story headlined ''Health-care law uncertainty grips Old Town Alexandria cafe—and other small businesses.'' It explained there is a cafe in Old Town Alexandria which employs 45 people. The owner says:

> There is tremendous confusion and fear among many of my competitors and other business owners in my network, particularly about what you have to cover and how you have to report.

This comment was by Hugh Joyce, owner of James River Air Conditioning in Richmond. Continuing:

> In speaking to them, I am convinced that the primary reason we aren't seeing a robust economic recovery is the uncertainty and costs associated with this health-care law.

This is from a small business owner saying why don't we see growth, why don't we see the economy blooming? Because ObamaCare stays in force and it is crippling jobs.

The Washington Post continues:

> One in eight small-business owners who responded to a survey by the National Federation of Independent Business said their insurance providers had notified them that their plans would be terminated. A study released last week by Adecco, a human resources consulting firm, showed that nearly a third of employers said they stopped hiring of cut their workforce because of the law.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has used his 10 minutes.

Mr. CRUZ. I urge ObamaCare be repealed.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I rise to offer support for an amendment I will be offering, No. 198, which establishes a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the benefits of disabled veterans and their survivors, which may or may not include CPI.

This amendment is supported by the American Legion, which is the largest veterans organization in our country, AARP, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, AFL–CIO, Disabled American Veterans, National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare, Gold Star Wives, and Alliance for Retired Americans. This amendment is supported by every veterans organization, every major

senior organization, 12 million workers in the AFL–CIO, every disability organization, and the National Organization for Women.

Why are they all supporting this amendment? They understand at a time when millions and millions of veterans are struggling to keep their heads above water economically, when we have millions of seniors today who are having a difficult time purchasing the prescription drug they need, food they need, and the ability to heat their homes, it is cruel and immoral to turn our backs on veterans and seniors to make disastrous cuts for the benefits of disabled veterans and for seniors.

Under the chained CPI, a disabled veteran who started receiving disability benefits at age 30 would have their benefits cut by more than $1,400 at age 25, $2,300 at age 55, and $3,200 at age 65.

Memorial Day is coming. I know many of my colleagues around the country will give speeches to veterans and tell veterans how much they support and respect the sacrifices they have made. It is time to go beyond fine rhetoric and fine speeches if we are serious about protecting the needs of veterans. Now is the time to stand tall. They have protected us. Now our job is to protect them. It is wrong to balance the budget on the backs of disabled veterans, pure and simple.

What the chained CPI would do to seniors on Social Security is equally bad. In my State we have many seniors—and I daresay in Maine as well—who this winter wonder how they will find the money they need to heat their homes and to purchase the prescription drugs they need. Many of them are living on $13,000, $14,000 or $15,000 a year on Social Security benefits. The chained CPI would say to them, if you are 65 today, by the time you are 75, your benefits would be cut by some $650 a year. By the time you are 85, your benefits would be cut by $1,000 a year.

I will offer another amendment above and beyond the chained CPI, which makes the point every single year we are losing tens and tens of billions of dollars. The largest corporations in this country are putting their money in the Cayman Islands and Bermuda and paying zero—zero—in Federal income tax. One out of four profitable major corporations pays nothing in Federal income tax, including some of the Wall Street firms we bailed out a few years ago.

What this whole debate is about is how do we go forward with deficit reduction in a way which is fair, a way which is moral, and a way which calls for good economic policy. I would argue when some of the largest corporations in America pay zero in Federal income taxes, before we cut Social Security and benefits for disabled veterans, ask those people to start paying their fair share of taxes.

We are in a horrendous recession. Real unemployment is over 14 percent, counting those who have given up looking for work and are working part-time. Median family income since 1999 has gone down by $5,000.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SANDERS. Let us not balance the budget on the backs of the most vulnerable people in our country.

I ask unanimous consent to add Senator WHITEHOUSE to my amendment No. 198.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. If I might, I simply wanted to reassure those who might be watching in the Chamber the Democratic budget and resolution which is pending on the floor reflects some of our most fundamental values and makes responsible progress toward reducing our deficit. We have already done more than $2.4 trillion toward deficit reduction since the time the Bowles-Simpson Commission suggested an overall target in reduction of $4 trillion in Federal spending. With this additional $1.85 trillion, we will get to about $4.25 trillion. We are making responsible progress.

As my colleague from Vermont and many others have come to the floor and spoken about, we need to do this in a way which still keeps our commitments to America's seniors, America's veterans, and the most low-income and vulnerable in our communities. We need to do it in a way which both stabilizes our deficit and debt, makes critical investments in growing our economy, and preserves the core of the programs on which Americans rely.

This is not just about numbers, it is also about values. It is also about priorities.

If I might, before I yield to the full committee chair, I wish to say I am grateful to Chairman MURRAY for everything she has done to bring us to this point. In the 3 years in which I have served in the Senate as a member of the Budget Committee, we have not had a budget resolution on this floor.

The very difficult and very long process we are about to go through may be a reminder of how challenging legislative compromise can be. It is my hope we may engage in a thorough and vigorous debate and yet by the end of this legislative day we will have a budget out of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. As we consider the budget which is before us today, I would call my colleagues' attention to the fact that the Democratic budget, the Murray budget, was voted down in the House of Representatives 2 days ago by 107 votes. One-fifth of the Democrats, one out of five, 20 percent, voted against this budget. No Republicans voted for it.

This may be because, as Politico said, ''to win over her caucus, Murray begins from the left of Obama himself.'' With regard to independent evaluations of the budget, the United States USA Today editorial on March 15 said this:

> The plan produced by the Senate Budget Committee Chair, Patty Murray, D–Wash, is a disappointing document. It is a namby-pamby plan that underwhelms at every turn.
>
> The Murray budget neither balances the budget nor reigns in entitlements.

It would help the Nation's Democrats if they were to embrace the goal of a Ryan budget.

This is the view of USA Today, the largest print in the country.

The Washington Post said on March 15: ''This document, gives voters no reason to believe that Democrats have a viable plan for—or even a responsible public assessment of—the country's long-term fiscal predicament.''

The Wall Street Journal, Investment Business Daily, The Hill, all of these have comments in somewhat the same vein.

What is our problem? Our problem is spending.

People say: Sessions, this is just what Republicans say, and we say it is not taxing the rich enough.

There is a fundamental issue about spending. I dealt with and asked questions of Mr. Elmendorf, our CBO Director, on this very subject. It went to this point: Colleagues, we need to understand it. The American people need to understand it. Taxes, whatever rate they are, tend to grow with the economy. If the economy is going up 2 percent, more people make a little more money and taxes tend to go up 2 percent.

If the economy is growing at 2 percent and your spending is going up 5.4 percent, then you have a problem. You could raise taxes.

I asked Mr. Elmendorf about this. Even though we had a trillion-dollar deficit last year, a 1,000-plus billion-dollar deficit last year—unbelievable debt—almost 35 percent of the money we spent last year was borrowed. We will pay interest on that for decades to come. There is no plan to pay it down in any significant way.

I asked Mr. Elmendorf, if we raise taxes, instead of $650 billion as we did in January, if we raised them enough to balance the budget, would we stay in balance.

He acknowledged, if the economy continues to grow at 2 percent and growth of spending is at 5 percent, we will immediately be back into a problem area.

In one sense, this is the very definition of unsustainability. This is the very definition of the problem we have that spending is growing faster than the economy. It cannot maintain itself at that rate.

We can spend, and we can say we have a balanced plan, a balanced program, a balanced approach, as my colleagues have done. They know this budget never balances, not in 1 year, not in 10 years, not in 50 years. It will become worse in the second 10 years. It absolutely will be worse.

This is the path which, as Senator CRUZ just indicated, Greece, Spain, and Italy have followed. This is why they are in trouble.

My colleagues say the economy isn't growing well, and it is not. We had virtually zero growth last quarter, zero. We are supposed to be moving out of the recession. As I pointed out last night, the CBO, for the last several years, has been predicting 4 percent growth but not this year. After missing about 2 percentage points for the last several years, they are predicting low growth this year.

What do our colleagues say? They say they have a balanced approach. They keep stating this.

I grew up in the country, where I went to a great little school. There were 30 in my senior class. I am proud of my classmates. My classmate is now president of the University of Alabama—out of our little class.

I know what a balanced approach means. It means nothing. A balanced approach is an unaccountable statement. It provides no ability for the American people to ascertain whether we are doing anything they promise because they don't promise anything. We promised a balanced approach. What does that mean?

Does it mean we raise taxes and cut spending by the same amount, $1 trillion each or does it mean we raise taxes by $1 trillion and raise spending by $1 trillion? They want us to believe they raise taxes by $1 trillion, they cut spending $1 trillion, and reduce the deficit $2 trillion. That is what they are suggesting to the American people. They are using the word ''balance'' and they hope people will hear it and think this means we have a balanced budget. They know they do not have a balanced budget. They won't tell the American people they do not have one, they just use the word. But it is not in their document.

Where and when do we hold people accountable in this Senate for an accurate statement of legislation? It is wrong. We have counted so far—this is pretty incredible—I think they have used the word ''balance'' 191 times. Does that reflect a guilty conscience or something, that they want people to think we have a balanced budget? We think we have a plan to get to a balanced budget. Oh, we have a balanced approach. But what does that mean? It means zero. The American people need to know this plan has no vision for America and it misrepresents what it does.

I know it is hard to write a budget with the Democratic Conference, which Politico says is being written from the left—by President Obama himself. I think that is probably accurate. The President's plan is irresponsible also. He has no real plan to do any of this, and he has publicly stated he does not think a balanced budget is important.

May I ask the Chair—we are moving along here, and I know there are other speakers coming, probably on both sides—to clarify our time situation and what the status is?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama has 17 minutes remaining and the Senator from Washington has 25 minutes 50 seconds remaining.

Mr. SESSIONS. All right, fair enough.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am very proud of the balance we have put forward in our budget that makes sure all Americans in this country participate in solving the great crisis in front of us in terms of managing our debt and deficit. We are doing exactly what the American people have asked us to do—making sure that everyone participates.

To me, as someone who has been involved for a long time in taking care of my own family and my community, balance is an important word, and I am very proud of the balance we put into this in terms of the American public.

Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Iowa.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I want to speak to amendment No. 202 by Senator CRUZ, which we will be voting on shortly.

The Senator from Texas informed us that the amendment would repeal the Affordable Care Act. Well, that approach has already been rejected by the electorate, I would just reference, in the last election. Also, we have had more than 35 separate votes in the Congress about that and we have always upheld the Affordable Care Act. But I want to focus Senators' attention on something that is in the Cruz amendment that they may not know.

When we passed the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, not only did it contain the health care portion of it, but it also had a portion in there on education. What we did was to stop that old system of subsidizing banks for student loans and changed it into a direct loan program.

That was about a $61 billion transfer from the banks getting these risk-free government subsidies to basically putting it in so that students could get more of the money. So under that provision, for example, $36 billion of those savings went to increasing the Pell grants. So now we have a higher Pell grant award and it is indexed to the rising cost of living.

The Cruz amendment—maybe the Senator didn't understand it when he drafted it—in the drafting of it, does away with that. So if my colleagues vote for the Cruz amendment, they are, in fact, voting to cut Pell grants. Go back and tell your colleges and universities that. You may not know that, but that is what is in that Cruz amendment.

Also, $2.55 billion went to investments in historically Black colleges and universities serving minority students. That would be cut out with the Cruz amendment. Another $2 billion went to community colleges, and that would be cut out by the Cruz amendment.

So it is not just the Affordable Care Act, folks, that is being cut or done away with by the Cruz amendment but all of the things we did to bolster education for minority students and for disadvantaged students, and in raising the Pell grants. I would ask my colleagues to talk to their private colleges, talk to their universities in their States and see what they think about this. See what they think about cutting down on the Pell grants. That would be the exact result of passing the Cruz amendment.

There is one other thing we did in that portion of the reconciliation bill. We also put in place a more generous income-based repayment system so that students who graduate from college can base their repayment on a smaller portion of their discretionary income. We capped it. We capped the student loan repayment to 10 percent of discretionary income so that when students get out and get a job, they only have to pay a maximum of 10 percent of their discretionary income to repay their student loans. That would be done away with in the Cruz amendment. I wanted to point that out. Maybe the Senator didn't realize it when he drafted the amendment, but that is the way it is drafted and that is the way the vote will occur. So if my colleagues think they are just voting to do away with the Affordable Care Act, look again at the amendment. It is not just that, it is education funding also. So I wanted to point that out.

We are going to hear a lot about a lot of bad amendments coming up today, but this is truly a very bad amendment. Maybe it should have been drafted differently to accomplish what the Senator from Texas wanted. If that was a clean vote on doing away with the Affordable Care Act, fine, if he wants to do that, but the way it is drafted it cuts Pell grants, assistance for community colleges, and all the things we did to help students get a higher education in this country. I wanted to let Senators know that.

If I have at least 30 seconds or 60 seconds left, Mr. President.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am happy to yield 3 additional minutes to the Senator from Iowa.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I invite all Senators, before we start voting today, to read the Washington Post this morning, the front-page story: ''On Montana Reservation, Cuts Hit Hard.'' It talks about the Fort Peck reservation and what is going to happen there to these students and these families on this reservation. Please read it. Please.

How can we be so cruel? How can we be so heartless? How can we be so immune from understanding the impact

of the sequester and what is happening to poor kids? This is one classic example.

As one teacher there said: You know, if you have a lot and you cut 5 percent, that is not much. But when you don't have anything, cutting 5 percent really hurts.

The article talks about how much they are going to lose in their Head Start Program, how many students are going to lose because they do not have support systems on the reservation. It tears your heart out to read this.

I think about the kind of votes we are going to be having today and the impact of those votes on these kids and these families on this reservation. They have no place else to turn. They have no place else to turn. It is not as though they have property taxes on the reservation. They do not have that. They do not have businesses there. They do not have anything. But you know what I would like most of all for colleagues to know? One person was quoted as saying: This is not something we are giving our Native Americans, this is something we owe them. This is something we owe them. Read your history—all the land we took from them. Helping them on reservations is not a gift. We owe them this. And now we are pulling the rug out from underneath them.

Read about this young girl whose mother committed suicide and her father is in a drug treatment program in Minnesota. She is 15 years old and she is trying to make it, yet we are telling her—basically, with our votes here and with this sequester—we don't care. I ask people to read that before we start voting today and let your conscience be your guide.

With that, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator from Iowa for his long-time passion for young people in this country. As chair of the Education and Health Committee, he has committed his time to making sure those who are least among us have opportunity in this country. That is so important. He has spoken eloquently against the Cruz amendment, reminding all of us that amendment isn't just about repealing health care but actually taking away the ability for students to be able to go to college on Pell grants and student loans.

I would not be standing in front of us today if our country hadn't invested in me way back to give me the ability to go to college on student loans and Pell grants. So I want to thank him, on behalf of a very grateful country, for his long-time work on this. And as we all know, the Senator will be retiring. We will miss his voice, but his passion will always remain here.

With that, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SESSIONS. I do have some remarks, and we will be having some speakers, who I think are on the way.

Mrs. MURRAY. I withhold my request.

I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Well, the Ryan budget is not going to get rid of Pell grants. Is that the level of debate we have degenerated to here? The Ryan budget says we are not going to try to balance the budget too quickly. We are going to do it over 10 years. We will reach a balance.

We have calculated—and it is not disputed—that you can increase spending every year 3.4 percent and the budget will balance. You don't have to cut spending. When they talk about cuts, they are talking about reducing the projected rate of growth, and that is why we are going broke. That is why this country is losing its moorings. We have defined cutting spending as reducing the rate of growth.

You cannot sustain 5-percent growth—5.4-percent growth—when your economy is growing at 2 percent. And the experts tell us we are at a new normal and we are not going to see 5-percent growth in the future—not likely. We might have a year or two of it. Bill Gross and his group at PIMCO, the great bond company, coined the phrase ''the new normal,'' and the new normal is that a mature economy such as ours, with an aging population, is not going to sustain some of the 9- and 10-percent growth rates that new and developing nations that are down here can achieve. I think that is probably something we have to accommodate, but we need to have policies that create as much growth as possible. That is absolutely true.

We had no growth last quarter—zero. The Congressional Budget Office has been predicting 3- and 4-percent growth the last 3 years. It is not there. It is not happening. The reason it is not happening is we have too much debt. The studies of the European Central Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Bank of International Settlements, and the magnificent ''This Time It's Different'' by Rogoff and Reinhart demonstrate that statistically, empirically, when nations have this high a debt—we are at 104 percent of GDP, and Rogoff and Reinhart used the gross debt of America, which is almost $17 trillion now, comparing the gross debt to the size of our economy—that the debt we are carrying is larger than our economy and we have to pay interest on that.

There are a lot of other ramifications and instabilities and concerns that ripple through businesses and foreign investors who are going to create jobs in America, but all sorts of people lose confidence in the country when the debt reaches that high. They say, from their studies of over 200 years of every country that has gone into fiscal crisis, that the debt began to pull them down. They conclude—these Harvard professors—that we could lose 1 to 2 percent of growth.

We are not growing. This is the slowest recovery from a recession since World War II, and I don't think this debt has been recognized in and of itself as a detriment to the economy. But what do our colleagues say the answer is? Tax more on the economy and borrow more. Don't reduce our debt. Get the sugar high now, as Mr. Gross at PIMCO said. All this borrowing and spending creates a sugar high and you have a hangover later.

This is so simple. You can't create something from nothing. You know, Julie Andrews had that great, great song in the ''Sound of Music,'' ''Nothing comes from nothing, nothing ever could.''

I met a man in Evergreen, AL, in a townhall meeting, who said: My daddy always said that you cannot borrow your way out of debt.

We need to listen to that kind of logic. I don't know who these people are who say that Paul Krugman said we can borrow, borrow, borrow. The other day, he said he didn't care—even if the Defense Department had a wasteful program. He said that we should not cut those programs. How ridiculous is that? I think that kind of thinking is the drive behind this budget, that we have to keep spending even if we keep running up the debt and somehow that is going to make America better and create economic growth.

I am worried about our working people. They are not doing well. Wages have not gone up in a decade. They are slipping below inflation. It is an absolute fact that has happened. The smart people in high-tech companies are doing well. A lot of them are making money. There are certain sectors of the economy that are doing well, but the economy itself is not moving, and I believe the net reason is revealed in the Rogoff-Reinhart analysis, which says that higher debt pulls down growth. So we have to do what families do and States have done and cities have done, and that is to tighten our belts a little bit.

We are proud of the food stamp program, also known as the SNAP program, but we find that it has all kinds of fraud and abuse in it, and it needs to be tightened up. I reject the idea that it is bad for the economy or will hurt people who are legitimately in need of food. We have not done anything like that since the 1996 welfare reform. We need to be doing that throughout the government.

One of the ways to create economic growth is to make American Government more productive and lean. Wouldn't that help? Let's ask this question: Is Mr. Krugman right? Should the government just spend regardless of whether the program is any good? Shouldn't we say to ourselves: Isn't it clear without any real dispute that if our government spent its money on things that are productive for America, this would make America stronger? We have to eliminate every single wasteful program. We don't have a single dollar to waste.

Our colleagues here are saying to the American people that there is nothing wrong. Our government is fine. We cannot cut any program. If we do, we will deny kids the right to go to college.

There is no reason Pell grants have to be salvaged, but maybe they need to be constricted a little bit. Maybe there are some abuses in those programs.

The growth of spending can increase every year at 3.4 percent. We are not required to damage, savage, or devastate the American economy to get the budget balanced. I appreciate the opportunity to share these remarks. I really believe the budget process is a bit messy and frustrating, but it is a good one. It has allowed us all to talk honestly about the great choices we face.

I am pleased to see Senator THUNE, a supporter of the leadership on the Republican side, an outstanding Senator and longtime member of the Budget Committee who has been engaged in the financial issues of our time for quite a number of years.

I yield to Senator THUNE at this time.

Mr. THUNE. If I might, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the Budget Committee for yielding, and I will pose a question to the Senator, if I might.

I heard Senator SESSIONS say earlier and put up a chart which suggested that the term ''balanced'' had been used 191 times by the other side in the course of this debate. Is that correct?

Mr. SESSIONS. That is correct. We probably missed a few.

Mr. THUNE. That may be an incomplete count, but nevertheless the Senator and his staff counted 191 times where the word ''balanced'' has been used. As the Senator from Alabama very fittingly pointed out, there is nothing balanced about this budget. In fact, this budget doesn't balance in 10 years; it doesn't ever balance.

The other thing I would suggest to my colleague from Alabama is that in the course of the debate, it has become clear to me—and I think clear to anybody who has been observing this—that the so-called balanced approach they advocate is anything but balanced.

We have a $1.5 trillion tax increase. We have a spending increase that is at 62 percent over the course of the next decade—a net spending increase notwithstanding their assertions that somehow this is a reduction in spending. The whole idea that this is ''a balanced approach'' strikes me as a big charade. I think that is what this entire budget is. That is why all the editorial pages across the country, including those from newspapers that are not considered the least bit conservative—many of us in the Chamber who are on this side of the aisle expect most of the newspapers around the country and their editorial pages to attack Republicans and Republican budgets—have absolutely eviscerated in their editorial comments the budget that has been put forth by the Senate Democrats. I think it is simply because it is anything but balanced.

When they used the word ''balanced'' 191 times on the floor of the Senate with regard to this debate, if we think about the ''balanced approach'' they talk about—even when we were dealing with the fiscal cliff, they talked about a balanced approach, but there was no balance there. It was all tax increases. There was a $620 billion tax increase. Over the course of the President's first term, we got a $1 trillion tax increase with ObamaCare. If we add those together with some other tax increases that have been added on, we are at $1.7 trillion in new taxes—or new revenues, as they say.

We want balance. Well, we have $1.7 trillion in new revenue already, and then they are talking about another $1.5 trillion in taxes. Really? Where is the balance in that? This is all about raising taxes and growing government at the expense of the economy.

I say to my colleague from Alabama, we are going to vote on an amendment pretty soon by the Senator from New Hampshire, Ms. AYOTTE, that raises a point of order against any tax increase that would occur until the unemployment rates gets back down to 5.5 percent, which is what the President and White House said in 2009 would be the unemployment rate by now without the stimulus. It is hard to imagine that after spending $1 trillion that was borrowed from our children and grandchildren to ''stimulate the economy'' and still having an unemployment rate that hovers around 8 percent, they would be talking about yet more taxes when we know that raising taxes does nothing but hurt the economy and hurt job growth.

If the real goal is to get deficits and debt under control—my colleague from Alabama shares my view—the best way to do that is to expand the economy. We need to have people working again, investing, and paying taxes. We don't need less revenue, we need more revenue in order to have a growing economy. That is what we should have before us. This budget does the opposite. It adds $7.3 trillion to the Federal debt and raises $1.5 trillion in new taxes on top of the $1.7 trillion tax increases we have already seen in the last 4 years under this administration. This is a completely wrongheaded approach, which is why it is not just the Republicans in this Chamber who are saying that, it is the so-called independent folks out there in the media who say it on their editorial pages. They are calling it what it is. It is a charade.

There is nothing about this exercise we are going through here on the Senate floor this week that will solve the Nation's fiscal problems or get people back to work or get this economy growing again. I say that in terms of a budget. The budget is supposed to confront harsh realities, and it is supposed to set a vision and blueprint and pathway for the future.

If this is their pathway—ignoring the problems and sweeping them under the carpet—as far as the long-term structural challenges we face with regard to Social Security and Medicare, this does nothing to protect those programs. It does nothing. There is no reform in here. There is not anything in here that prolongs the programs that people rely on today that are headed toward bankruptcy. At the end of this decade, according to the Congressional Budget Office, that is going to represent 91 percent of all Federal spending. Think about that—91 percent of all Federal spending will be composed of mandatory programs. Only 9 percent of the entire budget will be left over to pay interest on the debt, national security, and all the other discretionary things the government funds.

This budget does nothing to address the long-term structural fiscal imbalances that face this country. Yet it relies on the same old tried-and-failed policy: Well, let's just raise taxes a little more. It will be a tax increase on the rich because Lord knows we are the defenders of the middle class.

Let me tell the middle class in this country, they cannot raise taxes enough on the rich to do all the things they want to do in the form of growing government and increasing spending. This is going to hit and penetrate middle-income Americans. Middle-class families are going to get hit with higher taxes because the appetite to spend on the other side is endless. It just goes on and on and on, and we are not doing anything to address that.

We have a spending problem in this country, not a revenue problem or a tax problem. It isn't that we spend too little or that we tax too little, it is that we spend too much, and that is what we need to address in this budget. That is where this budget falls terribly short.

It is an incredible disappointment to finally—after 4 years—have a budget on the floor of the Senate that is inadequate to the future of America and relies on the same old failed policy that raises taxes and hurts economic growth and hurts job creation.

We are still hovering at 8 percent unemployment. In the last 4 years, we have added $6 trillion to the Federal debt. We have a sluggish economy that is growing at 1.5 to 2 percent, and for the 4-year average it has been less than 4 percent. The 60-year historical average is 3.3 percent economic growth. If we got back to the normal economic growth pattern average over the last 60 years, these fiscal challenges we face would be so much smaller by comparison simply because a growing economy helps address all of these problems we are talking about today. Unfortunately, the budget we have before us doesn't focus on growing the economy; rather, it focuses on growing the government, and that is where it falls so miserably short.

It is really unfortunate that is the vote we are going to have today. Many of the amendments we are going to vote on are an attempt to improve it. I

hope that the Ayotte amendment will pass and that the tax increases included in this budget—that the point of order will be approved and will deny any tax increase until we get the unemployment rate back down to 5.5 percent. That is where it should be. If we have a growing economy, it would be closer to that number.

I support the good efforts of my colleague from Alabama. He has been here on the floor for many, many hours over the last couple of days doing yeoman's work by pointing out the shortcomings in this budget that we are considering before the Senate. The Senator from Alabama has laid out a very different vision for how we can solve these problems.

It is really ironic. I am sure this is—The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The minority time has expired.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I yield back our time so our colleagues have an opportunity to use the term ''balanced'' a few more times before this debate concludes.

I yield the floor.

CHILDREN'S BUDGET

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask to be recognized to engage in a colloquy with my good friend from Washington, the chairman of the Budget Committee, Senator MURRAY.

I want to commend the chairman's tireless efforts on this budget resolution. She has done the yeomen's work in crafting a document that reflects the values of our caucus in a balanced and pragmatic way. This stands in sharp contrast to the polarizing and ideologically driven budget our friends in the House passed earlier this week. As you know I have introduced legislation in the last three Congresses to create what I call the ''children's budget.'' This bill would require that the executive branch agencies include in their annual budget request to Congress a detailed analysis on children's programs. This analysis would include a breakdown of the appropriations, spending levels, and obligational authority and outlays for each program specifically targeted towards children or that serve children as a major component of their mission. Importantly, this would include an analysis not only of the fiscal year for which the budget request is being made, but also the previous and current fiscal years, to provide the Budget Committees and the Appropriations Committees with a comprehensive look at how funding is affecting the youngest Americans.

I have filed an amendment to this concurrent resolution that seeks to address this very issue by encouraging the Appropriations Committees to request the analysis of children's programs contingent on the agencies' funding. However, I understand through conversations with the Senate Parliamentarian and others that indicate such an amendment might not comport with the strict requirements and procedures of a budget resolution. Is this the chairman's understanding as well?

Mrs. MURRAY. I want to thank my friend from New Jersey on his previous work to highlight how our budget impacts children and on his efforts to do so again today. I agree with him that it is important that we have a full accounting of how the Federal Government serves children throughout our Nation. However, my friend is correct, and due to the strict procedural guidelines of the budget resolution an amendment that is primarily focused on executive branch agencies falls outside the scope of a concurrent resolution such as the one we are debating today. However, I want to assure my friend that I will work closely with him to find a path forward on the children's budget and achieve our shared goal of ensuring that the government is doing its best to efficiently and effectively serve our Nation's children.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I rise today to seek support for an amendment to the budget resolution that would discourage aerial surveillance of farms by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Last year, we learned that EPA had been conducting aerial flyovers of livestock operations in Nebraska, Iowa, and other states. Needless to say, farmers and ranchers were not excited about EPA flying over their operations and taking pictures of their farms and homes, which are often the same thing. I tried to get straight answers from EPA about what they were doing, but they were never willing to be forthcoming about this program.

In an age when satellite imagery allows us to see the cars parked in our driveways, one might be tempted to ask, what's the big deal? Well, the problem is EPA's recent track record on agriculture and what they may do with this information. In spite of several high profile outreach events to farmers, I continually hear about EPA's dismissive attitude towards the people who work hard every day to put food on the plates of millions of people.

Some members of this Administration and the media have mocked us farm state Senators for ''crying over spilled milk'' and fretting about ''phantom dust rules.'' But we were not using these fears to whip up farmers into an anti-EPA frenzy. Yes these rules were far-fetched, but what had farmers justifiably worried was that EPA was actually considering them.

It took months and several votes before EPA backed off on its attempt to regulate milk spills like oil spills. It's the same story on farm dust. Harvesting crops and driving down country roads is dusty work, especially when we have persistent drought like much of the country is in now.

But EPA still took months to decide that it would not regulate dust. Internal policy documents at EPA recommended that particulate matter standards be revised to include coarse particulate matter, also known as dust. We should have had a final answer from EPA right away that they would not regulate dust, but it took the threat of legislation to force their hand.

And that's just the low-hanging fruit. I've heard many stories of overly aggressive enforcement by EPA where they don't even need new regulations. Regulated entities can find themselves slapped with multiple fines with a time-consuming appeal process, in spite of their best efforts to comply with the numerous regulations we place on them.

The last EPA Administrator, Lisa Jackson, said that her biggest regret was her poor relationship with rural America. Well, that was certainly frustrating to me as well. But she found an odd way of expressing that regret. In the waning days of her tenure, she released private information on thousands of farms to several environmentalist groups.

It's no secret that environmental groups based in New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco don't always get along with farmers and ranchers in states like Nebraska. These groups do not regulate pollution. Congress has not told EPA to release information to them.

Their only interest in agriculture is in radically reinventing crop and livestock production based on idealistic notions and not on the reality of what it takes to feed the world. Why EPA decided it was prudent to release farmers' and ranchers' personal information to these groups is beyond me.

Is it really any wonder why farmers and ranchers don't believe EPA supports agriculture? They don't trust EPA . . . and they sure don't want them doing low-altitude surveillance flights over their private property.

These concerns are bipartisan—last year we voted on an amendment to stop this surveillance and it received fifty-six votes from members of both parties. Yet, EPA has not been forthcoming about this program and has never been willing to answer basic questions about the number of flights they conduct.

In fact, we never received any information from EPA headquarters—only from a regional office—despite multiple requests. The public deserves open and honest information about the agency's use of aerial surveillance across the country.

So, until EPA takes a more commonsense, transparent approach, we need to stop the EPA's aerial surveillance of our agricultural operations that has raised significant privacy concerns. This amendment does that, yet it does not hinder the use of traditional onsite inspections to ensure our waterways are clean.

I ask my Colleagues to support this amendment.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire, Ms. AYOTTE, has filed Senate amendment No. 161, which reinforces the current requirement for the Department of Defense to be fully financially auditable by the year 2017. I fully support the

amendment and have joined as a cosponsor, as auditability is an important step to managing a budget, especially one in the hundreds of billions of dollars.

I wish to clarify, however, that the amendment should not be seen as superseding existing requirements for agencies within the Intelligence Community, including those in the Department of Defense, to be fully auditable by 2016. The Select Committee on Intelligence, which I chair, has been pushing the intelligence community for years to improve its auditability, and I am pleased to say that recently there has been significant progress in this area. We will continue to conduct oversight and ensure that agencies have the tools and resources they need to be fully auditable by 2016, notwithstanding the 2017 date for auditability by the rest of the Defense Department.

The Intelligence Committee staff has confirmed with Senator AYOTTE's office that this is the Senator's understanding and intent with the amendment as well.

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I rise in support of amendment No. 136, which creates a prohibition on funding for the Medium Extended Air Defense System, MEADS.

This amendment is consistent with the House Appropriations, House Armed Services, and Senate Armed Services Committee positions to stop wasting taxpayer dollars on this bloated, inefficient program the Department of Defense doesn't even intend to buy.

In February 2010, the Department of Defense stated in a memo, which is available online, that the program has ''encountered significant schedule and cost overruns since its inception in the 1990s.''

I want to stress that we have been investing in this system since the 1990s and it hasn't delivered. Billions and billions of dollars have been wasted.

As far as I can tell, more than two decades later, all we have bought with those billions is full page ads in newspapers that Senators and staff read asking us to give more money to the program.

It's time we stopped wasting valuable dollars on programs which do nothing for Americans, nothing for the warfighter and nothing to promote our national security.

This is simple really. The amendment places a prohibition on further funds for the program.

So I ask my colleagues, do you want to eliminate wasteful spending or not?

Do you want to support warfighter needs or Pentagon pork?

Do you really want to keep paying China for our debt because the Pentagon won't stop sinking money in a program that has no value to our troops when they are facing real threats overseas?

Working with my colleague, Senator KELLY AYOTTE, we made a law in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 prohibiting funds from being spent on the program.

It's imperative we send a message to the Pentagon we won't tolerate more requests for fancy pictures in Capitol Hill newspapers. Our military needs equipment to help them defeat the enemy and equipment to protect them. Not pictures and power point slides two decades later.

I want to commend Senator AYOTTE's efforts on the floor the last couple of weeks to stop wasteful spending on this ''missile to nowhere''—as she calls it.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the amendment.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I want to commend the majority for finally allowing us to have this debate. This is the first time since I was elected to the Senate that we will have the opportunity to vote on a Senate budget resolution. The budget they produced is far from what our country needs, but the fact that we are having this debate today is a very positive step in the right direction.

Passing a budget is the basic principle of a government. For too long now, Washington has been operating without one. The American people don't have this luxury. Arkansans ask me, almost daily, how we can spend money we don't have because they can't. They are forced to live within their means while Washington isn't. So I am pleased to see we are putting an end to this unacceptable trend.

Unfortunately, this budget plan falls far short of what we need to get our fiscal house in order and get our economy back on track.

At a time when we need to put Americans back to work, the majority has offered a budget that makes jobs disappear. At a time when we need to cut spending, the majority's proposal increases spending by 62 percent over the next decade. At a time when we need comprehensive reform to ease the tax burden hard-working Americans face, the majority raises taxes another $1.5 trillion. And at a time when we need to be paying down the national debt, the majority's budget adds another 7.3 trillion to it.

I can tell you what the people of Arkansas think about this budget. Our State is required to balance its budget. Every year, the legislators who serve in Little Rock have to make the difficult decisions that come with that obligation. They make it work. Washington can too.

We need to stop looking to the Federal Government to solve all our problems. The majority's budget proposal not only perpetuates the myth that big government is the answer, but it doubles down on it. It is time to empower the American people by passing a budget that is a blueprint for economic growth and prosperity, rather than bureaucratic growth and massive debt.

Focusing on a progrowth budget is the only way we will speed up the slowest economic recovery since World War II. We aren't going to get there by continuing to do the status quo. It hasn't worked.

I don't say all of this to cast doubt on anyone's intentions. I believe everyone in this Chamber is working for what they believe is in the best interest of the American people. We all want to save future generations from the burden of debt; create an environment where the economy can grow; protect our entitlement programs for future generations; and create a fair tax system that allows every American to keep more of his or her hard-earned money.

These are all admirable goals. I believe they are goals every one of my colleagues would like to accomplish. And the good news is that they are achievable.

If we balance the budget now, we save future generations from the burden of debt.

If we pursue policies that focus on growing the private sector economy, we can create rising wages and better jobs.

If we address the looming crisis with our entitlement programs, we can protect Social Security and Medicare for our children and grandchildren.

If we enact comprehensive tax reform, we can ensure that every American keeps more of his or her hard-earned money and help small businesses grow.

It all starts with a responsible budget. While I am pleased we are going to have a vote on a Senate-created budget, it fails on too many levels to warrant passage. I urge my colleagues to reject the majority's budget and focus our efforts on one that will help us accomplish our mutual goals.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, a federal budget outlines our priorities as a Nation. On both sides of the aisle, we should be able to agree: We need to be wise about our Federal investments. We should be investing in what works—in what gives us the biggest bang for our buck.

For decades, study after study has shown what parents already know—that quality early education is foundational for success in school and life. Quality early education can help kids enter kindergarten ready to learn and avoid falling behind. Later in life, kids with quality early learning are more likely to avoid crime or teen pregnancy. They graduate high school and college, avoid poverty, earn more income, and pay more taxes. That is more revenue for our long-term fiscal picture.

We want to cut unnecessary public spending? Kids with preschool are less likely to need public services—from assistance for needy families . . . to prisons.

For a generation, long-term studies have found that investing $1 in quality early learning brings a return on investment of between $2 and $17 after a generation. In Hawaii, a study for Good Beginnings Alliance found we would get $4.20 for every dollar invested. Nobel prize winning economist Jim Heckman did the math over a full lifetime. He estimates an average 7 to 10

percent return on investment per year. In the private sector, business leaders would do anything for a return like that.

On Wall Street, you can't get a long-term return like that in the stock market. So it makes sense that business and financial leaders support quality early learning, from the Hawaii Business Roundtable to Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, to leading CEOs, who know that to train tomorrow's workers we must start early.

Law enforcement officials know that quality early learning helps prevent kids from falling behind, dropping out of high school, or getting involved in crime. Military generals and admirals have stressed the importance of quality early education as a national security issue. Today 75 percent of Americans age 17 to 24 are ineligible for military service due to poor education, physical unfitness or involvement with crime. Quality early learning helps kids get on the right path—before they fall behind. Parents know the high cost of childcare is difficult to afford. But parents want more than just safety and supervision for their children. Parents want their children to be prepared academically, socially, and emotionally for success in school and in life.

Teachers and school administrators know firsthand that their students who come to kindergarten with quality preschool are more likely to succeed. We have special education professionals and advocates for students with disabilities. They know quality early learning can identify disabilities early and bring intervention to get kids on track with their peers. That can save billions of dollars in more expensive special education services down the line.

In our States, Governors from both red States and blue States know this is important. In Hawaii we have Governor Abercrombie. In Massachussetts we have Deval Patrick. But also in Louisiana, Governor Bobby Jindal is pushing for quality early education. In Georgia, Govemor Nathan Deal is pushing for quality early education. In Alabama, Governor Bob Bentley is pushing for quality early education. Oklahoma is a bright red State and they have been doing quality early education for years.

In February, President Obama called for new support for quality early learning. This is the first time we have ever seen this in a State of the Union Address. States are asking their leaders in Congress to act. Today's Senate budget has a deficit-neutral reserve fund for early childhood education.

Here is what that means. It means let's find a way to pass legislation in this Congress. One of the best investments we can make long-term that does NOT hurt our deficit in the next 10 years. Let's invest in what works: high-quality pre-K for low-income children; high-quality childcare for working families; and high-quality home visiting programs serving low-income mothers-to-be and low-income families.

This helps get poor children the health and social services they need before it is too late.

PATTY MURRAY has been working to strengthen quality early education for a long time. She was a mom in tennis shoes. She was a preschool teacher. In the 1980s, she organized 13,000 parents to save a Washington State preschool program. I thank PATTY for her work on this issue in the budget. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to work with us on early childhood education in this budget and in this Congress. It is one of the best things we can do for our long-term economic health and for our children.

AMENDMENT NO. 430

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, for years many of the largest U.S. multinational corporations have been exploiting offshore tax haven loopholes in the U.S. Tax Code to avoid paying billions in U.S. corporate income tax.

According to a recent Bloomberg report analyzing publicly available U.S. corporate financial data, ''Eighty-three U.S. companies have stockpiled $1.43 trillion in untaxed profits in foreign countries.'' According to the same report, ''THE six biggest U.S. drug-makers avoided paying $7.05 billion in U.S. taxes last year by shifting their profits overseas,'' nearly doubling ''the amount they saved using the same strategy 10 years earlier.''

It is time for Congress to close the special interest loopholes that allow sophisticated multinational corporations to defer U.S. income tax through various foreign tax sheltering techniques and offshore tax havens. Senator LEVIN's amendment No. 430 supports legislation to end the abuse of offshore tax shelters. I am cosponsoring this amendment to begin the process of closing the egregious loopholes.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I support budgets that make tough but necessary spending reductions, save our safety net programs, and preserve our commitment to protecting Americans and our interests at home and abroad.

Facing our current debt disaster, there should be no sacred cows in the Federal budget. If there is waste, it should be eliminated. If government dependency is depressing individual initiative, we must reform those programs. Where important and valid programs are destined for bankruptcy, we must save them.

Senator PAUL deserves lots of praise for taking our debt problem seriously and coming up with a plan to solve it. While there are many objectives I support in his budget—including the repeal of ObamaCare and Dodd-Frank, allowing the Keystone Pipeline to move forward, and bringing our regulations under control through the REINS Act—I could not support it tonight.

One of the most solemn promises I made to Floridians was to work to save Social Security without implementing personal accounts, which would actually make it harder to get the programs finances in order. This budget plan calls for Social Security personal accounts, something I do not support.

On national security issues, we also can't walk away from our commitments abroad, which this budget would do by drastically reducing the size and scope of the U.S. military by ending agreements with foreign partners, closing many overseas installations, and bringing troops home from Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Military reductions would also result from a policy of attrition, a concerning factor because it means we would not be not be replacing the officer corps that leads our brave men and women.

Whereas the current fiscal year 13 budget for the Defense Department is $614 billion, this budget would be $546 billion, with $554 billion in fiscal year 14—figures that would further strain readiness and impair force projection.

Especially during this dangerous time when our enemies would be emboldened to see us abandon our allies around the world, I cannot support a budget that would make the world less safe place because the U.S. defense capabilities and our ability to influence events around the world are diminished.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the Senate will vote this evening on an amendment offered by Senator DURBIN to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund supporting legislation that would allow States to enforce State and local use sales tax laws. I will vote in support of this amendment because I believe it is important to levy sales taxes fairly and consistently and because States, especially those currently facing budgetary challenges, need to have the tools necessary to collect revenues that are lawfully due. With that said, my support for this amendment should not be mistaken as support for any specific legislative proposal, including the Marketplace Fairness Act of 2013, S. 336. I look forward to working with Senators DURBIN and ENZI, the leaders of this effort, in the months ahead to craft a legislative proposal that meets these goals without unduly burdening small businesses or States, such as New York, that already have a system for collecting sales taxes from online retailers.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, as we consider the budget resolution, laying out a blueprint for how we invest in our Nation's priorities, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment creating a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the growth of the National Institutes of Health, NIH.

We all have benefited from medical innovations and cures supported by the NIH. If you have ever faced the diagnosis of an illness in your family and turned to the doctor to ask: ''Is there a cure? Is there a treatment?'' then you understand the importance of NIH research for your family. Great medical care is only as good as the science behind it. Drugs and devices work only as well as our understanding of the medical condition we are treating. NIH

support has established the U.S. as a global leader in medical innovations that save lives, and we are on the verge of so many life-changing discoveries.

We all remember the 1980s as the AIDS epidemic gripped our country and the world with a disease that was at that time a death sentence. But now thanks to drugs created with NIH support, people with HIV can live a long, productive life into old age. Ironically, the same week that sequestration took effect, a groundbreaking medical discovery supported by NIH was made in AIDS research. A 2-year old baby in Mississippi born with HIV may be the first child to be functionally cured of the disease after receiving a cocktail of drugs. This study was supported by the NIH, and NIH played a key role in the development of the drugs used to treat the toddler.

Our country is rich with promising research just like this and rich with bright minds, curious scientists, and innovative labs engaged in work that will lead to a cure for AIDS and treatments for diseases like cancer and Alzheimer's. But cuts to NIH could curb the promise of these medical discoveries.

The medical advancements for which we owe our thanks to NIH are many. Thanks to NIH-supported research, the likelihood that a child with leukemia will survive for 5 years is now 90 percent. And 152 new FDA-approved drugs and vaccines have been discovered with NIH support over the last 40 years. Just 2 weeks ago, I talked with a researcher at the University of Illinois Chicago who credited NIH-supported research that created a blockbuster new drug to treat HIV.

NIH-led research developed beta blockers, a commonly used drug to treat high blood pressure. And thanks to these drugs, fewer people are hospitalized for cardiovascular disease, saving lives and also saving costs to Medicare and the Federal Government of $6,000 per patient. Investments from NIH in the Human Genome Project opened the door to countless medical discoveries and cures and generated $796 billion in economic output—a return on investment of $141 for every $1. A promising NIH-supported project at the University of Pittsburg School of Medicine is working to allow people with paralysis to move a mechanical arm with their minds. Imagine how this innovation could improve the lives of people paralyzed from a stroke and servicemembers with spinal injuries.

I would like to share the experience of Stevie Conti, a 25-year-old woman from Deerfield, IL, who has cystic fibrosis, a rare disease that impacts about 30,000 people in the U.S. Stevie loves cooking and hanging out with friends. Her twin sister says she is the last to complain about anything, including her health. Thanks to investments from the NIH, tremendous scientific breakthroughs in genetic mapping and drugs are improving the lives of people with cystic fibrosis. A little over a year ago, FDA approved a groundbreaking new drug, called Kalydeco, which is the first drug to treat the genetic cause of cystic fibrosis in some people.

Since Stevie started taking Kalydeco her health has improved by leaps and bounds, and she is able to do simple things that many of us take for granted. She has gained 10 pounds and can run a mile without coughing or feeling short of breath. Stevie has landed her dream job and is able to work 40 hours a week without feeling tired and still has enough energy to hang out with friends after work. Stevie says this drug has changed her life. NIH-supported research and scientists are helping people, like Stevie, live healthier, more productive lives. Right now, when so much good research is showing us the way forward, we should be doubling down on biomedical research and infrastructure.

Due to several years of flat funding and cuts, the current NIH budget is insufficient to fund all of the critical research that needs to be done. Due to cuts to NIH funding and the failure to keep up with rising research costs, the number of research grants funded by NIH has declined every year since 2004. In 2012, NIH funded 3,100 fewer grants than in 2004. Cutting back on biomedical research is a shortsighted act that undermines everything we are trying to do for this country. Medical research saves lives, keeps America's place as a leader in science and medicine, and generates economic growth. Every State and the District of Columbia receive NIH funding. These awards go to universities, businesses, and research centers—engines of growth for local economies.

Not only is NIH dealing with years of insufficient funding, on March 1 sequestration went into effect imposing mindless, across-the-board cuts for critical, federally supported programs like defense, education, aviation safety, and scientific research. This is a manufactured crisis that never should have happened. We need to reduce our deficit in a thoughtful and sensitive way, but sequestration is a hatchet approach that cuts from vital programs that protect our Nation and economic growth. A $1.6 billion cut to the NIH, due to sequestration, will cause 20,000 jobs to be lost. A cut of this magnitude will have a ripple effect that will hurt every State in our Union.

Last year, Illinois received $746 million in NIH funding. Sequestration would cause Illinois to lose $38 million. That translates to 700 fewer jobs, less innovation, and a slowdown of economic growth in my State. Our country is just starting to recover from a recession. We cannot afford a mindless cut that will lay off hard-working people and stall economic growth.

Every $1 in NIH funding stimulates $2.21 in business activity that develops around research, such as biotech companies that provide supplies, food services and restaurants, building construction, and hiring support staff. As research projects slow and then stop, the companies that provide equipment and supplies and the construction projects to expand research facilities also slow and then stop. Some U.S.-based companies that provide lab supplies to researchers expect that a cut to NIH will cause a drop in sales and slow down production lines forcing companies to close sites and lay off workers.

Dr. Francis Collins, the Director of the NIH, says there is no question that sequestration will slow the development of an influenza vaccine and our progress with cancer research.

Eli Zerhouni, the head of NIH under President George W. Bush, says:

> We are going to maim our innovation capabilities if you do these abrupt deep cuts at NIH. It will impact science for generations to come.

Insufficient funding and cuts to NIH will force the agency to not award some grants. And it may need to reduce awards that have already been announced. Research and clinical trials that have already started are less likely to be given funding to continue, so promising projects will be terminated, suspended or forced to lay off workers.

I would like to share the story of Dr. Teresa Woodruff, a researcher and professor at Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine. Dr. Woodruff is leading one of the first major studies on the impact of superfund environmental toxins on reproductive health. Her work could help us understand the health risks of certain chemicals and how pollutants enter the human body. The Monday after sequestration took effect, Dr. Woodruff was delighted to learn that the NIH had awarded funding for her research, but disappointed to learn that—due to sequestration—the grant was cut by more than half.

Dr. Woodruff is thankful for the NIH funding, but this cut means she will have to drop key parts of her research, like studying the impact of toxins on men and children and how pollutants end up in the food we eat. Because of the drastic cut in funding, Dr. Woodruff will not hire new people and will have fewer training slots to teach the next generation of scientists. Dr. Woodruff's experience is being played out across the country as promising researchers are forced to stall clinical trials and lay off support staff.

The percent of NIH grants being awarded since the 1960s has dropped significantly. Currently, less than one in every five grants to the NIH is awarded funding. The primary reason for this decline is insufficient funding. Less funding will result in fewer grants being awarded, and the group of researchers most impacted by this cut is young researchers. Once we add the $1.6 billion cut due to sequestration, we risk losing a new generation of scientists in our Nation.

Less funding means fewer academic grants to educate young scientists.

And more competition for grants makes it difficult for young scientists to win funding and dissuades new scientists from pursuing careers in research. When and if NIH funding eventually increases, projects will struggle to find and train talented scientists who will make tomorrow's discoveries.

For over a century, NIH-supported scientists have led the way for important breakthroughs to improve health and save lives through discoveries—discoveries such as development of the MRI, extending the life expectancy of people with cystic fibrosis, revolutionizing our thinking about cancer, and creating vaccines.

Two weeks ago, I received a letter from a man named Andrew Young from Vernon Hills, IL. His 16-year-old sister Emily has a rare disease called Friedreich's Ataxia, a rare disease that makes it hard to perform basic motor functions like walk, write, and speak. Most young people with FA need to use a cane or wheelchair by their teens. Emily's world was turned upside down in 2008 when she was diagnosed with FA, but she refuses to let it define her. She wants to go to college and practice medicine and hopes for a cure one day.

Now is not the time to disinvest in NIH and close the door to finding cures for people like Emily. Disinvestment in NIH would be a shortsighted act that risks forfeiting the U.S.'s position as a leader in biomedical research and reaping the economic and biomedical rewards of scientific research. These cuts don't make sense for—patients, local economies, or our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and to ensure our country creates and benefits from the life-changing medical discoveries supported by the National Institutes of Health.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of organizations that support my amendment.

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

ORGANIZATION THAT SUPPORT THE DURBIN-MORAN NIH AMENDMENT

Research!America
American Lung Association
American Heart Association
United for Medical Research
FASEB (Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology)
American Society of Transplantation (AST)
The Endocrine Society
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, Inc.
Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC)
American Association for Cancer Research
Association of Minority Health Professions Schools
Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America
Digestive Disease National Coalition
Dystonia Medical Research Foundation
GBS/CIDP Foundation International
International Foundation for Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders
Interstitial Cystitis Association
Joint Advocacy Coalition
National Alopecia Areata Foundation
National Kidney Foundation
National Marfan Foundation
NephCure Foundation
Pulmonary Hypertension Association
Scleroderma Foundation
Sleep Research Society
US Hereditary Angioedema Association.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, how much time remains on both sides?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority has 17 minutes.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from New Hampshire and 7 minutes to the Senator from Minnesota.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, the chairman of the Budget Committee has done an excellent job. While I appreciate the comments of my colleague from South Dakota, I actually think that in order to deal with the budget challenges facing the country, we have to look at both revenues and spending.

One of the areas of spending that have been the most problematic has been health care costs. It has been one of the fastest growing costs for the Federal Government, and what we have to do is look at how we can lower the health care costs.

The amendment I proposed that we are going to vote on this morning, amendment No. 438, is one that actually reduces health care costs.

In the 3 years since the Affordable Care Act was passed, women's access to affordable health care has improved. Women now have access to a wide range of preventive services, such as well-women appointments, screenings for cancer, diabetes, HIV, and counseling for domestic violence. All women now have access to contraceptive coverage for free through their insurance plans. Ninety-nine percent of women report that they have used birth control at some point in their lives, and access to birth control is directly linked to the decline in maternal and infant mortality. I think that is a really important message we need to get across to people. There is a direct connection between access to birth control and maternal and infant mortality. Access to birth control can also reduce the risk of ovarian cancer. It is linked to overall good health outcomes.

Sadly, the United States has one of the highest rates of unintended pregnancies in the industrialized world, and preventing unintended pregnancies just makes fiscal sense. Studies have found that medical services to women who experience unintended pregnancies and to infants who are born as a result of such pregnancies can cost taxpayers up to $12 billion a year.

My State of New Hampshire has one of the lowest teen birth rates in the country. As Governor, I was proud to sign a law that required health care plans to cover contraception. It was a law that passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in our legislature. The fact is that accessible family planning matters, and it can make a difference.

Despite the research which shows that investments in women's health make sense, we continue to see efforts to deprive women from receiving the most basic of care.

The amendment I am going to be offering this morning will protect women's access to primary and preventive health care, to family planning, and to birth control. At the most basic level, this amendment ensures that a woman's family planning decisions are ones she makes with her doctor and her family, and that they are not dictated by government or by her employer.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Thank you. So I hope my colleagues will support the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota has requested 10 minutes, and I yield to him 10 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, I rise to talk about the budget we are proposing. It has three basic guiding principles: First, we must protect our fragile economic recovery by creating jobs and investing in economic growth.

I remember when we did this during the Clinton administration. President Clinton proposed as a deficit reduction package raising income taxes on those who earned above $250,000 at 39.6 percent. Every Republican voted against it, and many of them went on record saying it was going to cause a recession. Some Members of this body voted against it saying it was going to cause a recession and it would be Clinton's recession. So 22.7 million jobs later there was no deficit. We had a surplus.

This idea we hear from the other side that every time we raise taxes we hurt the economy just defies history. All we have to do is look at recent history, and especially now, at a time when there is a growing disparity in income in our country.

What we are trying to do is to promote growth. We promote growth by investing in that which creates growth. We know what they are. One is education. We are going to cut Pell grants? When my wife was 18 months old her father died in a car accident. He was a decorated World War II vet, leaving her mom widowed at age 29, with 5 kids, four girls and a boy. The boy, my brother-in-law, went into the Coast Guard and he did 20 years in the Coast Guard and he still works for the Coast Guard. He is an electrical engineer in the Coast Guard. He is the second most important man in my son's life. My son was able to get a master's degree in mechanical engineering from MIT.

My three sisters-in-law and Franni went to college on Pell grants and scholarships. At that time the full Pell grant paid for 85 percent of a public

college education. Now it pays for less than 35 percent. The Presiding Officer knows, because my mother-in-law ended up going to the University of Maine. But the Presiding Officer knows that today, kids who go to the University of Maine have debt. All of us know our kids, our students have debt. In Minnesota the average debt is $29,000.

My wife's family lived on Social Security survivor benefits. My mother-in-law went to college on the GI bill. She got a loan on the GI bill. She became a teacher, teaching title I kids—because of Social Security, because of the GI bill. My wife's family was able to just barely get by. They barely made it. Sometimes there wasn't enough food on the table. Sometimes they turned the phone off, but they made it.

We have people now—they all made it into the middle class. The ladder was there. We are trying to preserve that. They tell us to pull ourselves up by our boot straps in this country. Sometimes people just need the boots first. The government gave my wife's family the boots, and they are all productive members of our society because of programs.

We had a hearing in the HELP Committee, and we had a witness whom the Republicans called, and he testified about what creates the middle class. They called a witness who was from the American Enterprise Institute. They are good people at the American Enterprise Institute. The witness's testimony ended with the idea that government can create jobs is a myth. So when it got to my turn to question him, I said: Have you heard of the Erie Canal? He had. The Erie Canal opened the Midwest to Europe. It made shipping our timber and our agricultural goods 97 percent more efficient. I asked him if he had heard of the Interstate Highway System. He had. I asked him if he understood that we were on C–SPAN, as we are right now, the Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network. I asked him if he knew who put up the first satellites; it was the Defense Department.

I noted that he had gone to the University of California at San Diego. I asked him if any of his professors had helped him at all. He said they had. He got his doctorate at UCLA. I asked him if he had heard of the Internet. He had.

By the end of my questioning, he said: To say that the government can't create jobs would be absurd. It started with the idea that government can create jobs is a myth, and he ended his testimony with saying: To say the government can't create jobs would be absurd. There was a 180-degree difference except he added absurdity. So he injected it. That is what I used to do. I used to identify absurdity.

There is absurd stuff going on and being said here. We are hearing things cited that have been disproved so many times.

The budget we are proposing today is based on three guiding principles. First, we must protect our fragile economic recovery by creating jobs and investing in economic growth. Second, we must tackle our deficits in a responsible way. And finally, we need to honor the promises we have made to our seniors, our veterans, and our middle class families. This budget does all of those things—and in doing so, it reflects our values and our priorities. In contrast, the budget being debated in the House provides massive tax breaks for the wealthy and big corporations, while slashing critical investments that will endanger our economic recovery.

Everyone agrees we shouldn't saddle our children and grandchildren with insurmountable debt—addressing our debt is a responsibility we take very seriously. But at the same time, if we fail to make the necessary investments in economic growth, public health improvements, quality education, rural development, and clean energy, our children and grandchildren will inherit an equally unacceptable burden.

Drastic cuts to infrastructure, innovation, and education are penny wise and pound foolish. Even if we save a little on paper upfront, the realistic long-term effects are costly and devastating. That is why our budget includes a $100 billion infrastructure recovery plan that will get workers back on the job, repairing our crumbling schools and bridges, and building up our technology infrastructure, so schools and small businesses, even in rural Minnesota, can stay competitive.

It also lays the groundwork to pass a comprehensive 5-year Farm Bill that will provide certainty and support for Minnesota's farmers. This budget plan protects Head Start, early childhood education, and Pell grants—which make a quality education possible for all students, regardless of background, and will prepare our children for the 21st century workforce.

This budget demonstrates our commitment to responsible deficit reduction. Since the Simpson-Bowles proposal, Congress has reduced the deficit by $2.4 trillion—$1.8 trillion coming from spending cuts, and $600 billion from allowing tax rates for the wealthiest to return to prior levels. This budget builds on that deficit reduction with an additional $1.85 trillion. That is a total of $4.25 trillion in deficit reduction—which exceeds the goal set out in Simpson-Bowles.

This budget shares other principles of Simpson-Bowles—that deficit reduction should be achieved through a mix of spending cuts and new revenues, and that deficit reduction should not be done on the backs of the most vulnerable.

At one point in time, there was enthusiasm among some of my Senate colleagues from the other side of the aisle for Simpson-Bowles. One such Senator said, ''Say yes to Simpson-Bowles . . . I'm willing to say yes to Simpson-Bowles.'' Another said, ''Everybody knows what the solution is, and that's Simpson-Bowles . . . I mean, everybody knows that that's the template for what we need to do.'' Another called the plan ''a good starting point and should be seriously considered by Congress.'' Our budget exceeds the deficit reduction goal in Simpson-Bowles, and follows the same general principles—yet my colleagues on the other side have not yet come around to supporting it.

Finally, in addition to growing our economy and responsibly addressing the deficit, our budget honors the promises we have made to our seniors, our veterans, and our most vulnerable. This is in sharp contrast to the budget being considered in the House.

My colleagues and I pay into Medicare every month, and so we are entitled to Medicare benefits when we reach age 65. The fact that we are entitled to these benefits is not a bad thing. In fact, it is a very important thing for millions of American seniors. In 1965, we created Medicare and Medicaid so seniors could count on having access to medical care in their retirement. As a nation, we promised our parents and grandparents they could count on Medicare and Medicaid as a safety net in their golden years. And the Senate Democratic budget protects that safety net.

However, the House Republican budget would undermine the very foundation of the promise, and end Medicare as we know it. Their budget would replace Medicare's guarantee of health coverage with a voucher, and would raise the Medicare eligibility age. In my home State of Minnesota, this proposal would shift costs to more than 800,000 seniors when they can least afford to bear that burden. It would end the guarantee of health coverage that Medicare has made for decades. In fact, it would end Medicare as we know it.

The House Republican budget would also turn Medicaid into a block grant. Now, a lot of people think Medicare will provide long-term care services for seniors since Medicare is thought of as the health care program for seniors. But it is actually Medicaid that provides those long-term services and supports. Medicare does not cover those.

So when the House Republicans talk about turning Medicaid into a block grant, what they are actually talking about is ending the guarantee that seniors can get the care they need when they need it most. In my home State of Minnesota, that means the nearly 100,000 seniors who depend on Medicaid would no longer be able to count on getting the care they need. Our Senate budget protects the Medicaid program so seniors can access that care when they need it.

I also want to talk for a moment about the SNAP program, or food stamps. The House Republican budget would cut the SNAP program by $135 billion. This could mean that as many as 13 million people would be cut from the program. More than a quarter of these people would be low-income seniors and people with disabilities. That

is as many as 3 million seniors who would no longer have the assistance they need to buy food. Fortunately, the Senate budget protects the SNAP program so that seniors can continue to buy food.

This budget also keeps our Nation's promise to our veterans. We just marked the 10-year anniversary of the beginning of the Iraq War. We have responsibly brought that war to an end. We remain in Afghanistan, where we have been for well over a decade, though we are also bringing our participation in that war to a responsible end. Well over 2 million Americans have deployed during those wars as part of our all-volunteer force.

The budget funds veterans programs so that veterans can get the education they need, the jobs they are seeking, the homes every American should be able to depend on, and access to the health care they have earned and deserve.

I am proud of our budget, and of the values it reflects. It reflects a commitment to the success of future generations, and to the middle class. It puts the interests of regular people above those of our most profitable corporations. It tackles our budget deficits in a way that will promote growth and prosperity.

I have also filed several amendments that reflect priorities for Minnesota—in particular, the expansion of rural broadband, the promotion of college affordability, encouraging public-private partnerships in workforce training efforts, expanding access to skills courses for the unemployed, and promoting clean energy on tribal lands.

I thank Chairman MURRAY for her leadership during this process, and look forward to carrying out this budget's priorities alongside her in the coming years.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Minnesota, as we prepare to go through a series of votes, for reminding us that a budget is not just numbers on a piece of paper. It really is a statement of our values and what we care about and how we are going to invest in our country so we have strong jobs in the future and a strong economy. We really base this budget on those principles, and the Senator from Minnesota reminded us all of that so well today, and I thank him for his statement.

We are within a minute of beginning the vote, so I would remind my colleagues we have a busy day ahead of us. We on our side are very proud of the budget we have put forward that focuses on jobs and the economy, in this fragile time getting people back to work, getting them the resources they need to have a strong future, whether it is education or infrastructure or the research and development that creates the kind of jobs that the Senator from Minnesota has focused on. We on this side do deeply understand the need to manage our debt and deficit responsibly. It is why we have put forward a credible approach, a balanced approach, that makes sure we are cutting, in many programs the Presiding Officer and I care deeply about, but understanding this is the time we are in, where we have to relook at these programs and manage them effectively, and we have done that in our budget. There are many tough choices we have in front of us, but the tough choices we have put forward in this budget reflect the balance the American people have asked us to make in our budget approach.

I look forward to having it passed sometime, I am sure, in the wee hours of the morning. This budget moves us toward a place where we can work with colleagues on both sides of the aisle and both sides of this city to come together in a way that gets us back on a path so we are not managing this country from crisis to crisis, but are working effectively together to move forward in this country.

So with that, Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of our time.

AMENDMENT NO. 431

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 431, offered by the Senator from Maryland, Ms. MIKULSKI.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator MIKULSKI, the first amendment she has offered is a very important one.

We all know pay discrimination in the workplace is very real. We know women are nearly half of our workforce, but they still only earn about 77 percent of what men earn, and women of color are much worse off. African-American women make 70 cents on the dollar. Hispanic women make only 60 cents on the dollar. We want to make sure all of our families are strong and stable in the future, and pay discrimination is something that is holding women and families and communities back.

So a ''no'' vote on this means you are actually OK with women earning less pay than men—women not being able to contribute to their families in a strong way so their children can be taken care of and they can pay their mortgage or their rent and put food on the table.

A ''yes'' vote on this amendment means you acknowledge this as a problem and agree that women must receive equal pay for equal work.

I want to thank the Senator from Maryland for her long-time advocacy on behalf of women in many ways, but particularly on making sure they have equal pay.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, we would urge our colleagues to support the Mikulski amendment. It sets the goal of equal pay for equal work. Fortunately, it does not specify any coercive method by government to compel that outcome. We think it is a worthwhile aspiration. As a father of two daughters, I certainly hope their work is rewarded by equal pay to that of their counterparts who are young men.

I urge all of our colleagues to support the Mikulski amendment, with that understanding that we are talking about the marketplace setting that outcome rather than coercive policies from the government.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a request for the yeas and nays?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I would suggest we take this amendment by voice vote.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, on our side I believe we are happy to have a voice vote on this amendment. And I urge a strong yes. It sets a great tone, by the way, for the rest of the day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 431) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 158

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be 2 minutes equally divided on the Ayotte amendment.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the Ayotte amendment No. 158. We should not be increasing taxes now at the expense of jobs, so my amendment would simply bring a budget point of order to prohibit tax increases while unemployment is above 5.5 percent.

The President said if we passed his stimulus package—his team said we would be at 5.1-percent unemployment now. I have heard from so many businesses, with the $1.7 trillion in tax increases that have already been brought by the President and the Democrats here, jobs are hurting. Now is not the time to raise taxes. Our small businesses are being killed by this.

Mr. President, 23 million Americans are out of work. So many are struggling, with the unemployment rate at over 7 percent. That is why I have offered this amendment.

I urge my colleagues, let's not increase taxes at the expense of jobs. So please support my amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, as I have said many times, this budget asks the wealthiest Americans and our biggest corporations to pay just a little bit more, both to get our fiscal house in order and to make critical investments that will help drive broad-based economic growth.

Economists across the political spectrum will tell you that raising revenues from those who can afford it most will not hurt our economy. In fact, our experience during the 1990s proves that fact. In fact, raising revenues by closing loopholes and cutting inefficient spending in the Tax Code for the

wealthiest Americans, as our budget proposes, actually stands to boost the economy by removing tax breaks that distort the allocation of capital.

This amendment that is being offered would effectively end the privileged status of a balanced and fair budget plan, such as this one, that calls on the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share in order to address our deficits and get our economy going again.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 50 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker

NAYS—54

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Levin	Tester
Cowan	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 158) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 202

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on Amendment No. 202, offered by the Senator from Texas, Mr. CRUZ.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, tomorrow is the 3-year anniversary of the passage of ObamaCare. ObamaCare is hurting. It is hurting seniors, it is hurting Hispanics, it is hurting African Americans, it is hurting single moms, and it is hurting the economy. It should be repealed.

Yesterday over 70 Members of this body voted to remove one of the most pernicious taxes in ObamaCare, the tax on medical device providers. I happily voted for the amendment, but I would point out this is a wealthy industry which can afford to hire lobbyists.

We should be responsive not only to wealthy corporate lobbyists but to the people and small businesses that are being hurt by ObamaCare and to the workers who are being hurt by ObamaCare. We should be responsive to the American people. For that reason, this amendment would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to defund ObamaCare and repeal ObamaCare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, this will be the 36th time we have voted to repeal the Affordable Care Act. I know the Senators on the other side want to revote to repeal it. That is fine. I wish to warn you, due to the way this amendment is drafted, it also repeals what we put in that bill on education; to wit, we put in money to increase Pell grants. We put in money to increase funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities. We put in money also to help the community colleges, $2 billion. We also included the more generous income-based repayment system to ensure people don't need to pay more than 10 percent of their discretionary income to pay back their student loans. All of that is wiped out in the Senator's amendment.

Again, maybe it is just a drafting error. But I think Senators should know you are not just voting to get rid of the Affordable Care Act. That is fine if you want to do that. I don't think Senators on the other side of the aisle who are here wish to vote to decrease Pell grants and to decrease funding for universities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. CRUZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 51 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker

NAYS—54

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Levin	Tester
Cowan	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 202) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 439

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 439 offered by the Senator from Washington, Mrs. MURRAY.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we are going to have a lot of amendments, so if we have a lot of floor discussion, this is only going to delay it. I would encourage Senators throughout the day to please take their conversations off the floor after the votes so Senators who are speaking on the amendments on both sides of the aisle have the consideration of being heard.

I will take my 1 minute on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the Senate budget already includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax relief. This amendment would make that relief for low- and middle-income Americans explicit, but it would do it in a way that preserves the health care benefits in the Affordable Health Care Act.

Unfortunately, the amendment that follows this one will gut the ACA and leave millions of Americans back in a position where they have to worry about a preexisting condition or a health illness that could bankrupt their household. We have to make sure

taxes do not hit low-and middle-income families, but we should do it in a responsible way that doesn't take away health care for millions of Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Budget Committee member Senator TOOMEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I am not rising in opposition to this amendment because I oppose it. We Republicans don't want to raise taxes on low- and middle-income families because we don't want to raise taxes on anybody. But the irony of this is that this budget is an exercise in raising taxes on middle-income families. It is necessarily the case.

By the way, that is above and beyond the huge tax increases my colleagues imposed when they voted for ObamaCare—$1.2 trillion of tax increases, much of which lands squarely on middle-income families.

The fact is the President showed how he wants to raise taxes on the wealthy, and he has a plan that does that. It raises $600 billion. My colleagues have reconciliation instructions for $1 trillion. The difference is going to inevitably come from the middle class. We don't want that to happen.

I would suggest we will accept this amendment. We could accept it on a voice vote. But it doesn't change the central fact that the Democratic budget is all about raising taxes on middle-income families.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, we can accept it on a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 52 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Alexander	Brown	Coons
Ayotte	Burr	Corker
Baldwin	Cantwell	Cornyn
Barrasso	Cardin	Cowan
Baucus	Carper	Crapo
Begich	Casey	Cruz
Bennet	Chambliss	Donnelly
Blumenthal	Coats	Durbin
Blunt	Coburn	Enzi
Boozman	Cochran	Feinstein
Boxer	Collins	Fischer
Flake	Landrieu	Roberts
Franken	Leahy	Rockefeller
Gillibrand	Lee	Rubio
Graham	Levin	Sanders
Grassley	Manchin	Schatz
Hagan	McCain	Schumer
Harkin	McCaskill	Scott
Hatch	McConnell	Sessions
Heinrich	Menendez	Shaheen
Heitkamp	Merkley	Shelby
Heller	Mikulski	Stabenow
Hirono	Moran	Tester
Hoeven	Murkowski	Thune
Inhofe	Murphy	Toomey
Isakson	Murray	Udall (CO)
Johanns	Nelson	Udall (NM)
Johnson (SD)	Paul	Vitter
Johnson (WI)	Portman	Warner
Kaine	Pryor	Warren
King	Reed	Whitehouse
Kirk	Reid	Wicker
Klobuchar	Risch	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 439) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 222

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 222 offered by the Senator from Idaho, Mr. CRAPO.

The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, although it has been a couple of years now since we passed the health care law, it is becoming evident to all Americans that there were in fact many new taxes—almost $1 trillion of new taxes—in the health care law. And despite the President's firm pledge at that time not to raise taxes by even one dime on middle-income Americans, I at that time asked the Joint Tax Committee to evaluate the law and tell us if there were such taxes in the law.

The letter I received back from the Joint Tax Committee indicated there were at least seven taxes in the health care law that did squarely hit the middle class—and not just in a small way. It is at least a quarter trillion dollars of new taxes that the middle class will pay if we don't fix it. In fact, it is 73 million American families that will ultimately pay this new tax in the ObamaCare legislation if we don't reform it.

This is an amendment I brought during the consideration of the health care law. It was defeated then by a claim that there were no taxes in the bill. We now know there are taxes in the bill, and this is our chance, now that these taxes are beginning to be implemented, to remove them from the law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is ironic that a number of those taxes are in the Ryan budget that our colleagues voted for last night. But let me say this. The ACA is going to extend health care coverage to nearly 30 million people. They are mostly low- and middle-income people who don't have access to affordable coverage. The law also fully pays for the costs of expanding health insurance coverage and does it without increasing taxes on our middle class.

I believe expanding health care insurance coverage is one of the most important things we can do for our country and for our economy. The amendment that is being offered would undermine the effort under way to bring health insurance to millions of currently uninsured people in a fiscally responsible fashion.

I urge our colleagues to oppose this amendment and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 53 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker

NAYS—54

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Levin	Tester
Cowan	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 222) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 438

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes equally divided in the usual form prior to the vote on amendment No. 438, offered by the Senator from New Hampshire, Mrs. SHAHEEN.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, amendment No. 438 establishes a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect women's access to basic health care, including family planning and birth control. It ensures that employers cannot deny coverage for contraceptives.

We have seen that improving access to preventive care, including contraception, is good health policy, and as a result it means healthier women, healthier children, and healthier families.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, every Senator supports expanding access to health care. We may have strong differences on the best way to do it, but no one should doubt that commitment. However, we must also ensure that we protect deeply held religious beliefs of our citizens.

In this regard, the Shaheen amendment—and the new health care law—gets it all wrong. In addition to growing government and slowing the economy, the law tramples on the rights of individuals.

Later this afternoon, Senator FISCHER will offer a side-by-side to this amendment.

I ask my colleagues to vote no on the Shaheen amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second. There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 54 Leg.]

YEAS—56

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Kirk	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Landrieu	Stabenow
Collins	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murkowski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	

NAYS—43

Alexander	Burr	Corker
Ayotte	Chambliss	Cornyn
Barrasso	Coats	Crapo
Blunt	Coburn	Cruz
Boozman	Cochran	Enzi
Fischer	Johnson (WI)	Rubio
Flake	Lee	Scott
Graham	Manchin	Sessions
Grassley	McCain	Shelby
Hatch	McConnell	Thune
Heller	Moran	Toomey
Hoeven	Paul	Vitter
Inhofe	Portman	Wicker
Isakson	Risch	
Johanns	Roberts	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 438) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, we are now in a period of 2 hours of debate equally divided. I understand Senators on that side will begin.

I would like to notify all Senators we are now working through a process to get the next amendment set in order so that Members will know. We do have 2 hours of debate, but Members should know that we may yield back some of that time. So please be ready. I think everybody has a lot of amendments they want to have brought up, and the sooner we can get to that the sooner we will.

So, again, we will now move to 2 hours of debate equally divided.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 hours of debate equally divided between the managers or their designees.

The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the number of Budget Committee staff for the minority granted access to the floor at one time be increased by two.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I wish to recognize Senator COBURN for 22 minutes. I also have on our schedule of Members, Senator COLLINS for 10 minutes, Senator CORNYN for 10 minutes, Senator INHOFE for 10 minutes, and Senator SESSIONS for 8 minutes.

At this time I yield to Senator COBURN for 22 minutes. First, I would note that Senator COBURN is doing something that every Member of this body should be inspired by. He is actually working hard every day to identify the problems we face with duplication and waste in our government. We do far too little of that, and this budget does virtually nothing about it. So I would like to thank Senator COBURN for being unparalleled in his commitment to financial responsibility, and I yield to the Senator 22 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, first of all, I ask unanimous consent to use oversized charts. I don't actually like to use oversized charts, but I cannot get all the information I need to present on one regular chart because I am looking at one subject area.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COBURN. First of all, I wish to thank the chairman of the Budget Committee for bringing a budget to the floor. It is great that we have done it.

We know the outcome of this budget vote already. The final budget vote will not come until sometime in the middle of the night. But in that budget we are going to spend $47 trillion. There is a dispute between how we look at it and how our colleagues on the other side look at it, but there is at least $1 trillion in tax increases.

The new debt over the next 10 years is $7.3 trillion despite $1 trillion in tax hikes. The debt that has been added since the last budget passed this Senate is $5.5 trillion.

The spending increase above the projected growth over 10 years is $645 billion. The spending increase in this budget next year above today's budget level is $162 billion.

The deficit increase next year relative to the fiscal year 2014 projection by CBO is a $95 billion increase in our debt—we are not going the other way.

The growth rate in the Federal budget over 10 years is going to be 60 percent, and in the mandatory programs it is going to be 80 percent, so we are going to have the government growing at least 7 percent a year, continuing to grow at a rate faster than our economy, at a rate faster than personal income.

The net deficit reduction over that 10 years over what was projected may be $270 billion. The deficit reduction achieved through spending cuts will be zero in this budget—zero through spending cuts.

The deficit reduction through elimination of duplication, fraud, and waste in this budget is zero.

The date this budget balances is never.

I am bringing these charts to the floor because I want the American people to know how we are not doing our job. We are going to get a vote on a lot of these things, I have told my colleagues. I haven't been allowed to offer a lot of these amendments on bills that have come to the floor, so we are going to vote on them tonight and into the early hours tomorrow morning. The reason it is important for us to vote on them is because the American people need to know whether or not we are going to act on them. Let me start to go through some of the programs and see if it matches any type of common sense that anybody in America might have about how we could go about helping American citizens.

Three years ago we forced the GAO to do a duplication study of the whole Federal Government. We are going to get that last report about 1½ weeks from now. They will have looked at the whole Federal Government. This is just the data based on the first two reports. Let me just go through it rather quickly so my colleagues can see.

We have 15 unmanned aircraft programs, 5 agencies, $37 billion a year. Why do we have 15 of them? Does that make sense to anybody?

We have domestic food programs, 18 different programs, 3 different agencies, and we are spending $62 billion.

We have 21 different homeless programs—21 different homeless programs. It is great that it is only one through one agency. Why do we have 21 separate programs? Each one of these programs has a bureaucracy and office staff and overhead and administration. Why not have one or two?

Transportation services for transportation-disadvantaged persons: 80 separate, different, distinctly designed programs in 80 different agencies. Why not in the transportation agency alone? Why not run it out of the department it should be run through?

Job training and employment, 47 programs for the able-bodied, 9 different agencies, and it is actually $18.9 billion. We have actually done all the oversight on this. In Oklahoma, we have 17 federally-run job training programs in a city that has less than 15,000 people and has 400 people unemployed, 17 separate offices run by the Federal Government.

Teacher quality, 82 separate teacher training and quality programs, not run within the Department of Education but run within the Department of Education and nine other agencies. How does that fit? When we are in a time when we are trying to make hard decisions to protect the future of this country and a fiscal balance, why won't we address this? None of this stuff has been addressed. This has been known for 2 years. None of it is in the budget. It is not even in the House budget.

Food safety, 30 different programs, 15 different agencies, $1.6 billion. Do people realize if we buy a cheese pizza at the grocery store it is controlled by the Department of Agriculture, but if somebody buys a pepperoni pizza at the grocery store it is controlled by the FDA? Does that make sense to anybody? Why would we continue to be stupid? And we are the ones being stupid because we will not address these issues.

Military and veterans health services, we have four agencies running that. I would think we would want the VA to run that, not the VA plus three other agencies.

Economic development, we have 80 programs, 4 different agencies, and $6.5 billion a year.

U.S.-Mexican border region water needs, all right, we have Arizona on that border, we have Texas on that border, and we have California on that border. We have seven different agencies that control that. Why? Why would we do that?

Financial literacy programs, I would make the point that we are not very good in financial literacy within the Federal Government because all one has to do is look at our budget. There are 13 different agencies, 15 programs, plus the new Financial Consumer Protection Board is going to create another one—another one. We are spending $30 million a year on that.

Green buildings, 94 different programs, 11 different agencies, spending $1 billion a year.

Housing assistance, 160 different programs, 20 agencies—20 Federal Government agencies—spending $170 billion a year the overhead that is associated with all of this, the duplication that is associated with it, the complications, the paperwork.

Department of Justice grant programs, 253 of them: They are within the Department of Justice, but they are run through 10 other Federal agencies, not the Department of Justice.

Diesel emissions, 14 different programs, 3 different agencies. Why three? Why do we have to interact with three different agencies to have our diesel emissions controlled, and why are there 14 different programs?

Early learning and child care, 50 programs, 9 agencies, $16 billion.

Surface transportation, 55 programs, 5 agencies, $43 billion.

Support for entrepreneurs, 53 programs, 4 different agencies. We have small business, but guess what. We have one at Agriculture, we have one at Treasury, we have one somewhere else I can't remember; $2.6 billion.

Science, technology, education and math, we all agree it is important. The Pentagon has over 100 programs. The Pentagon itself has over 100 programs. Then we have another 105 or so programs spread across the rest of the agencies. Thirteen different agencies have a science, technology, engineering program. Why is that not within the Department of Education?

As I finish this, I will not go to the next chart just on the basis of time.

I outlined a whole bunch of different programs, and not one of them has a metric on it that says we are successful or unsuccessful—not one of them. So even the agencies that have these multiple programs, running across multiple agencies, have no endpoint to say: Are you doing anything?

What we have discovered on job training is we are real good in job training with Federal programs of employing people in job training. We are terrible in terms of giving them a life skill that will give them a lifetime work capability.

Let me take a short time to show some examples. Looking at this chart, we can see why we have such big charts.

Here are the Federal preschool and daycare programs. So if someone wants to provide that to somebody, look at the maze of bureaucracy they have to go through just to qualify.

The pink areas on this chart show the different departments that run them. The blue areas are the subagencies created out of the green ones. So we can see, in Federal preschool and daycare, we have the General Services Administration, that has four programs; we have the Department of Agriculture, that has this multitude of programs. But even if you have it at the Department of Agriculture, you cannot do anything because you have to talk to the Department of Education too, because they are interrelated in how they are controlled.

Early learning. The Justice Department has a multitude of programs. The Department of Health and Human Services has a multitude of programs. We even have a tax expenditure program for childcare and early learning. The Department of Labor has their own.

We can see what has happened to us is we have not done the oversight, the work to eliminate the problems that are causing us to spend at least $200 billion more per year than we need to spend.

Here are the Federal programs for surface transportation and infrastructure. We can see why this is so big. Here is the Federal Highway Administration and here are all their subprograms for it. Then over here is the Office of the Secretary. Then we have the Federal Railroad Administration; we have the Maritime Administration; we have the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. If you are a State transportation director, you have to meet the bureaucratic requirements of every one of these programs.

I talked about science, technology, engineering, and math. Look at what we have. What we have is a maze where nobody in the government knows what the other agency is doing. Nobody knows what somebody over here in the Mickey Leland Energy Fellowship funding is doing compared with the New Era Rural Technology Competitive Grants Program.

Here is the other thing we have found as we have gone through all these programs: We have people who apply for a grant and get it from one of these programs and then turn around and go over and apply for the same grant from another program.

It is easy to see, when we continue to see multiple programs—here, even to get efficient in our Federal fleet, we have 5 different programs, 20 different agencies, just to try to get fuel efficiency within the Federal Government. We started out with electronic health records systems for veterans and the military. We have 10 different programs within that—not 1 program, not 2, but 10.

Just one other. Here is a chart with green buildings. We listed that: a multitude of agencies, a multitude of programs. Every department in the Federal Government has a green building

initiative separate and apart from a central area where it ought to be and probably associated with the National Institute of Standards and Technology. That ought to be who is running it, but it is not.

We have all these things. All these require rules for you to comply with if you are going to get a building permit or you are going to have any Federal contracts. It makes no sense.

I will end.

Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. COBURN. Nobody in their right mind will agree that what we are doing is smart, efficient, effective, and associated with common sense. But yet when it comes to doing the hard work of oversight and eliminating these duplications, nobody in the Senate wants to do the hard work of eliminating them. A conservative estimate is that we send out $670 billion worth of grants a year. A conservative estimate is that $200 billion of that is totally wasted, and we are sitting here squabbling about raising taxes. This budget raises $1 trillion over 10 years. If we would do our hard work in terms of

Mr. President, there is so much distraction in the Senate I cannot talk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. COBURN. If we would simply do our job, we would not have to have tax increases, we would not have to have spending cuts that will gut our military, although I can show a lot of waste in the military too, to the tune of $50 billion a year. But if we would just do our job and actually look in detail—the way GAO has recommended and the way Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has oversighted through the years, thanks to the leadership of Lieberman, Collins, Carper, and those who preceded them—what we will see is we have all this research, we have all this knowledge, we have all this stuff we know we can do, but we have no leadership in the Senate to get it done, and we bring a budget forward that perpetuates everything I just showed.

There is no mandate for every committee to eliminate total duplication in this budget. There is no mandate in this budget to consolidate like programs and eliminate cross-agency interference and duplication. There is no mandate in this budget that every grant program ought to have a metric on it to see if it actually accomplishes something. There is no metric in this budget to give the agencies the power and the resources to actually administer the grants effectively so we know what they are doing—none of that. This is all ignored.

As long as we say the only problem is saving Medicare and saving Social Security and saving the Defense Department, we are going to continue to waste $200 billion a year. I do not know what it is. I do not know if it is that I am not an effective communicator or if people have other priorities. But our grandchildren are totally dependent upon us eliminating so much stupidity. Yet nobody—the Appropriations Committees do not want to. Most of the authorizing committees do not want to. They will not do the hard work of eliminating the duplication.

I did not show the housing. I showed the total amount we spend. Do you realize we had paid a housing administrator in Oklahoma for 2 years in a town that had no homes. Picher, OK—we cleaned it out because of lead contamination. But we kept paying the housing administrator for Picher for 2 years—until I found it. I said: Why are we paying this guy? There are no homes.

Those little things, multiplied by a billion times throughout government programs, happen every day, and then we tell Americans we are going to raise your taxes because we will not do the hard work of oversight. We deny our oath when we do that, but we also deny the best tendencies and the tradition of this country. We can do a whole lot more with a whole lot less money if we would take care of this problem. But leadership is lacking on doing it.

As long as we have our eye on the ball of saving Medicare and saving Social Security and do not have our eye on the ball of the things that are spending money that we are getting no value for—or very limited value—we are going to continue to be in trouble financially as a country, even if we do save Medicare and Social Security.

Every dollar the American taxpayer pays into this country should be precious to us. Our foreign aid budget, we never talk about it. Our foreign policy has not been reauthorized for years. There has not been a full-time inspector general in the State Department in 6 years. We have seven open spots for inspectors general to actually look at this stuff and to advise us and advise the agencies.

We are failing to do our job. My only wish for my colleagues is to get informed, and if they are on a committee, they do not have to solve it the way I solve it, but just solve it. It makes no sense to continue to duplicate things.

As a matter of fact, in job training, here is what GAO said: Of the 47 job training programs for nondisabled people—we have another 53 for the disabled—of the 47 all but 3 do exactly the same thing.

Either GAO is lying or they are not. If they are not lying, why wouldn't we, in the next 2 months in this place, fix those programs to make them where they are actually giving real skills, for a real livelihood, to people who need real job training. There is no effort at all to do that.

The House just passed a bill, and it barely passed because every one of these squares that we show on any one of these charts has a constituency. In other words, they are dependent on money coming from the Federal Government. So even though it is not efficient and not effective, our colleagues do not want to irritate anybody getting that money because we are more interested in getting reelected than fixing the long-term problems of our country.

All you have to do is go to our Web site, coburn.senate.gov, and you will need a strong anti-emetic for the rest of the week if you read the waste and fraud and abuse and thievery that is going on with Federal Government programs. This budget does not address any of that waste.

Do you realize $200 billion out of $670 billion is $2 trillion over the next 10 years. If we just fixed that, it would help pull us out of the big hole. That is $2 trillion that has a very low economic multiplier in our economy versus $2 trillion that might have a bit.

I will end on this last point: Last year we gave out $4 billion to foreign countries that own more than $100 billion of our debt. Ask the typical American—we are borrowing money from China, and we are giving them foreign aid. They own $850 billion of our debt. Why would we do that? We are in debt, we are scrambling, we are borrowing $40 million a minute, and we are taking the money we are borrowing from China and turning around and giving it back to them in foreign aid. Why would we do that? It just shows how out of control all the processes are in Washington because we fail to be informed and hold the administration—whether it is a Bush administration or an Obama administration, all of them are guilty. The reason they are guilty is because we are not raising the question.

I will tell my colleagues, they are going to get a vote on a lot of this stuff. A lot of my amendments have bipartisan support. But we are going to vote. They get to vote on whether they think we ought to eliminate duplication. They are going to have 17 separate votes on that. I am going to try to wind those into two votes. Vote against fixing it and then go home and tell Americans you want to raise their taxes $1 trillion, and you do not want to eliminate the stupidity going on in Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. COBURN. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to just take one moment before I yield time to the Senator from Delaware.

(Disturbance in the Visitors' Galleries.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will be no expressions from the gallery.

Mr. WARNER. I commend my friend, the Senator from Oklahoma, who has made this a passion. I would acknowledge this is a challenge that transfers between administrations.

When I was Governor of Virginia, under the previous administration, we

tried to consolidate workforce training programs. We still had those 47 programs and were not able at the State level to consolidate into a more meaningful approach.

I recall when I first came to this body, I thought let's at least find the low-hanging fruit, and we found those programs that both the Bush administration and the Obama administration had agreed were duplicative and unnecessary—16 programs, $1 billion; but a billion here and a billion there and you are talking about real money.

I am happy to report 11 of those 16 programs have been eliminated. But the fact that there are those that both administrations agreed upon that have not been eliminated means there is more work to be done. I would simply point out to my friend from Oklahoma there has been legislation that he and the ranking member, the Senator from Delaware, who has also worked hard on these issues, supported 2 years back called the GPRMA bill, the Government Performance Results Modernization Act. In that bill for the first time ever, starting this year, there is a requirement that each agency of the Federal Government identify not only those programs that are the most successful, but those programs that are the least successful.

So regardless of which administration, Republican or Democratic, there will at least be some—beyond just OMB putting forward information that says where the actual agencies themselves think they are not getting good value for the dollar.

Mr. COBURN. Would the Senator, through the Chair, take a question? Does the Senator know the number of agencies in the Federal Government that actually know how many programs they have in their agency?

Mr. WARNER. I know the answer to this because we have talked about this in the past. We do not have a complete list of all of the various programs.

Mr. COBURN. There is one agency in the Federal Government that knows all its programs. Only one. The Department of Education. They actually publish it every year. They actually have done a great job. I compliment them. Not one other Federal agency actually knows all of the programs that run under their auspices.

Mr. WARNER. I turn now to my good friend, the Senator from Delaware. This has been an extraordinary passion of his. I know as chairman of the Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee, along with the ranking member from Oklahoma, this will be an area of great interest and focus.

With that, I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. It is ironic; this reminds me of our church. Every now and then our minister is going full steam and preaching to our congregation. He says: I know I am preaching to the choir, but even choirs need to be preached to.

In this case, the folks, ironically, on the floor—Senator WARNER, Senator COLLINS, Senator SESSIONS, and I think myself and Dr. COBURN—there are probably no Democrats and Republicans more committed to figuring out how do we get better results for less money in everything we do. So even the choir needs to be preached to. We just had a pretty good sermon.

I have a couple of posters here I want to share. I think they might be of some interest and value in this discussion. I like to think of spending, as we are trying to rein it in and get it under control, in three elements. One of those is entitlement spending, which now is over 50 percent of what we spend in the Federal Government. It is growing. We have something called discretionary spending, which includes defense, and the domestic programs which are not entitlements, not Medicare, not Medicaid, not Social Security. Then you have got interest on the debt. That is pretty much it. That is pretty much it. If you look at, again, entitlement spending, Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security and other things that we are entitled to, it is over 50 percent and growing.

As it turns out, the part of our budget that is being squeezed is the discretionary spending. So about half of that is nondefense discretionary spending. That includes everything from transportation to agriculture, to housing, education, to homeland security, and a whole lot of other things as well. Then there is defense.

If you take a look at this chart, we find that this gray line here is actually nondefense discretionary spending. We start out in 1971. It is about 4 percent of spending as a percentage of GDP. Today it is about 4 percent as well. The budget that I believe we received from the House of Representatives actually—where they actually drop their spending is in that money. That includes workforce development, it includes education, it includes infrastructure—roads, highways, bridges, rail, ports, all of the above. It includes investing in R&D, research and development, through the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and creates among other things goods and services and products that we can sell all over the country and all over the world.

Under the House-passed budget, that money, instead of spending about 19 percent of our budget for nondefense discretionary spending, I think we would end up down around 4 percent for all nondefense discretionary spending—4 percent of our budget. That is not consistent with the priorities of many of us, including those on this side of aisle, include our own congressional delegation.

Here we have health care. This is good. Health care as a percentage of GDP. I mentioned Medicare as a percentage of our entitlements, including Medicare as a percentage of our budget, now is up over 50 percent and climbing. If you look at health care as a percentage of GDP in this country, we are the green line. What we see from 1961 down to about 2010, the green line keeps going up and up and up.

Today, health care as a percentage of GDP in this country is about 17, almost 18 percent. I think the next closest country is France. We are way ahead of anybody else. We are almost twice as high as the Japanese, for example. We spend about 17, 18 percent of GDP. They spend about 8 percent. They cover everybody. They get better results.

When you have health care, the big part of Medicaid spending, Medicare spending, in fact all of it, is growing as though it is toxic. Entitlement spending continues to grow. We have got to do something about that. The discretionary spending part of our budget has actually been going down over 40 years by a significant amount of money. Today it is less than one-third of our total spending, if you combine defense and nondefense nondiscretionary spending.

So what do we do about it? What we try to do about it in our side in the budget, created with a lot of input from Senator WARNER, a lot of input from Senator SANDERS on our side, great leadership by Senator PATTY MURRAY, who is the chair of the committee—they have come up with a budget that is before us today that says: All right, we know we cannot continue to spend as we are doing. We have got to rein in the spending, not only on the entitlement side but also on the discretionary spending side. We need to raise some revenues.

They go back to take a page out of the Clinton playbook from, gosh, 12, 13, 14 years ago, when we had a big deficit—not as big as this. But they adopted a deficit reduction plan engineered by Erskine Bowles, the Chief of Staff. They did a deficit reduction plan in 1997 with bipartisan support that said: For every dollar of spending that we cut, we raise a dollar of revenues.

We ended up with four balanced budgets in a row. The budget that comes out of the Budget Committee is similar in that it is dollar for dollar, a dollar of deficit reduction on the revenue side, a dollar on the spending cuts. But unlike what happened 12 years ago—15 years ago actually—we do not get to a balanced budget. If there is a fault in the budget that has come out of the Budget Committee, while it reduces our publicly held debt as a percentage of GDP from 73 percent, 72 percent down to about 70 percent in 10 years—it stabilizes and starts to bring it down as a percentage of GDP—we still will have a budget deficit of over a half a trillion dollars 10 years from now. Is that good enough? No. We need to do better. In terms of entitlement program spending, we need to find ways to save more money. We need to do it without savaging old people and poor people. We need to do it in a way that preserves these programs for the long haul.

We were in our caucus. We had some good presentations from a few of the smartest people, health economists, doctors and so forth, that have been around. They gave us a whole bunch of good ideas on how to get better health care results for less money. We need to do that and more.

On the discretionary spending side, Senator COLLINS, who has previously chaired the Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee—Senator COBURN and I have the privilege of leading it today. We focus literally every day as an oversight committee, trying to do oversight of the whole Federal Government, which is a whole lot for one committee to do. We do it in conjunction with the GAO. We work off their high-risk list, high-risk ways of saving money. Every few years they give us these great to-do lists for the Federal Government. We work on it in our subcommittee. We work on it with GAO. We work with OMB, Office of Management and Budget, we work with the inspectors general across the agencies of the Federal Government. We work with nonprofit groups such as Citizens Against Government Waste.

Our whole idea is to focus on wasteful spending, as we ratchet down the spending, figuring out where are we going to get good results and where are we not. In the programs where we get the kind of results we want, we fund them more or we reduce them less. If we are not getting the results we need, we close those programs, we reduce those programs. That is the way it ought to be. That is the way it ought to be. That is the way we are trying to do it.

Let me see if I have another chart here that might be relevant. When Bill Clinton was President in the last 4 years of his administration, they negotiated a deficit reduction deal with the Republican House and Senate in 1997, dollar for dollar, a dollar of revenue, a dollar of deficit reduction on the spending side. And for those 4 years we had a balanced budget, revenues as a percentage of gross domestic product. I think it was about 19½ to 20 percent, right around 20 percent of GDP.

Last year, our revenues as a percentage of GDP were down around 16 percent, I think, between 15 and 16. Even with the fiscal cliff deal that was adopted earlier, we will be up to about 18 percent of GDP by the end of the 10-year period.

I would suggest there are three things we need to do here: No. 1, we can build on a plan that has come out of the Budget Committee. It is a good start but it is not the finish line. We need to find additional savings in the entitlement programs that do not savage old people or poor people and preserve these programs for the long haul.

We need, in addition to that, revenue. We can do that by closing deductions, loopholes, credits. We can means-test a bunch of stuff. But we need to come up with the revenue to get closer to 20 percent.

The last thing, really in conjunction with what Senator COBURN was saying, is we need to look at every nook and cranny of the Federal Government—every nook and cranny of the Federal Government, from A to Z, from Agriculture to Transportation and everything in between. We need to ask this question: How do we get a better result for less money in everything we do? It is not just the responsibility of our committee, Homeland Security and Government Affairs, it is not just the Budget Committee, it is every committee. It is all of us who can win this together. It is the administration. It is the taxpayers groups. We are all in this together. If we are going to get to where we want to be, that is a fiscally sustainable roadmap to the future, it has to be all hands on deck. It has to be those three things: entitlement reform, additional reform, and to really squeeze every dime on the spending side and move from a culture of spendthrift to a culture of thrift.

The budget resolution gets us going in the right direction. We are going to meet up in the House in a conference committee, their vision, our vision. That is where the real hard work begins. Out of that I hope we end up with a real focus on those three things. If we do and we can work together, and the administration and the President provide the leadership we need, we will get where we need to go in the future.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to Senator COLLINS. I would note that she has been a leader in governmental reform through the committee that she chaired and has been ranking member on. I would value her insight at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, let me thank the ranking member of the Budget Committee for all of his incredibly hard work on this issue. It is a hopeful sign that the Senate is finally debating a budget to set priorities for Federal spending and revenues in the coming year. While I am disappointed that we failed to perform this fundamental duty for the past 4 years, and that the budget reported by the Budget Committee is, unfortunately, a partisan one, I nevertheless welcome this budget debate.

I wish to describe the amendments I will be offering to the budget resolution later today. The first of these amendments is No. 144. It would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for the purpose of correcting ObamaCare's definition of what is a full-time employee under the law. This amendment would allow employees to work more than 30 hours a week without triggering possible penalties on the businesses that hire them.

ObamaCare requires businesses with 50 or more full-time employees to provide qualified health insurance to their workers or face onerous penalties. These penalties begin at $40,000 for businesses with 50 employees, plus $2,000 for each additional ''full-time equivalent'' employee. These penalties are a huge disincentive for any small business that wishes to grow and add new jobs.

One Maine business I know has 47 employees, and it would like to hire more but won't because of these onerous penalties. Another employer told me she is better off financially if she were to cancel the health insurance she provides to her employees and instead pay the fines. The fines are cheaper than paying the health insurance premiums for her employees. What perverse incentives ObamaCare has.

Greatly adding to the problem, ObamaCare defines full-time employees as averaging just 30 hours of work a week. This definition is completely out of keeping with standard employment practices in the United States today. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average American works 8.8 hours per day, which equates to 44 hours per week. GAO, in looking at this issue, uses 40. We pay overtime after 40 hours per week. The number of hours set by ObamaCare as full time is nearly one-third lower than the actual practice.

By using this unreasonably low threshold of 30 hours per week to define a full-time employee, ObamaCare artificially drives up the number of full-time workers employed by a business, exposing the employer and business to the risks of substantial penalties.

The consequences are some businesses are restricting their employees to no more than 29 hours per week to ensure their workers are considered part-time under ObamaCare. If more businesses follow suit, millions of American workers could find their hours, and thus their earnings, are cut back at a time when many of them are already struggling.

My amendment would allow for legislation setting a sensible definition of a ''full-time'' employee for purposes of ObamaCare penalties. This will help protect workers who otherwise will find their hours curtailed and their earnings cut as a result of the requirements in the ObamaCare law.

I would note this affects a wide range of employees. This is why you have NAM, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the NEA, the National Education Association—strange bedfellows indeed—both supporting my amendment.

The second amendment I am offering is amendment No. 459. It calls for sensible regulatory reform. Its provisions are based on legislation I have introduced in the past, the Clearing Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens Act or the CURB Act. This bill is designed to ease the regulatory burden on our Nation's job creators and is supported by the Nation's largest small business advocacy group, the National Federation of Independent Business.

My amendment would require Federal agencies to take into account the impact on small businesses and job growth before imposing new rules and regulations. It does this in three ways: First, it requires Federal agencies to analyze the indirect cause of regulations, such as the impact on job creation, the cost of energy, and consumer prices.

Second, it prohibits Federal agencies from circumventing the public notice and comment requirements by issuing unofficial rules known as ''guidance documents'' to avoid the review required under Executive orders. Third, it helps small businesses avoid unnecessary penalties for first-time, nonharmful paperwork violations.

The third amendment which I will offer is amendment No. 143. It would simply require the President, Vice President, and Cabinet-level officials to purchase their health insurance through the exchanges established by the Affordable Care Act or ObamaCare.

ObamaCare requires individuals to purchase qualified health insurance or face a penalty. Those who cannot obtain coverage through their workplace or another source are required to purchase insurance through the exchanges which would be created under this law. ObamaCare specifically requires most Members of Congress and their staff to obtain health insurance through exchanges. If the exchanges are good enough for Members of Congress and their staffs, then surely that same requirement should apply with respect to the President, Vice President and Cabinet-level officials. My amendment would extend this requirement to them.

Finally, I am also pleased to be cosponsoring an amendment with my colleague Senator CASEY of Pennsylvania to prevent government waste in the Job Corps Program by requiring the long-overdue implementation of financial management, internal controls, and updated program integrity protocols at the Employment and Training Administration.

What has happened with the Job Corps Program is an utter disgrace. This program has significant shortfalls, which are caused entirely by the inexcusably poor management of this program for 2 years in a row by the Department of Labor. Job Corps is expected to be in a shortfall again next year.

The impact has led the administration to suspend new student enrollment into the Job Corps Program. These programs are critical for at-risk youth. They provide education, training, and job skills. It is a disgrace the administration has had such terrible management in Washington that furloughs are happening and students are being denied services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to adopt my amendments today.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, how much time remains on both sides?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington has 47 minutes remaining, and the Senator from Alabama has 23 minutes remaining.

Mrs. MURRAY. May I ask the Senator from Alabama if the Senator from Virginia may speak for 10 minutes? I see the Senator has some speakers on his side?

Mr. SESSIONS. I believe that would be appropriate.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Virginia for helping to craft this budget and for his intense focus on making sure we reach a balanced agreement for our Nation's future. This has been his lifelong passion, and he has done a great job. He is a great working partner, and I appreciate all of his experience.

I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, let me thank the Chair for her good work and putting this budget together, which I believe is the first step as we try to resolve this issue.

The Senator from Washington has mentioned this has become my passion in this body. I absolutely believe getting our debt and deficit under control, getting the country's balance sheet right has almost become a proxy for whether our democratic institutions such as Congress may actually work in the 21st century. This debate we are going through is an important step in that direction.

We are about to proceed to the section of debate where a host of amendments will be put up, debated, and decided. It is my hope sometime later tonight or early tomorrow morning we will be able to conclude this process and move on to the next steps.

As I listen to my colleagues, particularly from the other side, I do wish to make three quick, brief points because there are actually a lot of agreements between us. I think we all realize that in addition to trying to get our tax policies and spending policies right—I agree with the Senator from Oklahoma—there are areas of duplication which could be improved upon.

I would point out one amendment this Budget Committee put together in a bipartisan fashion—the majority and minority were working together—was looking at the area of workforce training programs for further consolidation. We are able, not just in workforce training but across government, to find better ways to combine our programs and obtain more effective use of our tax dollars. I look forward to working with Members on both sides of the aisle to do that.

I would also say while we have this problem about how we are going to raise our revenues and how we are going to spend, an important component of all of this is how we grow our economy. One of the challenges I find—and the proposal mostly from the House, which appears to be the proposal endorsed by many of our colleagues on the other side—I am not sure their budget proposal puts forth a growth agenda.

At the end of the day, countries, just as private companies—and I spent 20 years in business, longer than I have in public life—need a business plan. Any good business plan invests in three things: people, plant and equipment, and an investment plan to stay ahead of the competition. Companies do the same thing; namely, invest in education, infrastructure, and R&D.

Unfortunately, the proposal which has been put out by the other side of the House would cut our government's investment in domestic discretionary spending from what is already at a very meager rate, closer to the Eisenhower administration rates. We currently spend about 16 cents on every Federal tax dollar on all of our domestic discretionary budgets combined. Over a period of time their plan would take that 16 cents to less than 5 cents.

I spent 20 years investing in business. I would never invest in a business which spent less than 5 percent of its revenues on its workforce, its plant and equipment, staying ahead of the competition. No country can stay competitive against emerging nations such as China, India, and Brazil. And Europe, facing financial crises, is trying to reset itself as well. Any of those nations are spending a larger percentage of their Federal revenues or their national revenues on training the workforce, building their roads, airports, broadband, and ports. They are trying to do research and development, which creates the intellectual capital which will drive our economy in the 21st century. Every other nation in the world with which we compete has a much more aggressive business plan than the business plan that would have been put forward by the House. Unfortunately, it would be put forward by many of our colleagues on the other side if they were allowed to cut domestic discretionary spending at the levels they propose.

We have often heard a lot of discussion on this floor about revenues. I don't think anyone on either side wants to be taxed more than is necessary.

The other side says we have a spending problem but refuses to look at the other side of the balance sheet. As a business guy, I find that troubling. I agree there are a number of areas where we need to cut back spending.

Look at revenues on a historic basis, look at revenues on the basis of when America had the fastest growth rate in recent time. During the 1990s, with President Clinton, our Nation added jobs at a record level. Our Nation made innovative grants, innovation and discovery of great new intellectual property at an unprecedented level. In the 1980s America was considered to have seen our best days. We came roaring back in the 1990s.

I didn't hear many complaints about our Tax Code in the 1990s during those periods of enormous growth because of those investments and because of that growth early in the beginning of this century. Around 2003, I think this body, and both parties, were part of it and made a mistake on assuming that the roaring good times were going to last forever. We cut $4.5 trillion over a 10-year period out of the revenue side.

Anybody who runs a business knows you must look at spending and you must look at revenues. We took $4.5 trillion out of our revenue stream at the very same time we doubled defense spending and increased spending on homeland security. We went to war twice entirely on the credit card. We provided new benefits for our seniors with prescription drugs, and seniors were going through the normal aging process. Many of those spending initiatives, again, were supported by both sides. But when the music stopped, we realized we had a structural budget deficit that now accounts for $16.5 trillion in debt and it goes up by $3 billion a night. While we have to take steps to rein in spending, we also have to realize not to grow government but, just to pay our bills, we have to put some of those revenues back into the revenue stream if we are ever going to get to some level of balance.

Well, what does this side of aisle propose? Have they said, You know, we need to go willy-nilly and go out and dramatically increase taxes even beyond what was proposed in the 1990s? No. Do the folks in this budget on the Democratic side say we at least ought to put 70 cents of that $4.5 trillion back into the revenue stream? No. Do we say we ought to put half of the revenues back into the revenue stream that we took out? Again, the answer is no. This budget, combined with what we did on New Year's Eve, puts approximately $1.575 trillion over a 10-year period back into the revenue stream—literally only one-third of the revenues that were taken out under the so-called Bush tax cuts back into the revenue stream.

Yet to hear what folks on the other side say, it sounds as though this is apocalyptic. Well, I have to tell you, as somebody, again, who will match my business credentials against anybody in this body, you have to look at both sides of the balance sheet. We have to find ways to rein in spending but we also, finally, have to find ways to make sure we have a revenue stream to allow us to meet our obligations.

A final point I wish to make—because I know my colleague, my good friend from Oklahoma, wants to rise to speak as well—is that I believe very strongly we have to get a handle on our entitlement programs. Medicare and Social Security are the two most successful programs our government and, for that matter, probably any government around the world, has ever implemented and we need to make sure the promise of Medicare and Social Security is going to be here for our kids and our grandkids.

Around some of those programs some of the basic math has changed. When I was a young person, there were 16 people working for every 1 person who was on Medicare and Social Security. Today, it is 3. In 15 years, it will only be 2. So we do have to make changes. And this budget starts us down that path—$275 billion in entitlement changes, on top of $700 billion in entitlement changes that were part of the Affordable Care Act.

If we are going to make comparisons, apples to apples—and this gets a little bit technical, and I will again try to be very brief—I have not heard a lot of my colleagues acknowledge this. When this debate around debt and deficit really picked up steam—it started back in 2010 with a lot of very good bipartisan work done by the Simpson-Bowles Commission that pointed out we were on an unsustainable path and if we didn't take action we would send our Nation over a fiscal cliff. In the Simpson-Bowles report, they pointed out we needed to make substantial changes, for example, in Medicare and Medicaid. Well, they had some proposed changes that would have amounted to roughly over $400 billion in savings over a 10-year period.

What is remarkable, and is not mentioned, is that because—whether it is recession or the Affordable Care Act—the rate of increase of our health care programs and our entitlement programs over the last 3 years has dropped dramatically, and independent of the $275 billion of entitlement savings in this budget, based upon the assumptions that were made in 2010, based upon the Center for Budget Priorities, in 2020, because of the declining rate of increase of cost, we will have an additional $500 billion in health care savings that are already built into this proposal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. WARNER. I ask unanimous consent for an additional 30 seconds, and I will finish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WARNER. I would simply say that I want to commend this debate we are having and commend Members on both sides of the aisle. As I said at the outset, no budget is going to be perfect for every Member, but this is a credible, important first step in this process, and one of which I think we can all be proud. I look forward to finishing this debate and moving on to the next stage to make sure we put this question of our Nation's balance sheet in order and then move on to the other important issues our country faces.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I yield to my colleague and friend Senator INHOFE. I think Senator INHOFE was told he had 8 minutes but this says 5.

Mr. INHOFE. I would respond to my good friend and say I will take the 8.

Mr. SESSIONS. All right. There is 5 minutes, and if the Senator needs to go over that a little bit, I will understand.

Mr. INHOFE. I thank the Senator from Alabama very much.

We have been very much involved—not just myself but the Senator from Alabama and others—in this whole sequestration thing. The longer we have these hearings on this, the more we come to the realization we are not sure a lot of the things we are doing in these cuts are actually going to have the effect of cutting. If they did, our concern would be the fact that defense, which consumes 18 percent of the budget, would be getting 50 percent of the cuts, and that is over and above what this President has already done, projecting out in 10 more years at $487 billion in cuts.

This sequestration is projected to be—the way it was drafted in the Obama sequestration—an additional $½ trillion. I remember when the previous Secretary of Defense was there and he used the word ''devastating.'' It was devastating.

One thing that has not been observed is the possibility that some of the things that are on there and are designed to be done will actually cost more money. Let me share, if I may, some quotes by some of the military.

First of all, Department of Defense Comptroller Hale said—and this is very significant:

> We would also be forced to disrupt as many as 2,500 investment programs, driving up costs at the very same time we are trying to hold them down.

In other words, he says that particular part of this could actually cost more than the cuts.

General Odierno said this at one of our hearings:

> The Army agrees that the hidden costs of sequestration may actually nullify any savings anticipated to be gained through sequestration.

There again, it could actually cost us money, not save us money. Admiral Ferguson said the same thing. I like his statement. He said:

> Much like an automobile owner who chooses to skip a series of oil changes today to realize near-term savings . . . eventually his decision will result in the need for a costly engine overhaul later, the downstream cost of cancelled maintenance . . .

And that is what is going to have to be done under sequestration—

> . . . is both reduced operational availability and much higher depot-level type repairs in the future.

This is something that was understood by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and myself when Senator LEVIN and I jointly signed a letter to the budget people saying we have a problem; that sequestration could cost more, and we recommended that in those areas where it costs more, then we would add $16 million—that would be one-third—to the OCO account so that could be used in the

event—only in the event—we find we are spending more money on that.

As I say, I did give a copy of this letter as a reminder to the chairman of the committee, Senator LEVIN. So all we are doing is what we requested be done some time ago. Most likely, it is not going to cost anything and it is not scored. This is the OCO account, and it is increasing it $16 million more, to $66 million. It is interesting that in the budget that came over from the House it was $95 million, so this is considerably less than that.

I think this is a good thing to do, and I honestly believe it will enjoy enough support that we will be able to get it with a voice vote. I can't imagine anyone being against it. Because what we are saying is, in an area where it is costing more, we will have something to cover that rather than it coming out of the defense budget.

I will not take a long time on this other one. I don't have the assurance yet that we are going to have a vote on it, but I think it is very important. There are a lot of us here, and I daresay a majority of us in the Senate, who are looking at this United Nations arms trade treaty and thinking: Why in the world would somebody want to cede to the United Nations, or to any multinational group, the power to make determinations as to with whom we trade arms? We may have an ally out there that maybe the United Nations doesn't agree with and they would be able to keep us, through a treaty, from trading arms with our allies—an ally such as Israel, as an example.

So I have an amendment—amendment No. 139—that I will try to get a vote on because I think we should. This may end up being the only vote that is addressing this real hot issue of guns right now, and that is all we have heard about in the last few weeks. I am going to tell you the actual wording of this so we are not hiding anything.

If you are for gun control, you won't like this. If you are for the multinationalists being in a position to determine with whom we trade, you are not going to like this. And to show you what this is, I will read the new language in the bill. It says:

> . . . upholding Second Amendment rights . . . preventing the United States from entering into the United Nations Arms Treaty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. INHOFE. I am going to try hard and encourage our leadership to allow a vote on this very significant amendment. And I would say, if we could pull out maybe 3 or 4 amendments of all the 200 or 300 amendments, this would have to be one that most people would consider to be a very significant amendment.

With that, I would only mention one other thing. I am not going to bring this up, but I do have an amendment—amendment No. 282. A lot of people in States such as Alabama and Oklahoma recognize that our banks were not the problem. We didn't have problems in my State of Oklahoma. So when we talked about State banks and community banks, we were in a position to take care of our own needs and we should not be a part of it. So this amendment—and then I will close—merely says we are going to come forth with legislation. We are going to draw a distinction, not just on Dodd-Frank and that type of legislation, but between community and State banks and Federal banks. The latter is where the problem is, so let's not try to correct something or fix something that doesn't need fixing.

Before I yield the floor, let me ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the letter from Senator CARL LEVIN and myself dated March 1.

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

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, March 1, 2013.

Hon. PATTY MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. JEFF SESSIONS,
Ranking Member, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR PATTY AND JEFF: In accordance with your request, we are forwarding our recommendations for the FY 2014 budget resolution. As you know the Department of Defense races an unprecedented level of fiscal uncertainty. Congress has not completed action on FY 2013 appropriations, the government is operating under a continuing appropriations resolution that expires on March 27, and the FY 2014 budget has been delayed. Additionally, discretionary accounts face sequestration starting on March 1. Sequestration is expected to increase the cost of defense programs, placing additional demands on the DOD budget in the long run. We urge our colleagues to support passage of full-year FY 2013 appropriations as well as legislation that would eliminate sequestration in FY 2013.

Normally, the Committee would use the President's budget submission as the starting point for developing our recommendations for the FY 2014 budget resolution. While we do not have a 2014 request the Committee notes that last year's budget, submitted to the Congress on February 13, 2012, projected $579.7 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Department of Defense in FY 2014. This total included $535.5 billion for the base budget and $44.2 billion for overseas contingency operations. The budget request also projected $17.2 billion for defense programs in the Department of Energy in FY 2014. Last year's budget request, together with the out-year budget projections, was developed pursuant to a new defense strategy released in January 2012. We anticipate that meeting our national security requirements and providing for our men and women in uniform and their families will require the FY 2014 National Defense discretionary and mandatory budget projections that were included in last year's budget submission. We recommend that the budget resolution for fiscal year 2014 include the projected amounts of budget authority and the associated outlays (subject to any technical revisions by the Congressional Budget Office) for national defense.

If sequestration is implemented over the next seven months, it will impose significant long-term costs on the Department of Defense to recover acceptable readiness levels and carry out the national military strategy. Accordingly, if Congress is unable to enact legislation avoiding sequestration, we recommend that the base budget for the Department of Defense be increased by two to three percent to enable the Department to address these problems. If such legislation is enacted, the increase in funding will not be necessary.

The Committee recognizes the requirement pursuant to section 411 of the fiscal year 2010 budget resolution that directed Committees to review programs in their jurisdictions to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse, and to include recommendations for improving government performance. Last year, the Committee was responsible for the enactment of the FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) which reduced the authorization levels for the Department of Defense and the national security functions of the Department of Energy by $29 billion when compared with the levels authorized in FY 2012.

The FY 2013 NDAA included a number of cuts to the President's budget request. For example, the FY 2013 NDAA: cut more than $660.0 million from the President's budget for military construction and family housing projects; prohibited the obligation or expenditure of FY 2013 funds for the Medium Extended Air Defense System eliminating a $400.9 million expenditure; cut $200.0 million from the Commander's Emergency Response Program; cut $197.0 million from Army and Marine Corps' ammunition procurement accounts; cut $190.0 million for the Joint Tactical Radio System; cut $175.0 million from excess unobligated balances; and cut $77.1 million from the request for development of the KC–46A aircraft program.

In addition, the FY 2013 NDAA included a number of provisions to improve defense contracting and reduce waste in the operations of the Department of Defense. For example, the legislation:

Requires the Secretary of Defense to implement a plan to rebalance and reduce the DOD civilian employee workforce and service contractor workforce, achieving a savings of 5 percent in each workforce over a 5-year period while providing the Secretary flexibility to exclude critical elements of the workforce and to phase in reductions.

Improves the cost-effectiveness of DOD contracting by strictly limiting the use of cost-type contracts for the production of major weapon systems; enhancing protections for contractor employee whistleblowers; restricting the use of ''pass-through'' contracts; and clarifying DOD access to contractor cost-and price-information.

Strengthens the authority of the senior DOD official responsible for developmental testing on major defense acquisition programs.

Restricts the use of ''pass-through'' contracts by requiring a contracting officer determination to support any contract on which more than 70 percent of the work will be performed by subcontractors.

Requires DOD to review its existing profit guidelines and revise them as necessary to ensure an appropriate link between contractor profits and contractor performance.

Requires DOD and other agencies to conduct risk assessments and take steps to mitigate significant risks associated with contractor performance of critical functions in support of overseas contingency operations.

Requires DOD and other agencies to establish clear chains of responsibility for key acquisition functions in support of overseas contingency operations.

Added funds to support the DOD Corrosion Prevention and Control program. DOD estimates that corrosion in military equipment costs the Services over $22.0 billion per year;

expenditures in this area have yielded an estimated 14:1 return on investment by reducing the bill for repair and replacement of corroded systems and parts.

Added funds to support the DOD Inspector General (IG), to enable the IG to continue growth designed to provide more effective oversight and help identify waste, fraud, and abuse in DOD programs, especially in the area of procurement. DOD IG reviews resulted in an estimated $2.6 billion savings in FY 11—a return on investment of $8.79 for every $1 spent.

The Committee will continue to develop recommendations to improve the efficient management of taxpayer funds, including identifying additional savings across the full range of defense programs.

The Committee notes that last year the Department of Defense submitted a program that included $487 billion in budget cuts over ten years. The Secretary of Defense has testified that the additional cuts required by sequestration would be devastating to defense programs and would require a new strategy with an unacceptable degree of risk to our national security. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has also stated that the military cannot absorb such cuts without direct impacts to missions and capabilities. We agree with these assessments and urge the Budget Committee to develop a plan that avoids sequestration.

At this time, absent receipt of the FY 2014 budget request, we believe that the funding levels we are recommending will allow us to meet our current national security requirements. We may wish to amend our recommendations after receipt of the budget request and we look forward to working with you to create a budget that supports our national security.

Sincerely,

JAMES INHOFE,
Ranking Member.
CARL LEVIN,
Chairman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask unanimous consent that the time be divided equally between both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I allot myself 5 minutes of the time allotted to Senator CORNYN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the spending decisions that are crippling the long-term budget outlook and the futures of our children and grandchildren.

I am one of two accountants serving in the Senate, so the purpose of the budget resolution makes a lot of sense to me. It is like an accounting ledger—a blueprint that lays out spending priorities for the country for the next fiscal year. Back in my accounting days, I made sure that the ledger balanced. I would look carefully line by line at what was being spent and where it was being spent. If the ledger didn't balance, I looked at what could be trimmed from the overall budget. To do that, I would sit down and prioritize what was needed to make the business work, and what could be cut with the least impact on the business or its customers. I would also look at where the business might be duplicating some of its efforts and what could be cut there.

But that is not what we are doing in this exercise. We are not taking a serious look at spending and making the necessary and tough choices about what we can afford.

We aren't even able to vote on spending items that both sides agree are duplicative or wasteful, as we saw during the weeklong exercise with the continuing resolution that passed yesterday.

What we should be doing is asking every agency to prioritize what it does from the best to the worst, and then we would be able to compare that list to the wasteful and duplicative items that have been identified, including some by my colleagues, such as Senator COBURN. He has been tireless in his effort to identify these spending items and bring them to the attention not only of his fellow Senators but the American people. Then we should cut what the Federal Government isn't doing well.

We can also use the principle behind my One Percent Spending Reduction Act—also known as the penny plan. This is a bill that has a simple and direct plan to achieve the spending cuts necessary to balance the budget. It would accomplish the task by cutting a single penny from every dollar the government spends every year for 3 years and end with a balanced budget after those 3 years. Taking this approach, each agency and program within that agency could determine its priorities and decide where to cut 1 percent of its budget. Guaranteed, if given the choice, agencies and programs—I hope—would cut the least important, the least likely to affect staff and overall operations. In other words, they would cut what they could do without, and every business and every agency has those things.

The problem is that every program has a constituency. Every program has folks who are telling me or my colleagues: Yes, we understand the need to cut spending, but my program is an integral part. So don't cut me, cut someone else.

At this point we have to step to the plate and say that there are no easy choices left. If we all feel a little bit of pain now, we can avoid the pain we will face if we continue to kick the can down the road when it comes to our long-term budget outlook. We have to get serious about providing a blueprint for future spending that provides a path to a balanced budget. We need a blueprint that funds the government and necessary programs but takes an honest look at where taxpayer dollars are going and makes changes to spend less and spend more wisely.

Some of my colleagues across the aisle have talked about providing for future generations in the budget resolution. With this budget we are providing for future generations—we are providing them with less prosperity and fewer opportunities by refusing to make some hard decisions and saddling them with unpaid trillions of dollars in bills.

I have three children and four grandchildren who live in Wyoming. Many of my colleagues have children, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews. It is because of them and families across the country that we have to make tough choices on our spending priorities, and we have to make them now. This budget resolution doesn't do that. Instead, it is another missed opportunity, another ledger that just doesn't balance.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. I would recognize Senator CORNYN for up to 6 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, tomorrow marks the third anniversary of the Affordable Care Act—the law that President Obama said would reduce health care costs and strengthen our economy without forcing anyone to lose their existing coverage and without raising taxes on anyone making less than $200,000. Those were the promises of ObamaCare, but over the last 3 years we have seen the reality, which is far different.

Reality No. 1: Amid the slowest economic recovery and the longest period of high unemployment since the Great Depression, ObamaCare represents a $1 trillion tax increase that will affect all Americans, not just those making less than $200,000.

Indeed, ObamaCare is a tax increase that will affect everyone, from young people with health savings accounts, to middle-class workers with families, to senior citizens on fixed incomes. It is a tax increase that will punish investment and hinder medical innovation, a tax increase that is already discouraging job creation and already hurting the economy.

Reality No. 2: ObamaCare has not solved the problem of rising health care costs, and in the years ahead it will make the problem much, much worse.

Remember, during the 2008 campaign, President Obama told us his health care plan would reduce family premiums by $2,500. Yet the cost of family

premiums has increased by nearly $2,400 between 2009 and 2012. And once the President's health care law is fully implemented, premiums will soar even higher.

All we need to do is look at the front page of the Wall Street Journal, which reports:

> Health insurers are privately warning brokers that premiums for many individuals and small businesses could increase sharply next year because of the health-care overhaul, with the nation's biggest firm projecting that rates could more than double for some consumers buying their own health plans.

The truth is that young people will be hit the hardest, people the age of my daughters—31 and 30 years old. The American Action Forum recently projected that premium costs for young and healthy Americans will ''increase by an average of 169 percent.'' Such a dramatic increase in health care premiums will come at a time when middle-class workers and families are already struggling to make ends meet. After all, the median household income in America has fallen more than $2,400 since 2009.

Reality No. 3: Even if you like your existing coverage, you probably won't be able to keep it.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, 7 million Americans will lose their health insurance because of ObamaCare. Another study estimated that 30 percent of employers would drop their employees from their employer-provided coverage. In short, millions and millions of Americans who want to keep their existing coverage will be forced to give it up.

Which brings me to reality number four. For starters, ObamaCare is a massive job killer. No. 1, it increases a new tax on medical devices that is already prompting companies to reduce investment in the United States and lay off workers, including in my home State of Texas.

The Michigan-based company Stryker has recently shut down two of its facilities and is cutting 5 percent of its workforce; the Indiana-based Cook Medical has cancelled plans to build five new U.S. manufacturing facilities; and New York-based Welch Allyn is slashing its workforce by 10 percent.

Texas has more than 66,000 jobs in the medical technology industry, which ranks as among the top 10 States nationwide. But those jobs are at risk. According to one study, the medical device tax could destroy as many as 1,400 jobs in Texas alone, and reduce our economic output by $252 million. This tax will also hamper innovation and reduce patient access to advanced medical devices.

Not surprisingly, the medical device tax is now facing strong bipartisan opposition. In fact, last night 79 Members of this Senate—Republicans and Democrats alike—voted to repeal it. Seventy-nine out of one hundred Senators voted to repeal it.

Unfortunately, the medical device tax is not the only job killer in the President's health care law. But as we consider this litany of broken promises and as we sort through all of the unintended consequences of ObamaCare, I can only shake my head in frustration.

Three years ago this Chamber had a unique opportunity to pass commonsense, market-driven reforms that would have made health insurance more affordable and health care more accessible, while safeguarding the doctor-patient relationship and boosting our economy. I still believe we can achieve those goals. But the President's health care law—now 3 years after it was passed—remains a huge obstacle standing in our way.

That is why I supported an amendment to the continuing resolution that would have defunded ObamaCare and an amendment to the budget that would have repealed it. Both of these amendments were introduced by my colleague Senator CRUZ. Along with Senator CRUZ, I will continue pushing to replace the President's health care law with more sensible alternatives.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank Senator CORNYN for his remarks. I think it is a cautionary tale that when you pass a bill with the very stated idea from the Democratic leader in the House that ''We will find out what is in it after we pass it'' then you know we are in trouble.

ObamaCare is a monstrosity of a bill that has 1,700 references that say we will execute this legislation pursuant to regulations to be issued by some nameless, faceless government operative somewhere. It will bind and affect the very health care of millions of Americans. I have become more and more convinced it will not work.

The budget that has been presented to us today fails to meet the challenge of our time. It does not alter, confront, or reform and put on a safe path our important Social Security and Medicare Programs, both of which are heading to deficit and disaster. They need to be fixed now. The sooner we fix them, the better off we will all be. And it can be done. It just requires some willingness to stand up and be counted and do the right thing.

There is no reform of the wasteful government duplicative spending that goes on. Senator COBURN just went through a whole litany of duplicative programs: 47 job-training programs, many education programs, huge duplication in highway programs throughout different agencies and departments of the government. We know those exist, and nothing has been done about it. It does not alter the debt course we are on and, in fact, keeps it at the same rate.

It says we are going to raise $1 trillion in taxes and we are going to cut spending $1 trillion, and this is the balanced approach. We have been told that over and over: This is a balanced approach.

But that is not what the budget does. It does indeed raise taxes—at least $1 trillion actually—and it increases spending. So the net result of this budget over 10 years is to have no effect on the deficit even though it raises taxes $1 trillion. A balanced approach, in the terms of my Democratic colleagues, is to raise taxes $1 trillion and raise spending $1 trillion. This is irresponsible.

I am baffled by the willingness of my colleagues to proceed in that fashion, representing the budget to be something it is not. I think they have a guilty conscience, perhaps. We have been trying to keep up with how many times they have used the word ''balanced.'' How many times in the last 2 days have the Democratic speakers all across the board—who have their poll-tested language used the word ''balanced,'' when in fact they have an unbalanced budget that does not change the debt course and leaves us on a financial path that the CBO Director said is unsustainable. But you know the American people want a balanced budget, so you say: We have got a balanced approach, a balanced plan, a balanced priority, and you use that word over and over, with the idea that it sinks into somebody's mind and they begin to believe that you have a balanced budget. I can hear an ad agency explaining how this works.

But we don't have a balanced budget. It never balances. It has no goal of balancing. It is no closer to balancing than the current baseline and current law we are spending on.

So we have calculated—and the numbers have gone up every hour—201 references on the floor of the Senate to ''balanced.'' It just now begins to highlight the fact of how unbalanced this is, how unbalanced this budget is, how it does not do what we need it to do.

Back when I opposed the nomination of Jack Lew, who was Chief of Staff and OMB Director, to be Secretary of the Treasury, we talked about his first budget. It was the same way. They decided in early 2011, after the 2010 shellacking, to produce a budget that did not come close to balance. They had a little problem because the American people had just whacked the big spenders in the 2000 election. So what did they decide to do? They just said it would balance. They said we are only spending money we have. We have a budget that does not add to the debt. We have a budget that begins to pay down the debt. All three of those things were utterly false. The lowest single deficit, in his own numbers he submitted to us, was $600 billion. That was the least that he had in his entire 10-year budget of what the deficit would be that year—$600 billion deficit. Yet he said we have a budget that pays down the debt, we have a budget that only spends money we have, and a budget you can be proud of.

That is what we have here. I hate to say it. My colleagues have produced a budget that utterly fails to alter the

debt course we are on. It raises taxes, but it does not use the taxes to reduce the deficit. It uses the taxes to fund new spending. It truly does.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. SESSIONS. That is the concern we have today. We will head now into the votes. I thank Senator MURRAY for allowing us to have free ability to speak and debate. We do not agree on these issues, but we will head into an afternoon that hopefully will allow our Members a full opportunity to get a vote on amendments, if they believe strongly in them. We hope we do not have needless amendments, that Members are looking and understand the needs of our time.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 30 minutes.

Mrs. MURRAY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, the only time left in debate right now is Democratic time. But in a spirit of bipartisanship, I yield 5 minutes of our Democratic time to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. HELLER. Madam President, I thank the Senator from Washington for providing time. I rise to discuss three of my amendments that I filed to the budget, amendment Nos. 293, 476, and 477.

My first amendment deals with an issue that is very important to my home State of Nevada and nearly one dozen Western States where a bird called the sage grouse is found.

The Department of the Interior has engaged Western States in developing State-specific Greater Sage-Grouse management plans to address the threat of an Endangered Species Act listing for the bird.

Nevada is one of several Western States have convened task forces to develop recommendations for their respective Governors to serve as a foundation for State-level sage-grouse management.

These State plans are designed to conserve the species and its habitat while maintaining predictable land use policies as well as the ability to foster a healthy economy and preserve the Western way of life.

These goals can only be achieved if the States, Federal Government, and other concerned stakeholders use this opportunity to forge a partnership under the ESA.

My amendment simply reaffirms the importance of this partnership. It ensures that States can continue to be drivers in ways to find a balance between economic development and reasonable protections for wildlife.

My two other amendments, Heller Nos. 476 and 477, deal with another issue important to Nevada, namely, veterans. My first amendment is a straight forward amendment that says that the Department of Veterans' Affairs needs to ensure that they meet the needs of a growing veterans population, female veterans.

As the dynamics of our Armed Forces are changing so, too, are our veterans.

This measure simply calls on the VA to take into account the population of female veterans when planning, leasing or building infrastructures that will house veterans.

Ensuring that our female veterans have a lock on their door or a separate wing in the VA facility or separate restroom ensures a level of safety and privacy that should be provided without question.

Last Congress I introduced legislation that focused specifically on meeting the needs of female homeless veterans. My amendment builds upon this legislation to ensure that it includes all VA facilities.

Another important component of our growing homeless veterans population are their dependents. My other amendment, Heller No. 477 simply ensures that dependents of homeless veterans who are receiving services at a VA-funded shelter are eligible for services as well.

In Las Vegas last year, there were more than 1,300 homeless veterans roaming the streets. Some of these individuals have their children with them.

Right now if a homeless veteran brings their child to a VA facility for the night, that facility is not authorized by Congress to provide services to the child.

My amendment ensures that children of homeless veterans—veterans who bravely fought to preserve our freedoms—are not turned away from receiving services if they are with their parent at a VA facility.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. MURRAY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, we have about 12 minutes remaining. I ask unanimous consent to give 2 minutes of my time to my colleague for his closing remarks, and I will take the last 10 minutes.

I want all of my colleagues to know that we will start votes right after we are finished with our closing remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I thank Senator MURRAY. She has been a great person to work with. She is firm, clear, and tough, and has moved us forward. I always felt that when she made a decision, it was justified. She kept us under control and let us fuss and complain a bit. The content of the plan that the majority has moved forward I think explains why they have had difficulty revealing it from the beginning. It is because it is not the kind of budget that can be defended effectively. Honest people can disagree on policy, but there can be no disagreement, I believe, on the need to change our Nation's debt course. A singular truth that no one can escape is that the House budget changes our debt course while the Senate budget does not.

The Senate budget increases taxes, increases spending, and during that 10-year period another $7.3 trillion will be added to the debt. There will be no real deficit reduction, and it never balances. Republicans have given opportunity after opportunity, through votes, to produce a balanced budget, but that has been rejected.

The massive debt we racked up to finance our wasteful government is pulling down economic growth today. This is so important for us to understand. Gross debt—over 90 percent of GDP—weakens growth; not tomorrow, it is weakening growth today. In other words, continuing to borrow to bail out the government, and keep checks flowing, creates debt that pulls down wages, jobs, and job creation. It is time to stop shielding the government bureaucracy, which is hurting people today.

There is nothing virtuous about defending a broken welfare state that is trapping millions in poverty. Every time our colleagues raise taxes instead of reforming the government, they are enriching that bureaucracy at the expense of the people. When they demand more money, they are saying that reform is not important, just send us more money; we are not at fault.

I will conclude and say, we have to move away from a budget and a plan that enriches the bureaucracy at the expense of the American people.

I thank Senator MURRAY for her courtesy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I want to thank all of my colleagues in the Senate—and in particular, my ranking member JEFF SESSIONS—for their valuable contributions to the debate we have had over the last few days and weeks. While there are clear areas of disagreement about how to restore our Nation's fiscal health, this is an important conversation, and one we can build on.

We all like the word ''balanced.'' As chair of the Senate Budget Committee, a critical part of my role is making sure the voices of the American people

are heard in the budget process. I believe that budgets are about far more than numbers on a page. They are about the values and priorities of the American people. In their daily lives, families across our country will feel the impact of the plan we lay out in a budget, and they deserve a seat at the table. That is why at one of my first hearings as chairman, we invited inspiring Americans to speak about how the Federal budget impacts their day-to-day lives and the opportunities they have had to reach their own goals.

A young woman from New Hampshire named Katyanne Zink attended my hearing. She grew up in a low-income neighborhood in New Hampshire. Her parents didn't go to college themselves, but they desperately wanted the best for their children. Thanks to a great public school teacher who encouraged her to aim high, and with the help of Pell grants and student loans, Katyanne was able to go to college. She is now giving back to her community as an urgent care nurse. Tara Marks of Pittsburgh also spoke at our hearing. Tara never expected to find herself in poverty, but when she was suddenly hit by hard times, she temporarily depended on food stamps to feed herself and her young son. Tara firmly believes that without help when she needed it the most, she would not have been able to get back on her feet.

We heard from Patrick Murray, who is an Operation Iraqi Freedom veteran. Patrick explained that after suffering severe injuries while serving his country, Federal support helped him live independently so he could focus on finishing his degree.

The stories that Katyanne, Tara, and Patrick shared are just a few of the millions we must keep at the forefront of this discussion because the interest of hard-working Americans must come first in our decisionmaking. I am proud that the Senate budget my colleagues and I put forward does exactly that. The first priority of our Senate budget is creating jobs and economic growth from the middle out, not from the top down.

With an unemployment rate that remains stubbornly high and a middle class that has seen their wages stagnate for far too long, we cannot afford any threats to our fragile recovery. That is exactly why our budget responsibly replaces the harmful and arbitrary cuts from sequestration. It removes the unnecessary burden on our economy that would lower employment by almost 750,000 jobs this year alone. Following the advice of experts across the political spectrum, the Senate budget invests in education and job creation targeted through infrastructure and training initiatives while putting in place a responsible plan for deficit reduction over the long term. To secure strong economic growth in the future, our budget invests in our greatest resource, the American people, by strongly supporting high-quality education from preschool through college and career training.

As my colleague Senator WARNER said so eloquently here earlier on the floor, we have to stay ahead of our competition. Our budget supports Federal R&D, which will help us make sure that growing industries and the jobs which come with them take root in the United States, not in China or India.

This budget also recognizes that getting our debt and deficit under control is crucial to our Nation's economic strength in the coming years. Our Senate budget puts forward serious, responsible deficit reduction that reflects the recommendations of bipartisan experts and the values and priorities of the American people.

Back in 2010, the Simpson-Bowles Fiscal Commission recommended finding about $4 trillion in deficit reduction over 10 years. This has become, as we all know, the benchmark for other serious bipartisan proposals. Building on the $2.4 trillion in deficit reduction put in place over the last 2 years, our Senate budget pushes us past that $4 trillion benchmark with $1.85 trillion in deficit reduction that is evenly divided between responsible spending cuts and new revenue from the wealthiest Americans and biggest corporations.

This budget cuts spending responsibly by $975 billion, and we make some pretty tough choices to get there. By taking the balanced approach the American people have consistently called for, our Senate budget matches those responsible spending cuts with $975 billion in new revenue, which is raised by closing loopholes and cutting unfair spending in the Tax Code for those who need it the least. This should not be controversial. There is bipartisan support for reducing the deficit by making the Tax Code more fair and more efficient.

If our Senate budget is enacted, the total deficit reduction since the Simpson-Bowles report will consist of 64 percent spending cuts, 14 percent tax rate increases on the rich, and 22 percent new revenue by closing loopholes and cutting wasteful spending in the Tax Code for the wealthiest Americans and biggest corporations. We will have put our debt and deficit on a downward, sustainable path. This is a responsible approach. It is a balanced and fair approach. It is one that is endorsed by bipartisan groups and experts, and it is one supported by the vast majority of American people.

The Senate budget takes the position that the solution to our fiscal challenges will not be found in deep cuts to programs vulnerable families depend on. It maintains crucial services that mothers such as Tara and millions of other families struck by hard times have used as a way to make ends meet while they recover. The Senate budget preserves and protects Medicare for seniors today and into the future.

As Senator STABENOW explained on the floor so well yesterday, Medicare is vital to the health and well-being of more than 50 million seniors and Americans with disabilities. Upholding our commitment to seniors and helping struggling Americans get back on their feet is not just good for our economy, it is the right thing to do.

I realize there are serious differences between the parties, and in the last few years it has been especially polarized here in Congress. But the House has now passed its budget resolution. We will be working here in the Senate to pass ours sometime late this evening. We have presented very different visions for how our country should work and who it should work for, but I am hopeful that we can bridge this divide.

As we look ahead now, I urge my colleagues to think of the millions of Americans such as Katyanne, Tara, and Patrick. I urge them to think of the millions of middle-class families across the country who are looking to all of us to get this right; families who want us to invest in them and their communities; who want us to focus on the economy and on opportunity and the future; who are not looking for a handout, just a hand up when they need it; a government that works for them during the good times and the bad; and who desperately want us to break through this gridlock and end the dysfunction that is hurting our economy and costing them jobs. They are what this debate is about. They are who sent us all here to represent them.

The Senate budget works for families. It is a balanced and responsible plan that will tackle our economic and fiscal challenges in a way that puts the middle class and broad-based economic growth first.

When this comes up for a final vote tonight, I am going to be proud to vote for it, and I hope all of my colleagues will do the same.

When this passes the Senate, by the way, the work is far from complete. I will be working with Chairman RYAN in the House and anyone else who is interested in coming together to make some compromises, and to get to a balanced and bipartisan deal that the American people expect and deserve. It is not going to be easy, but I am hopeful it can be done. I know the families who sent us here expect nothing less.

I wish to thank Senator SESSIONS again for working with me on this. We have different views on many issues, but I am proud of the work we did together to make sure we had a robust and fair debate in the committee and here on the Senate floor. I also wish to thank all of his staff who have worked so hard, all of our staff who are continuing to work—all of them—very hard behind the scenes to pull this together. I wish to thank all of my colleagues again on the Budget Committee for contributing their ideas and their thoughts and their values to this resolution. I believe we have a very strong budget here. I am proud to vote for it, and I am very glad to have worked with so many people to get us to this point and, hopefully, in not too many hours we will pass the budget in

the Senate and can go to work for the American people.

Thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. The Senator from Alabama has asked for 2 minutes and I would be happy to oblige him as we are trying to work out an agreement to get going on votes. I yield him 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. How much time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two minutes.

Mr. SHELBY. I will try to be careful and quick. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Washington for yielding the time.

I rise today to once again express my concerns about the fiscal problems facing our Nation. Thus far this year I have held public meetings in 61 of my State's 67 counties. Without exception, my State's top concern is our Nation's unsustainable debt and its effect on job creation and economic growth.

Alabamians know the Federal debt currently stands at nearly $17 trillion. Yet they see that the Democratic budget before us does not balance—not in 10 years, perhaps not ever. They know the Federal debt has increased by $6 trillion under President Obama. Yet they see that the Democratic budget proposes to pile on $7 trillion more.

My constituents know that excessive taxes are choking job creation in this country. Yet they see that the Democratic budget costs $1.2 trillion of new job-killing taxes. They know the stimulus package was an abject failure.

My constituents understand that the more we borrow, the more we must pay back in interest. Yet they see that under the Democratic budget, we will pay more in interest on the debt—$791 billion—than we will spend on national defense. They know that fiscal reform without entitlement reform is meaningless. Yet they hear no mention of entitlements in the Democratic budget.

It has been 1,423 days since the Senate passed a budget. My constituents waited that long for this. There is little wonder that trepidation over our Nation's future is so prevalent. No dominant power in world history has remained strong with a weak economy—not the Persians, not the Greeks, not the Romans, not the British, not anyone. Under the Democratic budget, our Nation would learn that lesson the hard way.

Thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I thank all of our Members for their patience. I think we have an agreement put together, and we will be able to get going, so I would ask for everybody's attention.

I ask unanimous consent that the next amendments in order to be called up after the disposition of the Republican side-by-side amendments to Shaheen No. 438 be the following: Menendez No. 651, Coburn No. 409, Whitehouse No. 652, Blunt No. 261, Boxer No. 622, Hoeven No. 494, Durbin No. 578, Murray No. 653, and Collins No. 144; and that the only second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes in relation to the amendments listed above be the following amendments to the Durbin amendment No. 578: Enzi No. 656, Ayotte No. 657, and Baucus No. 658, to be offered in that order en bloc; that notwithstanding all time having expired on the resolution, there will be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote, with the exception of the vote prior to the Enzi second-degree amendment No. 656 to Durbin No. 578, where there will be 40 minutes—10 minutes each for Senators DURBIN, ENZI, AYOTTE, and BAUCUS, or their designees; that the order of votes with respect to the second-degree amendments to Durbin No. 578 be the following: Enzi, Ayotte, and Baucus; that upon disposition of the Collins amendment No. 144, the majority have the next amendment in order; finally, that all after the first vote will be 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, we are now going to be starting a series of votes. I would ask Members to stay in the Chamber. We are going to be very strict on the time in making sure we move through these.

Again, I would ask all Senators to please respect those Senators who are speaking so that they can be heard, keep the conversations in the cloakroom, and be ready to vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

AMENDMENT NO. 239

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam President, I would call up amendment No. 239.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. UDALL], for himself and Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. WYDEN proposes an amendment numbered 239.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide additional suppression resources to the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior for the protection of communities, homes, water supplies, utility infrastructure, and natural resources from catastrophic wildfires)

On page 20, line 19, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 20, line 20, increase the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 46, line 11, decrease the amount by $100,000,000.

On page 46, line 12, decrease the amount by $100,000,000.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Madam President, wildfires threaten communities all across my part of the country, the West, but I daresay all around our great country. That is why I am proud to partner with my colleagues, Senators BARRASSO, WYDEN, BENNET, MERKLEY, and others from the West, to introduce what is a commonsense, bipartisan, and deficit-neutral amendment to the 2014 budget.

We need to reduce the Federal budget deficit. We all agree that is important. But if we don't invest in firefighting efforts and mitigation, that will levy an unacceptably steep and entirely avoidable cost upon Colorado and the entire country. So my amendment would allow for an increase of $100 million in funding available for wildfire suppression.

I yield time to my friend and colleague and cosponsor Senator BARRASSO to speak on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I am pleased to cosponsor Udall amendment No. 239. Communities in Wyoming and other Western States continue to be threatened by wildfires stemming from excessive fuel loads in our national forests, continued drought, and excess beetle-killed timber. I speak in favor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I suggest we do this by voice vote.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, our side is amenable. If both Senators agree, we will do this by voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 239) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

AMENDMENT NO. 630

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 630, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mrs. FISCHER], for herself Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ENZI and Mr. JOHANNS, proposes an amendment numbered 630.

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect women's access to health care, including primary and preventive care, in a manner consistent with protecting rights of conscience)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT RESERVE RELATING TO WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to women's access to health care, which may include the protection of basic primary and preventive health care, in a manner consistent with the First Amendment to the Constitution, sections 506 and 507 of Division F of Public Law 112–74, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, the protection of religious beliefs and moral convictions and without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I rise today to offer a side-by-side amendment to Senator SHAHEEN's amendment No. 438.

My amendment defends the rights of employers opposed to subsidizing certain health care services because of conscience objections or religious beliefs.

We have all heard from employers, hospitals, and physicians who have told us about their concerns about inadequate exemptions for those with religious objections to certain types of health care services. In my home State, the Nebraska Medical Association passed a resolution in 2012 calling for increased protection of conscience rights for licensed physicians. I am pleased that this amendment does just that.

The amendment does not add a dime to the deficit, it protects the quality of women's health care, and it defends the conscience rights and religious principles of employers and physicians. I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this important amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, this amendment would allow any employer or insurance company to refuse to cover any health care services for women based on their own religious beliefs and moral convictions that have nothing to do with the health needs of those denied coverage.

The compromise put forward by President Obama ensures that religious liberty is respected while ensuring that women can get access to the health care they need. Last year, Judge Carol Jackson, who was appointed by President George H.W. Bush, ruled in support of this compromise, saying that Federal religious freedom law is ''a shield, not a sword . . . it is not a means to force one's religious practices upon others.''

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 55, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 55 Leg.]

YEAS—44

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Pryor
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	Manchin	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker
Enzi	McConnell	

NAYS—55

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Kirk	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Casey	Landrieu	Tester
Collins	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Coons	Levin	Udall (NM)
Cowan	McCaskill	Warner
Donnelly	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Mikulski	Wyden
Franken	Murkowski	
Gillibrand	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 630) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, for the information of all the Senators, that vote went a little bit over. We will not let votes go over. Anyone who is not in the Chamber is going to miss a vote. We have to be able to do this in order to move expeditiously. I want to let all Senators know they leave at their own peril.

With that, I am going to turn to Senator MENENDEZ so he may offer his amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

AMENDMENT NO. 651

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 651.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ], for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. COWAN, proposes an amendment numbered 651.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To call for a comprehensive approach for wage index reform)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO MAKE COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS TO MEDICARE HOSPITAL WAGE-RELATED PAYMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would adjust Medicare payments for hospitals, which may include adjustments to reflect area differences in wage levels, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, this is a side-by-side to Senator COBURN's amendment, and while I stand in strong opposition to the underlying amendment of Senator COBURN, I do recognize the need for a comprehensive examination to the current Medicare wage index system. HHS and MedPAC and others have issued detailed reports highlighting that very fact, showing that the current system is full of special add-ons, reclassifications, and other provisions that distort the overall system.

In essence, that amendment would create such harm in so many hospitals across this Nation from Alaska to New Hampshire, to Nevada, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Rhode Island, just

to mention a few. Our effort is to look at this comprehensively. We need to look at the entire Medicare hospital wage index system. We should not pick out one small provision that does so much harm to so many hospitals across the country instead of addressing the system as a whole.

I am joined in this with Senator WARREN, Senator COWAN, and Senator LAUTENBERG, among others, and I urge my colleagues to support the side-by-side amendment so we can address this in a comprehensive and responsible way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. My colleagues might want to hear the other side of the story. My amendment reverses $4.6 billion that was taken from rural hospitals all across this country and given to two States. Every Member's rural hospitals lose money based on the earmark placed in the Affordable Care Act. All this does is reverse that.

There is nothing in the amendment by the Senator from New Jersey about wage neutrality, which is the whole problem in the first place. The cosponsors, I am sure, of the two States have markedly benefited at the expense of every other rural hospital across this country.

A vote for the Menendez amendment keeps us in line to continue to take $4.6 billion over the next 10 years out of rural hospitals. If Senators vote for my amendment, we go back to a fair distribution for the rural hospital payments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 56 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Feinstein	Mikulski
Baucus	Franken	Murphy
Begich	Gillibrand	Murray
Bennet	Harkin	Nelson
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Pryor
Boxer	Heitkamp	Reed
Brown	Hirono	Reid
Cantwell	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Cardin	Kaine	Sanders
Carper	King	Schatz
Casey	Landrieu	Schumer
Coons	Leahy	Shaheen
Cowan	Levin	Stabenow
Donnelly	Menendez	Tester
Durbin	Merkley	Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)	Warren	Whitehouse
Wyden		

NAYS—50

Alexander	Flake	McConnell
Ayotte	Graham	Moran
Barrasso	Grassley	Murkowski
Blunt	Hagan	Paul
Boozman	Hatch	Portman
Burr	Heller	Risch
Chambliss	Hoeven	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johanns	Sessions
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Corker	Kirk	Thune
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	Manchin	Warner
Enzi	McCain	Wicker
Fischer	McCaskill	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 651) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 409

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, there are no tricks in this. All we are trying to do is reverse what was done inappropriately.

There is no question we need to do some adjustment on wages. That is for another time when we actually try to save Medicare.

This amendment requires all States but two over 10 years to increase the payments to rural hospitals back to what they would have been had the amendment by Senator Kerry in the Affordable Care Act not been there. So that is the whole purpose, to bring us back to where we were.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator offer the amendment?

Mr. COBURN. I ask to call up amendment No. 409.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. COBURN], for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL, and Ms. BALDWIN, proposes an amendment numbered 409.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to sunset the provision of Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that increases payments to hospitals in a few States by reducing payments to the majority of States through the Medicare hospital wage index)

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE STATE-WIDE BUDGET NEUTRALITY IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL WAGE INDEX FLOOR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would adjust Medicare outlays, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, if there is no opposition, nobody on my side wishes to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise to speak in opposition.

First, there was an error made in the number for the Whitehouse amendment for this sequence of votes. I ask unanimous consent that the Whitehouse amendment No. 646 be put on the list instead of Whitehouse No. 652.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the amendment the Senator has offered would reverse a provision in the Affordable Care Act which required that Medicare's area wage index changes be spread budget neutrally throughout the entire Nation.

I, as do many, recognize that Medicare's area wage index reimbursement system does require a thorough review and revision. But the amendment in front of us now singles out one provision that negatively affects some areas while ignoring the larger payment reform.

I believe Congress should have a larger discussion on area wage index reform within the committees of jurisdiction, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 57 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Alexander	Fischer	Merkley
Ayotte	Flake	Moran
Baldwin	Franken	Murkowski
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Nelson
Begich	Graham	Paul
Bennet	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagan	Pryor
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Carper	Hoeven	Rockefeller
Casey	Inhofe	Rubio
Chambliss	Isakson	Schumer
Coats	Johanns	Scott
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Cochran	Kaine	Shelby
Collins	King	Thune
Coons	Kirk	Toomey
Corker	Klobuchar	Udall (CO)
Cornyn	Lee	Vitter
Crapo	Manchin	Warner
Cruz	McCain	Wicker
Donnelly	McCaskill	Wyden
Enzi	McConnell	

NAYS—31

Baucus
Blumenthal
Boxer
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Cowan
Durbin
Feinstein
Harkin
Heinrich
Heitkamp
Hirono
Johnson (SD)
Landrieu
Leahy
Levin
Menendez
Mikulski
Murphy
Murray
Reed
Reid
Sanders
Schatz
Shaheen
Stabenow
Tester
Udall (NM)
Warren
Whitehouse

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 409) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, we are ready to call up the next amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

AMENDMENT NO. 646

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, may I call up amendment No. 646. I believe it is the next one in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. WHITEHOUSE] proposes an amendment numbered 646.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that all revenue from a fee on carbon pollution is returned to the American people)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT ALL REVENUE FROM A FEE ON CARBON POLLUTION IS RETURNED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the establishment of a fee on carbon pollution, provided that—

(1) all revenue from such fee is returned to the American people in the form of Federal deficit reduction, reduced Federal tax rates, cost savings, or other direct benefits; and

(2) such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President and colleagues, we have a new Pope, Pope Francis, who said last week that our relation with God's creation is not very good right now. God's creation runs by laws—the laws of nature, the laws of physics, the laws of chemistry—and God gave us the power of reason to understand those laws. But they are not negotiable. They are not subject to amendment or repeal. And the arrogance of our thinking that they are is an offense to His creation.

We can ignore obvious facts, we can ignore the essentially unanimous science, we can ignore our generals and admirals, we can ignore the insurance industry's warnings, but we ignore carbon pollution at our peril, and we have subsidized it long enough. It is past time to wake up from our sleepwalking. This vote is a test. Whether we pass or fail is a measure of us.

I urge that we support this amendment that will allow us to put a price on carbon and protect the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I would have some hesitation anyway about opposing my good friend from Rhode Island, but to have to oppose the Pope is really ominous.

I know the Pope also mentioned, more times than he mentioned carbon tax, helping the poor. This amendment says that if there is a carbon fee, we will use it to reduce the Federal deficit, to reduce Federal tax rates, to have other direct benefits.

I would just say, when the poor family cannot pay their utility bill—the family who is the last family to get the new refrigerator, the family who is the last family to get the insulated windows, the family who is the last family to insulate their ceiling—I guess we tell them there are going to be some Federal tax rates that will be added for a family who cannot pay their utility bill.

By the way, there are other direct benefits you might be able to use whenever you do not have heat or you do not have cooling.

This is a tax that slows down our ability to compete. The most vulnerable among us are the most impacted by this, and I oppose it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 58, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 58 Leg.]

YEAS—41

Baldwin
Begich
Bennet
Blumenthal
Boxer
Brown
Cantwell
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Coons
Cowan
Durbin
Feinstein
Franken
Gillibrand
Harkin
Heinrich
Hirono
King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Levin
Menendez
Merkley
Mikulski
Murphy
Murray
Nelson
Reed
Reid
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Stabenow
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—58

Alexander
Ayotte
Barrasso
Baucus
Blunt
Boozman
Burr
Chambliss
Coats
Coburn
Cochran
Collins
Corker
Cornyn
Crapo
Cruz
Donnelly
Enzi
Fischer
Flake
Graham
Grassley
Hagan
Hatch
Heitkamp
Heller
Hoeven
Inhofe
Isakson
Johanns
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (WI)
Kaine
Kirk
Landrieu
Lee
Manchin
McCain
McCaskill
McConnell
Moran
Murkowski
Paul
Portman
Pryor
Risch
Roberts
Rockefeller
Rubio
Scott
Sessions
Shelby
Tester
Thune
Toomey
Vitter
Warner
Wicker

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 646) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

AMENDMENT NO. 261

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk. I ask unanimous consent it be called up on behalf of Senator THUNE and me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BLUNT], for himself and Mr. THUNE, proposes an amendment numbered 261.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions)

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CREATE A TAX OR FEE ON CARBON EMISSIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) would result in revenues that would be greater than the level of revenues set forth for the first fiscal year or the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years under the concurrent resolution on the budget then in effect for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(2) for any year covered by such resolution, includes a Federal tax or fee imposed on carbon emissions from any product or entity that is a direct or indirect source of the emissions.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. BLUNT. This amendment would protect consumers from energy price spikes and workers from significant job loss by providing a point of order against a carbon tax or a fee on carbon emissions.

Energy-intensive jobs are the first to go when you utility prices get uncompetitive. Your ability to compete in the world marketplace, the price of American-made goods, what families pay at the pump, what they pay for heating and cooling, what they pay for every American product they make would be impacted by a carbon tax.

I urge the support of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, except perhaps in Congress, and in the boardrooms of ExxonMobil, it is no longer credible to deny what carbon pollution is doing to our atmosphere and to our oceans. We aid and abet that harm by subsidizing carbon, distorting the market, by violating the rule that the cost of a product should be in its price. Nonrepealable laws of nature, laws of physics, laws of chemistry are at work. History's judgment will be harsh if we continue to fail in respecting those laws.

I urge a ''no'' vote and yield back to the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution and therefore violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act for consideration of the pending amendment, No. 261, pursuant to 904(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 59 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Alexander	Fischer	McConnell
Ayotte	Flake	Moran
Barrasso	Graham	Murkowski
Baucus	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hatch	Portman
Boozman	Heitkamp	Pryor
Burr	Heller	Risch
Chambliss	Hoeven	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rockefeller
Coburn	Isakson	Rubio
Cochran	Johanns	Scott
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Corker	Kirk	Shelby
Cornyn	Landrieu	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Toomey
Cruz	Manchin	Vitter
Donnelly	McCain	Wicker
Enzi	McCaskill	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Hagan	Reed
Begich	Harkin	Reid
Bennet	Heinrich	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Stabenow
Cardin	Klobuchar	Tester
Carper	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Casey	Levin	Udall (NM)
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cowan	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	
Gillibrand	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected. The point of order is sustained and amendment No. 261 falls.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 622

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 622.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] proposes an amendment numbered 622.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the interests of the United States in making a decision relating to the Keystone XL pipeline)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN MAKING A DECISION RELATING TO THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expeditiously analyzing and making decisions on the Keystone XL pipeline, which may include whether the pipeline is in the national interest if it increases oil prices, harms domestic energy security, including through exporting energy products, uses materials not manufactured in the United States, adversely affects individual property rights, otherwise adversely affects job creation in the United States, or our national security by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, my amendment simply ensures important issues will be addressed, such as how much oil will stay here versus how much will be exported and, therefore, will we suffer from higher energy prices? How much steel will be made in America? How many private property rights suits will result from this pipeline? We have had a lot of them on the southern lake.

How will this affect our national security, the dirty tar sands oil? Our American national security experts warn us against the instability worldwide caused by climate disruption.

I urge an ''aye'' vote on this amendment, regardless of how you feel about Keystone. These are essential issues which must be addressed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I ask this amendment be opposed. It is an effort to prevent construction of the most studied pipeline in the history of the United States. After four environmental impact statements, every one of the reports has shown no environmental impact. Every State on the route has approved this project. The studies which are asked for in this amendment have been done.

In 2011, the Department of Energy provided a report and said the oil will be used in this country, and we will need more. In addition, this would preclude local eminent domain laws which would prevent the pipeline from being constructed. It also says you can't use any materials manufactured in Canada for a pipeline which is built half in Canada and half in the United States.

I urge a ''nay'' vote.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 66, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 60 Leg.]

YEAS—33

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Cantwell
Bennet	Boxer	Cardin

Durbin	Menendez	Sanders
Feinstein	Merkley	Schatz
Franken	Mikulski	Schumer
Gillibrand	Murphy	Stabenow
Harkin	Murray	Tester
Heinrich	Nelson	Warner
Hirono	Reed	Warren
Leahy	Reid	Whitehouse
Levin	Rockefeller	Wyden

NAYS—66

Alexander	Donnelly	Manchin
Ayotte	Enzi	McCain
Barrasso	Fischer	McCaskill
Baucus	Flake	McConnell
Begich	Graham	Moran
Blunt	Grassley	Murkowski
Boozman	Hagan	Paul
Brown	Hatch	Portman
Burr	Heitkamp	Pryor
Carper	Heller	Risch
Casey	Hoeven	Roberts
Chambliss	Inhofe	Rubio
Coats	Isakson	Scott
Coburn	Johanns	Sessions
Cochran	Johnson (SD)	Shaheen
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Coons	Kaine	Thune
Corker	King	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Klobuchar	Udall (NM)
Crapo	Landrieu	Vitter
Cruz	Lee	Wicker

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 622) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

AMENDMENT NO. 494

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, this amendment is a bipartisan amendment. It puts the Senate on record in support of the Keystone Pipeline project, and that is just appropriate. As I said just a minute ago, every State has approved the project. The Department of State has done four environmental impact statements over the last 5 years—four—and has said there are no significant environmental impacts. So it is time the Senate stepped up with the American people.

In a recent poll 70 percent of the American public said: Build the pipeline. Only 17 percent said they opposed it. So it is time for us to enjoin every single State on the route to say we support this project. We support this pipeline. After 5 years, let's build it.

This is energy, this is jobs, this is getting our economy going and growing, and this is making sure we don't have to import oil from the Middle East. It is not just oil from Canada, it is oil from the great State of North Dakota and Montana—light, sweet crude we need to get to our refineries. Please join me in voting yea.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator call up the amendment?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I call up the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HOEVEN], for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. BEGICH, proposes amendment numbered 494.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote investment and job growth in United States manufacturing, oil and gas production, and refining sectors through the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF INVESTMENT AND JOB GROWTH IN UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING, OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, AND REFINING SECTORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that may result in strong growth in manufacturing, oil and gas production, and refining sectors of the economy through the approval and construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Well, Mr. President, the handwriting is on the wall. I see it. But I do believe when my colleague argued against my amendment—and he was quite successful—it was not an accurate argument.

The fact is his amendment has already made the decision for us that everything is hunky-dory with this pipeline. Well, it is not true that all the work has been done. We don't know how much of the steel will be American; we don't know how many of the jobs will be American; we don't know if our national security people think that dirty tar sands is going to create climate disruption.

Wake up. This is the only place in America where people don't understand that real climate disruption is very dangerous.

You want to talk about polls? Look at what the people think about extreme weather. Look at what the people think about too much carbon pollution. So there will be another day to fight, but I want to say to my friend—he is a good guy, and we have worked well together on this. But I hope we will vote no and allow the process to continue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, before we go to this vote, I would just remind all Senators that at the end of this vote there will be up to 40 minutes of debate before the next amendment. I would ask all Senators who leave the floor to be back here by 6:30, maybe a little bit before that. But I would remind all of my colleagues that if you drift back in for half an hour on the first vote, it will be later and later as we get through this. So I would really ask everyone who leaves after they vote to be back here at 6:30 at the latest. We may yield a little bit back, but please be back by that time.

With that, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. COWAN). Are there any other Senators in the chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 61 Leg.]

YEAS—62

Alexander	Donnelly	McCaskill
Ayotte	Enzi	McConnell
Barrasso	Fischer	Moran
Baucus	Flake	Murkowski
Begich	Graham	Nelson
Bennet	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hagan	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Pryor
Burr	Heitkamp	Risch
Carper	Heller	Roberts
Casey	Hoeven	Rubio
Chambliss	Inhofe	Scott
Coats	Isakson	Sessions
Coburn	Johanns	Shelby
Cochran	Johnson (SD)	Tester
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Coons	Kirk	Toomey
Corker	Landrieu	Vitter
Cornyn	Lee	Warner
Crapo	Manchin	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	

NAYS—37

Baldwin	Hirono	Rockefeller
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Boxer	King	Schatz
Brown	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Leahy	Shaheen
Cardin	Levin	Stabenow
Cowan	Menendez	Udall (CO)
Durbin	Merkley	Udall (NM)
Feinstein	Mikulski	Warren
Franken	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Harkin	Reed	
Heinrich	Reid	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 494) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. DURBIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

AMENDMENT NO. 578

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk, amendment No. 578. I ask the clerk to please call up the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. DURBIN], for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado, proposes an amendment numbered 578.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure marketplace fairness by allowing States to enforce State and local use tax laws)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW STATES TO ENFORCE STATE AND LOCAL USE TAX LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to allowing States to enforce State and local use tax laws and collect taxes already owed under State law on remote sales by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 656 TO AMENDMENT NO. 578

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 656 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Ms. HEITKAMP, proposes an amendment numbered 656 to Amendment No. 578.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after "**DEFICIT**" on page 1, line 2, and all that follows, and insert the following:

-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW STATES TO ENFORCE STATE AND LOCAL USE TAX LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of any committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to allowing States to enforce State and local use taxes already owed under State law on remote sales by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is my understanding under the unanimous consent request there was 40 minutes of debate allocated between those of us in support of the Marketplace Fairness Act and those who are offering amendments, Senator AYOTTE and Senator BAUCUS; is my understanding correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DURBIN. Does the Senator mind if I say a word in opening?

The Marketplace Fairness Act is known to every Member of the Senate because I have spoken to everyone on this side of the aisle, and I think Senator ENZI and Senator ALEXANDER have spoken to everyone on the other side of the aisle. First, give credit to the Senator from Wyoming, Mr. ENZI. He began this effort 14 years ago. He is a small businessman by profession and when he came to the Senate he saw a problem that needed to be solved and he has done yeoman's work to reach this point in the debate.

I salute him for that effort. I thank him for allowing me to join and bring it to the floor this day. Special thanks to Senator ALEXANDER from Tennessee, who has been an able partner in allowing us to bring this matter before the Senate.

This is an issue every American can understand. We now live in the Internet age. Internet retailers are selling things over the Internet that we are buying every single day. Estimates are that $150 billion in sales are made each year over the Internet. That is part of America. It is part of our economy. But it has created an unfairness which we need to address with this legislation.

Back home in Massachusetts, in Illinois, in Tennessee, in Florida, there people with shops and businesses who get up every morning and open those shops, watch their employees file in and do business locally. When they make their sales of goods and services, they collect the sales taxes which each State requires and they collect other taxes as well. Their taxes sustain businesses, sustain schools and highways and police protection.

Unfortunately, a Supreme Court decision of almost 20 years ago, the Quill decision, basically said if we are going to require the Internet sales to collect sales tax, Congress has to do it. That is why we are tonight on this Marketplace Fairness Act.

What we are proposing is not a new tax. It is the collection of an existing tax, a sales tax that is basically owed in all but four States across the United States.

We believe this is a fair thing to do so those local businesses have a fighting chance; otherwise, they are competing against retailers who do not collect sales taxes and have that price advantage over them.

That is not fair to the businesses on Main Street across America. It isn't fair to our economy. What we are looking for is basic fairness.

At this point, I yield the floor to the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I thank Senator DURBIN and Senator ENZI for their hard work. They have taken a problem and simplified it and solved it, in my opinion. This is an 11-page bill, a rarity. It does only one thing. It gives States and State legislatures the right to decide to collect sales and use taxes that are already owed from all the people who owe it rather than just some of the people who owe it.

I have a very conservative friend over here on the Republican side who said to me: I hate taxes, but the one thing I hate worse is people who owe taxes who do not pay them. That is what this is about. But for me as a former Governor, there is something even more important; that is, the importance that we respect our constitutional framework, which says Governors and legislatures should make their own decisions about their services and their taxes.

That is the spirit of the 10th amendment. That is the spirit of this country. We don't require States to play Mother May I to the Congress of the United States. So we say to the Governor of Tennessee and the legislature of Tennessee: You decide whether you want to allow people who owe the sales tax not to have to pay it because the sellers do not collect it.

That is why many Democratic Governors support this. But a growing number, an honor role of conservative leaders and Governors, support the Marketplace Fairness Act. Al Cardenas, chairman of the American Conservative Union, supports it. He says the system we have today is outdated and unfair. After that, Governor McDonnell of Virginia, Governor Corbett of Pennsylvania, Governor Haslam of Tennessee, Chris Christie of New Jersey, Mike Pence of Indiana, Mitch Daniels, Jeb Bush, Haley Barbour, Rick Snyder—they all say: Look, we are Governors of the States. We should have the responsibility for doing that.

There have been some strange arguments made against this, such as wait for tax reform. How can you do this in tax reform if it not in the Tax Code? Have we sunk to a new low where we use the State budgets to balance our own budget?

No, this is a straightforward issue. Are we going to respect, as we swore to do when we took an oath to this constitutional framework—are we going to respect the States, recognize that States have the right to be right and the States have the right to be wrong; that Illinois is different than Tennessee and Tennessee is different than Wyoming. Governors in those States can decide what their tax structure should be, how they want to direct it, and they should decide, in my opinion, although we do not have to decide that here, that they would not pick and choose between sellers, pick and choose

between taxpayers and businesses. If I walk into the National Boot Company and try on a boot and buy it, the seller collects the tax, sales tax. If I order in a catalog the seller does not. The Governor of Tennessee wants to be able to treat them the same.

I think we should do this. I fly up here every week for an hour. That hour plane ride doesn't make me any smarter than I was when I left Nashville. I think our Governor, our Lieutenant Governor, our legislature—very conservative, very Republican—understand that they do not like taxes, but they do not like, worse—they do not like, worse, people who owe taxes but do not pay them, and they want the right to fix that problem.

I am in strong support and stand with the 15 or so Senators on both sides of the aisle who endorse the Marketplace Fairness Act. I congratulate Senator DURBIN and Senator ENZI for their hard work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time? The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I will yield a couple minutes to myself.

Different States have different regimes. Some States decide they want to have income tax. Other States have big property taxes. Other States say they want to have sales tax but not income tax. There are many States with no income tax and those States are States some people gravitate to because they do not want to pay State income taxes.

But I think States should have the right to choose their own taxation system, and we should not pass legislation which tends to force a certain State taxation system on the others. That is what this legislation does. It basically forces all States to have sales taxes, whether they want one or not. In my State of Montana, sales tax is anathema. Nobody touches a sales tax.

What this says is: OK. You can have a sales tax, eventually, in my State, because we don't have a sales tax, and, therefore, businesses in Montana don't collect sales tax, but they will have to collect tax on sales for other States. In effect, we are going to be forced to have one and we don't want one. We are going to fight it fiercely.

Second, basically, the language says, I will read it to you, allowing States to " . . . enforce State and local use tax laws and collect taxes already owed under State law on remote sales by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes. . . . "

Essentially, it says a person in California can use State law to enforce and collect—and audit even, probably—a businessperson in another State. I have never heard of this happening before. Just think of it. We are asking, and telling, and directing States to force law on another State, at least on another businessman in another State. I have never heard of this. This sets a terrible precedent. We don't want to do this.

Next is the complexity of this thing. The authors of this have been working on this issue for 12 years, saying they have all these computer programs that can do it. We have never seen it. There is no indication that all the bugs, over thousands of jurisdictions in States and localities and municipalities—just put yourself in the position of a small businessperson trying to figure out what in the heck is the law in this jurisdiction. What about that? It is going to be changed this year or next year, changed in lots of jurisdictions all over the country. How are we going to deal with it? We are not going to be able to do it. It is just a maddeningly complex situation.

I have lots of other points I wish to make later, but those are two. I believe it makes much more sense, with all the complexity in this thing, for the committee of jurisdiction, the Finance Committee.

I disagree with my good friend from Tennessee. Of course it is a tax—not a State tax, not a payroll tax, it is a sales tax. It is a tax. We could easily deal with this in the Finance Committee. That is our jurisdiction. That is what we are supposed to be doing. Then he can deal with all these complexities that have not been addressed in this resolution. There are no protections in this resolution whatsoever.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. President, I yield 4 minutes to the Senator from New Hampshire to use in any way she wants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I stand in opposition to this so-called Main Street Fairness Act. There is nothing fair about Federal intervention in the Internet marketplace. We have seen so much entrepreneurship in the Internet marketplace. Yet what this does is force the Internet marketplace and online businesses to become tax collectors.

This act should be called what it is—the Internet tax collection act. This act essentially forces States to become tax collectors for 9,600 State and local tax jurisdictions across this country. It tramples on States rights. It tramples on the rights of private businesses in all States but especially in States such as mine, New Hampshire. It creates a bureaucratic nightmare for these States that will have to comply with almost 10,000 tax jurisdictions across this country. Guess what. They could be subject to nearly 10,000 tax audits within those jurisdictions. One of the businesses in New Hampshire—and I see Senator SHAHEEN is here as well—said that it is a job killer. Compliance with this act is absolutely terrifying and another blow for so many small businesses that are using the Internet.

Finally, I say to my conservative friends, there is nothing conservative about this. It is the long arm of the Federal Government punishing States such as mine that don't have a sales tax and have made fiscally responsible choices. It picks winners and losers instead of letting the marketplace do it.

There are a whole host of conservative groups that have come out against this act, including the Heritage Foundation and the Campaign for Liberty. The Americans for Tax Reform has, in fact, said this legislation can only be viewed as a tax increase. In addition to the group I just mentioned, the Cato Institute, the National Taxpayers Union, and The Heartland are against this as well. There is nothing conservative about this. This tramples on States rights. Think about it. This act turns online sellers into tax collectors because States are cash-strapped. It is wrong. I hope my colleagues will vote against it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I think it is time for those on the other side to say a word or two.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I appreciate the compliments from the two people who are from States that don't have the sales tax. We are not on the bill. This is an amendment to find out if a majority of the Senate is in favor of making sure we go through with some legislation that will actually solve the problem that is over 20 years old.

This is a problem the Supreme Court decided on and said Congress was the one that needed to fix it. They didn't say States should fix it, they said Congress should fix it. What we have been trying to do is fix it.

I had a complicated bill before called the streamlined sales tax bill. It took care of a lot of the problems we are talking about, such as multijurisdictions, and allows for one check to be dispensed to one location and then distributed to those who are participating.

Senator ALEXANDER had a better idea, and that is the one which is in the bill that is before us, and that is one which makes it States rights. It is where States can decide what they are going to do and how they are going to do it provided they follow a certain number of rules. This is not as definitive as that bill yet because that bill would have to pass through this body as well.

I can assure everyone that no person in a State that doesn't have a sales tax now would have to pay a sales tax. If there is a business selling into a State that does have a sales tax, yes, they would have to collect that sales tax and forward it to that State. If there are complexities or conflicts with that, those can be worked out as the legislation goes through too.

Nobody mentioned that there is a $1 million exemption in the bill. So when we talk about small businesses, if they have less than $1 million in sales, they don't have to do this. Once they reach $1 million in sales, they have to do it the next year so it doesn't become a problem that starts in the middle of the year.

It also requires that the States provide the information and the programs for them to do this. So it is a States rights issue, and that is what the Supreme Court suggested when they suggested we needed to fix this.

If Senators talk to their small businesses, they will find that they want it fixed because there is not fair competition anymore. People will come into a store—I was in the shoe business—and try on shoes. They get all the help they need, find out what they want, and then just order it over the Internet. I think it is kind of interesting when they say: Well, I got free shipping. When someone goes into a store and tries on shoes, they can get it that day. There is not even a day's delay; express shipping is not even needed.

I hope we are able to work on the bill and actually complete a bill and take care of the difference that is taking money away from States. They are not asking the Federal Government for a single dollar. They are not asking for the Federal Government to enforce this. They are asking for the right to have their States rights.

I yield the floor, and I will keep the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, how much time is remaining on our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana has 7 minutes, the Senator from New Hampshire has 7 minutes, the Senator from Wyoming has 7 minutes, and the Senator from Illinois has 5 minutes.

Mr. BAUCUS. Thank you. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Oregon. I might say that I yield 1 minute to the other Senator from Oregon as well. I urge the Senator not to use it all right now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the Durbin-Enzi amendment forgets that we are in a global economy. This measure does not and cannot reach foreign retailers. A small business, for example, in Montana is sacked with the burdens of this bill. It is an administrative nightmare, which Senator BAUCUS and Senator AYOTTE have outlined. Some businesses are just going to say: Why not do business in Canada or Mexico or even China. Now, I know my colleagues who are advocating this don't intend this result, but their legislation really ought to be called the shop Mexico bill or the shop Canada bill or the shop China bill. I don't think that makes any sense.

Chairman BAUCUS handles these global economic kinds of questions in the Finance Committee, and that is the place we ought to look at it, and that is why we ought to reject this amendment today.

I yield the floor and reserve my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, in Oregon we don't like the sales tax, and that is why we don't have one. It is regressive and more expensive to collect. What we hate even more is some State telling us what we have to do. I have heard people on this floor talking about States rights all the time, and now folks are standing up here and saying: We want your retailers to collect our tax, and we are not even going to compensate them for their time or effort. That is virtually a taking.

As my colleague pointed out, this is really about attacking business in America, small- and medium-sized businesses in America, which will just end up benefiting our foreign competitors. That is wrong, and we should oppose this for those multiple reasons.

I yield back time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I yield 4 minutes to my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator SHAHEEN.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator AYOTTE, and the other opponents of this amendment.

Senator ALEXANDER said that States should be able to decide what to do about taxes. Well, in New Hampshire we have decided. We don't want a sales tax. We don't collect one, and we don't ask our small businesses to collect one. And the fact is that this amendment would harm small, family-owned retail businesses in New Hampshire.

I talked to a business in Hudson, NH, which is along the border with Massachusetts. He has six employees, and he is about to reach $1 million in sales. He said that under this legislation, his company would have to start collecting taxes not just in New Hampshire but for 45 other States. It would put him at such a disadvantage that he could not continue to grow. Just as Senator WYDEN said, what these businesses are going to do then is go look for someplace else where they don't have to worry about collecting these taxes over the Internet.

I agree with Senator ALEXANDER. I think we should ensure States rights and ensure that small businesses are protected, but we don't do that by passing this amendment.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I yield a couple of minutes to my colleague from Montana, Senator TESTER. I understand Senator AYOTTE is going to yield additional time.

Mr. TESTER. I thank the senior Senator from Montana. I thank the Senator for allowing me to be a part of this discussion.

This is an incredible overreach. The Senator from Wyoming talked about the fact that they are not forcing a sales tax on any State, but that is what this does. This amendment will require our small businesses to collect taxes from other States. This is an incredible violation. It changes the entire standard for tax collection. It is not a road anyone wants to go down. Yet we are going to allow businesses in Tennessee or Illinois or Wyoming or any other State in the Union that has a sales tax to walk into my State and tell my small businesses that they are going to collect taxes for other States. Who is going to pay for that and who is going to do the audit?

The Senator from New Hampshire said it is a job-killing bill. Well, it is a job-killing bill, but it is a great job creator in the bureaucracy. We are going to create bureaucracy in this government for tax collection like we have never seen before. There will be auditing like we have never seen before. Who pays for it?

I guarantee it is not fair to force this kind of tax collection for another State and then tell another State what they have to do to collect taxes. It makes no sense.

There are State and local taxes. There are all sorts of different mechanisms here. If there is a State that collects a 5-percent tax and another one that collects 10 percent, the business that has a 5-percent sales tax will have to collect another 5 percent and bring it back to that other State. Does it sound complicated? It is. It is very complicated.

We do not want to go down this road. This is a bad, bad, bad public policy. I encourage everyone in this Chamber and everyone who is watching on C–SPAN to vote this amendment down.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, how much time remains on each side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana has 2 minutes, the Senator from New Hampshire has 5 minutes, the Senator from Wyoming has 7 minutes, and the Senator from Illinois still has 5 minutes.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I suggest their side has more time remaining, so they should speak next.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I thought my colleagues from New Hampshire and Montana might share with us a little bit about the amendments they are proposing, but in light of them not doing that, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Wyoming. I will yield my time to the Senator from North Dakota, who was a party to the Quill decision, which was before the U.S. Supreme Court 20 years ago, and who has also served as tax commissioner in the State of North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, I would like to make a couple of points on foreign corporations. We already collect sales tax and impose use tax on foreign corporations all the time. In fact, North Dakota does require probating so long as they have a physical presence in North Dakota.

On the issue of New Hampshire and Montana, I will bet I could find small businesses that are in New Hampshire and in Montana that already collect sales and use taxes for other States. The only thing that this does is change the rules regarding what is required on nexus. What is the single thing that happens that requires a collection responsibility? For years, not just in the Quill case, but National Bellas Hess said there has to be a physical presence. The world has changed since we have physical presence. We now say economic presence is adequate for equal protection to be satisfied.

What we are asking for is that we look at economic presence the same way we do across the boundaries and create fairness for mainstream businesses. What do I mean by that? I mean Main Street businesses that every day compete against Internet sellers unfairly, Main Street business that are struggling, Main street businesses that put ads in fliers for local schools and contribute to their community but yet cannot survive because they cannot afford a 7-percent or 8-percent or 9-percent disadvantage in the marketplace. It is not fair. It is not fair to Main Street. We need to recognize the reality. We have heard about the global economy. My colleague is right, the economy has changed. How we do business doesn't depend on physical presence anymore, it is economic presence, and $1 million is a lot of economic presence in the marketplace.

So I yield the remainder of my time back to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, things are getting a little down to the wire here. How much time is remaining?

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, is there any time remaining of the time yielded from the Senator from Wyoming?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming has 4 minutes remaining.

The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. I will be very brief. Under this amendment, we could not touch an online retailer that is wholly overseas shipping into the United States with UPS. We could not touch them.

What the Senator from North Dakota is talking about is obviously foreign corporations, people with physical presence. But if you are wholly overseas, an online Internet retailer shipping into this country, you get a free ride under this legislation. That is why it is going to create an incentive to take American jobs from here and locate overseas where they get a free ride.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. I yield 3 minutes of my time to the Senator from Florida, Mr. RUBIO.

Mr. RUBIO. This is a very interesting debate. It is a very interesting topic to talk about. I have talked to a few Members who have had this debate internally with their staff, and from an intellectual perspective it is a very interesting issue. But I want Members to understand what they will have to explain to people in their States.

If something like this were to happen, there will be businesses in your State that at the end of the year will have to be audited by or interact with States across the country, on the other side of the country; places where they don't know anybody, places where they don't have a lawyer or a lobbyist or anybody representing them. They will have to deal with States they have nothing to do with. That is what Members will have to explain to the businesses in their States.

The businesses in your States are going to have to comply with laws and courts and regulatory agencies and others they have nothing to do with, other than the fact that someone who lived there happened to buy something from them. So try explaining that. It sounds great here, but try to explain that to a business man or woman in your community or in your State, and I guarantee you are going to get puzzled looks.

Here is another thing I will tell my colleagues, because I understand there is an exemption for businesses with $1 million in revenue, but depending on what you sell, it may or may not be that much. I would say that over time, that figure is going to be less and less in terms of who doesn't have to comply.

I dealt with this issue when I was in the State legislature in Florida, especially the last 2 years when I was the Speaker. I will be frank. This is about the fact that according to some, there is $23 billion of what they claim is uncollected sales tax receipts across the country. You don't think that gets their attention? You don't think that is what this is about? That is what this is about. I am not saying that on the retail side they are not interested in the way the business is conducted and what it means in comparison to their competitors, but I promise my colleagues from the governmental side this is about the money they think they can get their hands on and what it would mean for their government and their ability to function.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I will inquire again as to the time remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana has 1 minute.

Mr. BAUCUS. Does the other side have any time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senators from Wyoming and Illinois have 5 minutes each.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. We have heard a lot of complaints from primarily the non-sales-tax States about the amendment we have proposed, but we haven't heard about the amendments they have proposed. I thought they would use part of their time to make the case for what they were proposing. I am still expecting them to do that, and when they do that, then we ought to have some time for rebuttal. That is why we have saved some of our time. So I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. In the interest of moving this forward, we have scheduled a vote on the Ayotte amendment next, after the vote on the Enzi amendment. I urge everyone who votes for the Enzi-Durbin-Alexander amendment to oppose the Ayotte amendment because she includes a provision in that amendment which absolutely destroys the whole effort here. She requires physical nexus.

As Senator HEITKAMP has said, that is what this debate is all about—whether one has to be physically present in order to have an obligation to pay sales tax.

So I urge all of my colleagues who support the Marketplace Fairness Act to oppose the Ayotte amendment. I hope she will explain why she wants—I think we understand from the arguments why she takes that position.

May I say one or two things about what has been said? To my friend from Oregon, Senator WYDEN, who talked about the impossibility of collecting sales tax from foreign entities, that is just not true. The same collection mechanisms presently available to States to obtain and enforce judgments against foreign entities would be available to States with respect to foreign entities failing to comply with the MFA. States currently have, and would continue to have, access to customs information on imported goods. Accordingly, States can and do use that information as a means of encouraging remote sellers to collect sales tax. States currently have, and would continue to have, the ability to impose liens on any property owned by remote sellers, even property in transit. So to argue we can't collect taxes from international entities is to ignore existing law.

Let me say a word about the small businesses in Montana. After the $1 million exemption, I would ask my Senator friend from Montana if he knows how many Internet retail sellers would be affected by the Marketplace Fairness Act in Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Too many.

Mr. DURBIN. There are 3. There are 3 out of 975 Internet retailers with over $1 million in sales. There are 3 in the State of Montana. This is an undue burden on the small businesses of Montana?

What I would say to the Senator from Florida and the Senators from Montana, what we are saying is very basic. You aren't forced to sell in Illinois. There is no reason you have to sell in Illinois. You choose to do it. If you choose to do it, all we say is follow our law. Our law says if you make a sale in our State, there is a sales tax to be paid. If you don't want to get involved in that, you don't have to sell in

our State. Keep your marketplace limited to places where you want to do business. That is your right as a businessman. But if you want to sell in our States, you have a legal obligation to pay in our States.

If you want to open a business on Michigan Avenue in Chicago, you know you would have to pay plenty of taxes. Why is it if you want to sell to the same people living on Michigan Avenue, you have no obligation to pay a sales tax? That is what this is about.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, how much time is remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has 3 minutes remaining.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I would say this: I can't imagine that businesses in New Hampshire or businesses in Wyoming or other businesses now—if this is passed, not only are they going to have to collect—all businesses—all 9,600 tax jurisdictions. But, heaven forbid, they are audited because now they are going to have to get on a plane, find a lawyer in another State, and deal with some other State's jurisdiction. That is the nightmare of this. I can't imagine that people would want to support it.

I also want to mention the privacy implications of this. I know the Senator from North Dakota mentioned a case she had. I actually had a case when I was attorney general where New Hampshire refused to collect tax for Massachusetts. They tried to bring us into court and I won that case.

Do my colleagues know what one of the big issues was that won it? Privacy—asking our retailers to ask people who bought things from them, where are you from, what are you going to use it for, and that is exactly the problem. There are serious privacy implications with all of the information that we are going to be gathering with this so-called making our businesses across the country tax collectors.

Generally, States do collect taxes, but we don't generally ask private businesses to do the job of the State and become tax collectors.

My amendment is simple. It respects States rights. If anyone wants to respect States rights and make sure there is a level playing field for all States to make their decisions in protecting data as well as to protect the rights of their States against foreign entities, that is what the amendment does.

I thank the Chair and I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Tennessee and then my final minute to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Thank you, Mr. President. We talked about how difficult this is. This is a good example of why we need to get this out of Washington and back in the States. For the last 15 years the States have been figuring out how to do this. They have it pretty well worked out, and in just a 20-minute debate we make it sound complicated.

Here is how hard it is. If I buy some ice cream ingredients from Williams Sonoma, and they are in another State, I use my credit card, I put in my ZIP Code, and the software automatically tells Williams Sonoma what the sales tax is that is owed. They collect it and they wire it to the State government. That is all that happens.

This debate sounds like it happened in 1890 before the horse and buggy, before the Internet. I mean, we live in a different world.

Here is what is fair. What is fair is allowing a State—not Washington—listen to the chairman of the American Conservative Union Al Cardenas. He says:

> When it comes to state sales taxes, it is time to address the area where federally mandated prejudice is most egregious—the policy towards Internet sales, the decades-old inequity between online sales and in-person sales as outdated and unfair.

If I am trying to run the International Boot Company, I have to pay a 10-percent penalty to somebody who is out of State. If somebody is out of State and by catalog or by Internet they want to sell to the 6 million people in Tennessee, they don't have to do that. They can sell in Kentucky, they can sell in Ohio, they can sell everywhere else. But if they want to sell in our State, they should live by the same rules Tennesseans do.

We don't believe in picking and choosing winners and losers. We don't believe in treating one taxpayer this way and another one that way. We don't want to pick one business this way and another that way, and we don't like the idea of Washington making us play Mother May I to come up here and ask permission to decide whether we are going to collect a sales tax from everybody who already owes it rather than just some people who owe it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Senator from Tennessee for making that point. As to this notion that there is something fundamentally unfair that we would ask an Internet retailer that wants to sell in Illinois that they collect the same sales tax for that sale as the businesses in Illinois, for goodness' sake, you are asking for a safe haven, an advantage over a lot of good small businesses in my home State. As Senator ALEXANDER said, if you don't want to abide by the laws of Illinois, for goodness' sake, make your sales elsewhere.

The Marketplace Fairness Act levels the playing field for all retailers, Internet and direct. It provides software free of charge to help retailers calculate sales and use taxes.

I heard my friend, the Senator from Montana, talk about how complex this was, how difficult this was.

I just made a recent purchase on Amazon which endorses the Marketplace Fairness Act, and I paid sales tax. They didn't ask for any additional time to calculate it. It assumes I put in my ZIP Code, and they knew exactly what to collect from me. That is how easy and simple it is these days.

This bill will also provide liability protection to ensure that if the software calculates the wrong tax, Internet retailers are held harmless.

Finally, the bill protects small businesses, as we mentioned earlier, by exempting small sellers with less than $1 million in annual remote sales nationwide.

I know as well that there are other elements of this that ought to be considered, but we ought to consider this: There was a time when we stayed away from this issue. I remember the Senator from Oregon, Mr. WYDEN, was in on this conversation about the Internet being brandnew, the baby in the crib, let him get started, let's make sure they are solid and moving forward. We can't ask them to do certain things.

That day is over: $150 billion in sales. It is in our lives, everybody's lives. We use the Internet every day. What is wrong with asking them to pay sales tax for the sales into the States where they are doing business? Otherwise, look at the disadvantage we create for businesses.

The State of Oregon, represented in this debate, the State of Montana, the State of New Hampshire, and one other have decided they don't want a State sales tax. There is nothing in this bill which will require the residents of that State to pay one penny in sales tax on anything they purchase, period. There is no requirement to change that.

I know, as Dale Bumpers used to say, they hate sales tax in your States like the devil hates holy water, but we are not imposing a sales tax on you, only if your New Hampshire business wants to sell in another State. Then, of course, I think they ought to play by the rules of that State. That is basically what we are asking.

So at this point I ask how much time is remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. DURBIN. I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Is there any time remaining on my side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One minute remains.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I wish to say this: The Senator has it all wrong because when the business from New Hampshire—when the person from Illinois buys from the business in New Hampshire, it should be up to Illinois to enforce against their own residents because they are essentially buying from New Hampshire.

I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I thank Senator BAUCUS.

Senator DURBIN is right. Things have changed. The Internet now is the shipping lane of the 21st century, and foreign retailers are going to get an advantage.

Colleagues, if this were enforceable as Senator DURBIN and Senator ENZI are saying, Europe would go out and put it in place tomorrow and do it to our sellers.

It is not enforceable. It violates the World Trade Organization. It advantages foreign retailers at our expense. I hope my colleagues will reject the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon is right. And I see the Senator from North Dakota shaking her head. With all due respect, I think she is not correct. This is either enforceable on foreign countries or it is not. It is impossible to force our laws on other countries unless other countries consent. Just to say so in a statute here does not make it true, in a bill does not make it true. There has to be a treaty, a tax treaty. There has to be some way for the foreign jurisdiction to agree; otherwise, we cannot possibly enforce this in other jurisdictions or on the other side, if we do, then those other countries can come back and do the same thing to the United States.

Do we want Chinese direct sellers to come back to the United States or, vice versa, for the Chinese to collect in the United States? The Senator from New Hampshire had it exactly right: It should be the purchaser who pays the tax, and that is where it should be enforced, not the tax collector, the small businessman in another State.

I might sum up by saying, we will take this up in the Finance Committee and work out all these different kinks and wrinkles on it, but that is where it should be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, do I have the last minute remaining?

Let me just say, my friend, Senator HEITKAMP from North Dakota, knows this subject so well. The case you want to read is Buckley v. State of California as to whether State laws are enforceable against foreign companies. And they are. That decision has already been reached. This argument does not hold water.

What does hold water is this: There is no reason why any State retailer should have an unfair advantage doing business in my State or any other State. If they want to compete with my businesses that pay their taxes, as they are supposed to do, let them do business under the laws of the State of Illinois. If they do not want to play by these rules, then they do not have to come to Illinois. This is a question of fairness.

The last point I will make is this: This is voluntary—voluntary—under the Marketplace Fairness Act. States have to voluntarily decide that they want to be under this act. If they do not care to be, they do not have to be. So there is no heavy hand of the Federal Government here. The States can make this decision. It is up to them. I hope that all of those who support the Marketplace Fairness Act will support the Enzi-Durbin amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, my understanding is that all the debate time on this has expired, all the time has expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mrs. MURRAY. And that the Enzi amendment is pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 75, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 62 Leg.]

YEAS—75

Alexander	Feinstein	Menendez
Baldwin	Fischer	Mikulski
Begich	Franken	Moran
Bennet	Gillibrand	Murphy
Blumenthal	Graham	Murray
Blunt	Hagan	Nelson
Boozman	Harkin	Portman
Boxer	Heinrich	Pryor
Brown	Heitkamp	Reed
Burr	Hirono	Reid
Cantwell	Hoeven	Risch
Cardin	Isakson	Rockefeller
Carper	Johanns	Sanders
Casey	Johnson (SD)	Schatz
Chambliss	Johnson (WI)	Schumer
Coburn	Kaine	Sessions
Cochran	King	Shelby
Collins	Kirk	Stabenow
Coons	Klobuchar	Thune
Corker	Landrieu	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Leahy	Udall (NM)
Crapo	Levin	Warner
Donnelly	Manchin	Warren
Durbin	McCain	Whitehouse
Enzi	McCaskill	Wicker

NAYS—24

Ayotte	Grassley	Murkowski
Barrasso	Hatch	Paul
Baucus	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rubio
Cornyn	Lee	
Cruz	McConnell	
Flake	Merkley	
Scott	Tester	Vitter
Shaheen	Toomey	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 656) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that Senator AYOTTE and Senator BAUCUS, who are next, are not going to call up their amendments. The question now is on the Durbin amendment, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the Durbin amendment.

The amendment (No. 578), as amended, was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 144

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the next amendment that is in order is my amendment. I would like to yield to Senator COLLINS to speak on the amendment following mine, Amendment No. 144.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, my amendment is No. 144. I ask unanimous consent that it be called up at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS] proposes an amendment numbered 144.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employee for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to employer penalties in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which may include restoring a sensible definition of ''full-time employee'', provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit or revenues over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, my amendment would allow for legislation

setting a more sensible definition of ''full-time employee'' under the Affordable Care Act. Under the Affordable Care Act, also known as ObamaCare, the definition of a full-time employee averages just 30 hours a week. That definition is not found in other areas of the law. It is creating this perverse incentive where employers are actually reducing the number of hours their employees work in order to keep under that 30-hour threshold and thus avoid penalties.

All this amendment does, however, is call for a more sensible definition of what a full-time employee should entail. I ask unanimous consent that we voice vote the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I was going to offer amendment No. 653, but I am not going to call up that amendment.

I would agree with Senator COLLINS on her amendment and ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 144) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we have now gone through all of the amendments from the unanimous consent agreement. We are within a couple of minutes of having a unanimous consent request for the next group of amendments. I would ask that all Senators stay in the Chamber because it will just be a matter of several minutes and we will ask unanimous consent for the next group of amendments.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the next amendments in order to be called up be the following: Begich No. 341, Alexander No. 51, Merkley No. 398, Rubio No. 292, Hagan No. 278, and Isakson No. 138; that there be no second-degree amendments prior to the votes in relation to any of these amendments; that notwithstanding all time having expired on the resolution, there will be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote; that upon disposition of the Isakson amendment No. 138, the majority have the next amendment in order; finally, all these votes be 10-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Reserving the right to object, I think this is a good list. I look forward to moving on. I will try to work with Senator MURRAY and others. Perhaps we may avoid the gaps we have been experiencing. We have a lot of Senators here, a lot of things to do. There is an anxiousness we shouldn't be having so much downtime, and we will be working toward that.

I thank the Chair and would not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I would agree with the Senator. We are trying to work through. Members have a lot of priority amendments. We are trying to make sure our lists match. Our staffs are working very hard to go back and forth so everybody has equal time on the amendments which are a priority to each side. I apologize for taking time to do it. We are trying to come to an agreement, and sometimes it takes a few minutes.

I yield the floor to the Senator from Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

AMENDMENT NO. 341

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 341.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. BEGICH], for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. MURKOWSKI, proposes an amendment numbered 341.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE LABELING OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FISH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote on amendment No. 341 offered by the Senator from Alaska, Mr. BEGICH.

The Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, this amendment deals with labeling genetically engineered fish, the first hybrid animal being proposed for human consumption. The FDA is reviewing this precedent-setting action not as a food but as a drug. They haven't studied the long-time health impacts and I can see why because all of these chemicals are added to this fake fish.

At a minimum, this fish should be labeled. Consumer Reports indicates 95 percent of the population want products labeled. Last year 1 million people wrote to the FDA asking for this product to be labeled. Labeling is done in 60 other countries. Three weeks ago, major retailers, Whole Foods, Trader Joe's, have assured they are not going to sell this fake fish.

We urge support for this amendment and ask it be passed.

I yield time to Senator MURKOWSKI.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I join my colleague in urging Members to support this amendment. All it does is require labeling of this fish, this fake fish. If you are going to be serving your family a good-quality product, you want to know it is good and it is quality. Allow us to label this fish.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I believe we can pass this amendment on a voice vote, unless there is an objection. Seeing none, I suggest we do this by voice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 341) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HARKIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I believe Senator ALEXANDER's amendment is up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, Senator ALEXANDER is off the floor. Senator MERKLEY is here. I would ask unanimous consent to reverse the order of these two amendments and go to Senator MERKLEY and then back to Senator ALEXANDER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 398

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 398.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MERKLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 398.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To increase investment in high-impact breakthrough clean energy technologies through the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy of the Department of Energy)

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $50,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $5,000,000.
On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $10,000,000.
On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $18,000,000.
On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $13,000,000.
On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $1,000,000.
On page 46, line 11, decrease the amount by $50,000,000.
On page 46, line 12, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.
On page 46, line 16, decrease the amount by $5,000,000.
On page 46, line 20, decrease the amount by $10,000,000.
On page 46, line 24, decrease the amount by $18,000,000.
On page 47, line 3, decrease the amount by $13,000,000.
On page 47, line 7, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.
On page 47, line 11, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote on amendment No. 398.

The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, this amendment increases the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy of the Department of Energy by $50 million. This is essentially what we know as ARPA–E. This is the most basic research to create breakthroughs in areas which range from renewable energy to energy conservation, so on and so forth. Energy is the lifeblood of our economy. It is the lifeblood of putting ourselves in a position to be one of the nations which sells technology to the world, rather than buying it from the world. This is a huge leverage issue, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. I request Senators be recognized to speak at this moment.

Mr. President, I believe, as I indicated last night, Mr. Lomborg of Europe, who has done a lot of research on these issues—energy research is preferable to mandating requirements which would utilize inefficient sources and oversubsidizing. Breakthroughs might happen. This is a paid-for amendment. I would suggest we take it by voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 398) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, Senator ALEXANDER is on the floor, and I will yield to him to offer his amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

AMENDMENT NO. 515

Mr. ALEXANDER. I call up amendment No. 515.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. ALEXANDER], for himself and Mr. PAUL, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. MCCONNELL, proposes an amendment numbered 515.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the education of low-income children, which may include allowing funding under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to follow children from low-income families to the school the children attend)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHOOL CHOICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to the education of low-income children, which may include allowing funding under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to follow children from low-income families to the school the children attend, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote on amendment No. 515 offered by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. ALEXANDER.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I offer this amendment on behalf of Senator PAUL and myself, with Senators TOOMEY and MCCONNELL cosponsoring. It is designed to help 11 million low-income children in this country. We appropriate $14.5 billion every year through our title I Federal funding. It is supposed to go to them but it doesn't get there. That is agreed upon by both the left and the right.

For example, Marguerite Roza, writing for the Center for American Progress, says the difference between school expenditures is often substantial, and she pointed out the money goes to schools where teachers are paid more but the children aren't necessarily the poorer children. So the poorer children—the ones we intend to help—are left in schools with less money. And sometimes the money can add up to quite a bit.

The same analysis has been found by the Fordham Foundation—I would say that is a center-right organization—because of the Federal formula we use.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. ALEXANDER. So we are suggesting to let the money follow the child to the school, whether it is public or private and accredited.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield our time to the Senator from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, the way this amendment is drafted means the money that goes to title I could then be taken and go to private schools. That is the first thing.

Secondly, we have tried this before. The District of Columbia has a voucher program that we passed in Congress in 2003. And guess what they have found since 2O03? It made no impact whatsoever on student achievement, and now the program is to the point it is being phased out.

Again, at this point in time when we are worried about uncertainty in our schools, teacher salaries, and we have the sequester taking money from schools, this isn't the time to take even more money out of our public school system.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 60, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 63 Leg.]

YEAS—39

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Chambliss	Heller	Rubio
Coats	Hoeven	Scott
Coburn	Inhofe	Sessions
Cochran	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johanns	Thune
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker

NAYS—60

Baldwin	Fischer	Menendez
Baucus	Franken	Merkley
Begich	Gillibrand	Mikulski
Bennet	Hagan	Moran
Blumenthal	Harkin	Murkowski
Blunt	Heinrich	Murphy
Boxer	Heitkamp	Murray
Brown	Hirono	Nelson
Cantwell	Johnson (SD)	Pryor
Cardin	Kaine	Reed
Carper	King	Reid
Casey	Kirk	Rockefeller
Collins	Klobuchar	Sanders
Coons	Landrieu	Schatz
Cowan	Leahy	Schumer
Donnelly	Levin	Shaheen
Durbin	Manchin	Stabenow
Feinstein	McCaskill	Tester

Udall (CO)	Warner	Whitehouse
Udall (NM)	Warren	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 515) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 292

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote on amendment No. 292, offered by the Senator from Florida, Mr. RUBIO.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 292.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Florida [Mr. RUBIO] proposes an amendment numbered 292.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate to enact the Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act)

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5___. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING CHILD INTERSTATE ABORTIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) laws requiring parental notification or consent prior to an abortion, or in the alternative judicial waiver, are in effect in more than half of the States, but these laws are often circumvented by interstate activity in which minors travel or are transported across State lines to avoid laws requiring parental involvement;

(2) abortion providers use targeted advertising to minors across State lines, using avoidance of parental notification requirements as a selling point;

(3) when an abortion provider performs an abortion on a minor without parental notification, the provider is likely to lack the complete medical history of the minor, and parents of the minor are unaware of the need to watch for complications that may develop after the abortion when the minor is sent back to her State of residence, far from the provider; and

(4) parental notification and parental consent laws are supported by overwhelming majorities of the public in the United States.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a physician who performs or induces an abortion on a minor who is a resident of a State other than the State in which the abortion is performed should be required by Federal law to provide, or cause an agent of the physician to provide, at least 24 hours advance notice to a parent of the minor before the abortion is performed;

(2) such a Federal requirement for interstate parental notification should not apply if—

(A) the minor declares in a signed written statement that she is the victim of sexual abuse, neglect, or physical abuse by a parent, and, before an abortion is performed on the minor, the physician notifies the authorities specified to receive reports of child abuse or neglect by the law of the State in which the minor resides of the known or suspected abuse or neglect;

(B) the abortion is necessary to save the life of a minor whose life is endangered by a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, provided that the attending physician or an agent of the physician notifies a parent of the minor in writing that an abortion was performed on the minor and of the circumstances of the abortion within 24 hours;

(C) the abortion is performed or induced in a State that has in force a law requiring parental involvement in the abortion decision of a minor and the physician complies with the requirements of that law;

(D) the physician is presented with documentation that shows with a reasonable degree of certainty that a court in the State of residence of the minor has authorized that the minor be allowed to procure an abortion; or

(E) the minor is physically accompanied by a person who presents the physician or an agent of the physician with documentation showing with a reasonable degree of certainty that he or she is in fact a parent of that minor;

(3) a parent who suffers harm by a violation of the interstate notification requirement should be entitled to obtain appropriate relief in a civil action, unless that parent has committed an act of incest with the minor;

(4) whoever has committed an act of incest with a minor and knowingly transports the minor across a State line with the intent that the minor obtain an abortion should be subject to imprisonment of up to 1 year for such transportation, in addition to any other penalties; and

(5) Congress should enact S. 369, the Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act (CIANA), to accomplish these purposes.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, abortion is a divisive issue in this country, and I deeply respect everyone's opinions with regard to this issue. But there is one thing that is not dividing us. There is one thing we are united upon as a people, and that is the idea that parents should know what their children are being involved in, especially when it comes to a medical procedure of this magnitude. That is why so many States have passed parental notification laws that require parents to be notified before their child—a minor—undergoes an abortion.

Unfortunately, in this country there are people who are transporting these children across State lines in order to avoid these notification laws. This sense of the Senate is based on a bill I have filed, and others have supported in the past, that makes that illegal, that does not allow that to happen.

You will hear arguments against this in terms of maybe the child is living in a very unstable environment or a dangerous environment. Maybe one of the parents—God forbid—is involved in the pregnancy that led to this, and that is why there are judicial overrides at the State level, so they can go to courts to override it. That is why this sense of the Senate is built on a bill that has exceptions for things like rape or incest or medical emergencies or a hostile home. So this is an important point, and I hope it can garner the support of as many Members as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield my time to the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, the Rubio amendment hurts families. It is opposed by respected doctors organizations and many women's groups.

Colleagues, under the Rubio amendment, a doctor and a grandmother would go to jail if the grandmother brought her grandchild across State lines, say, after she was raped. Senator RUBIO insists that only a parent be there. But what if the mom is ill or the dad is in Afghanistan or she is scared to death to tell her mom or her dad? Colleagues, there are cases of daughters dying due to their desperation and fear of telling their parents. Let's not endanger our children and place government against our grandmothers. Please vote no.

Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution. It, therefore, violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. I move to waive the rule with regard to the applicable portion of the act and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 64 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Alexander	Enzi	Moran
Ayotte	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Pryor
Burr	Hatch	Reid
Casey	Heller	Risch
Chambliss	Hoeven	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johanns	Sessions
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	McCain	Vitter
Donnelly	McConnell	Wicker

NAYS—51

Baldwin	Cowan	King
Baucus	Durbin	Kirk
Begich	Feinstein	Klobuchar
Bennet	Franken	Landrieu
Blumenthal	Gillibrand	Leahy
Boxer	Hagan	Levin
Brown	Harkin	McCaskill
Cantwell	Heinrich	Menendez
Cardin	Heitkamp	Merkley
Carper	Hirono	Mikulski
Collins	Johnson (SD)	Murphy
Coons	Kaine	Murray

Nelson	Schumer	Udall (NM)
Reed	Shaheen	Warner
Rockefeller	Stabenow	Warren
Sanders	Tester	Whitehouse
Schatz	Udall (CO)	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 51. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected. The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

Mrs. BOXER. I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 278

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote in relation to amendment No. 278, offered by the Senator from North Carolina, Mrs. HAGAN.

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, this amendment establishes a deficit-neutral reserve fund for families of servicemembers and veterans. My home State has the third largest military footprint in the Nation. One out of every three people is in the military, a veteran or related to a servicemember or veteran. We are proud that we make military families welcome in North Carolina because supporting military families is one of the best ways we can support our troops.

This amendment is deficit neutral. It will not add one penny to our deficit. It helps to create room in the budget for legislation to help military families in areas ranging from health care to housing and from education to job placement while their loved ones are serving our country away from home.

A vote for this amendment is a vote for our military families, for the sons, daughters, husbands, wives, and families who sacrifice for this Nation alongside our troops.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 278.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Carolina [Mrs. HAGAN] proposes an amendment numbered 278.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for the families of United States servicemembers and veterans)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FAMILIES OF AMERICA'S SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to support for the families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, including—

(1) expanding educational opportunities;

(2) providing increased access to job training and placement services;

(3) tracking and reporting on suicides of family members of members of the Armed Forces;

(4) ensuring access to high-quality and affordable healthcare; or

(5) improving military housing;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to consider our military families who serve this Nation. They just don't do it in uniform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, unless there are any Senators who wish to speak in opposition to this amendment, I know we are all in very strong support of veterans. This amendment would make it easier to pass legislation, but that legislation would be required to be deficit neutral. I think we have to know that nothing comes from nothing. If we start new programs, they have to be paid for. But we certainly support the goal of this amendment. I suggest we could take it by voice vote.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, if there is no objection, I suggest we voice vote this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 278) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I believe the Senator from Georgia is next.

AMENDMENT NO. 138

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 138 offered by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 138.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. ISAKSON], for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN, proposes an amendment numbered 138.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A BIENNIAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, this is an Isakson-Shaheen budget amendment that creates a deficit-neutral fund for the purpose of converting our appropriations and budget process to a 2-year process where we budget and appropriate in odd-numbered years.

We would budget and appropriate in odd-numbered years and do oversight for efficiencies, finding abuses and finding those programs that are not working in even-numbered years. This is a process asked for by every President, from Ronald Reagan to our current President, and endorsed by Democrats and Republicans in this body. The person who knows the most about it is Ms. JEANNE SHAHEEN, former Governor of New Hampshire and a Senator, who is my partner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I thank my colleague Senator ISAKSON. I was a Governor for three budgets, and we were able to balance them every other year every cycle because biennial budgeting gives us an opportunity to prioritize scarce resources and provide more oversight to the budgeting process.

This is idea whose time has come. We need this reform and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mrs. MURRAY. Is there a Senator who wishes to speak in opposition?

Seeing none, I yield our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 65 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Alexander	Boozman	Cochran
Ayotte	Burr	Collins
Barrasso	Cardin	Coons
Begich	Carper	Corker
Bennet	Chambliss	Cornyn
Blumenthal	Coats	Crapo
Blunt	Coburn	Cruz

Donnelly
Enzi
Fischer
Flake
Franken
Gillibrand
Graham
Grassley
Hagan
Harkin
Hatch
Heinrich
Heitkamp
Hoeven
Inhofe
Isakson
Johanns
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (WI)
Kaine
King
Klobuchar
Leahy
Manchin
McCain
McCaskill
McConnell
Moran
Murkowski
Murphy
Portman
Reid
Risch
Roberts
Schatz
Scott
Sessions
Shaheen
Shelby
Tester
Thune
Toomey
Udall (CO)
Vitter
Warner
Warren
Wyden

NAYS—31

Baldwin
Baucus
Boxer
Brown
Cantwell
Casey
Cowan
Durbin
Feinstein
Heller
Hirono
Kirk
Landrieu
Lee
Levin
Menendez
Merkley
Mikulski
Murray
Nelson
Paul
Pryor
Reed
Rockefeller
Rubio
Sanders
Schumer
Stabenow
Udall (NM)
Whitehouse
Wicker

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 138) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote and move to lay the motion on the table.

For the information of all Senators, we have worked through a lot of amendments, and I appreciate everybody's hard work. I am about to ask for unanimous consent that will lock in the next 16 amendments, which will take us well past midnight. I suggest that any Senator who is going to need a vote and wants to keep the Senate later talk to either Senator SESSIONS or myself very soon.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 693, 307, 198, 697, 482, 263, 314, 247, 606, 689, 537, 535, 442, 514, 273, AND 373 EN BLOC

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the next amendments in order to be called up be the following: Warner amendment No. 693, Thune amendment No. 307, Sanders amendment No. 198, Burr amendment No. 697, Reed of Rhode Island amendment No. 482, Paul amendment No. 263, Landrieu amendment No. 314, Cornyn amendment No. 247, Menendez amendment No. 606, Vitter amendment No. 689, Tester amendment No. 537, Toomey amendment No. 535, Casey amendment No. 442, Coats amendment No. 514, Cardin amendment No. 273, and Lee amendment No. 373; that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes in relation to any of these amendments; that notwithstanding all time having expired on the resolution, there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote; that upon disposition of the Lee amendment No. 373, the majority have the next amendment in order; finally, that all of these votes be 10-minute votes and the Chair report en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I believe this is a good list, and I support this list. I would advise that a number of Senators have amendments that they have waited patiently on and that they are entitled to get votes on, so we need to move forward. The more effectively we can do so, the sooner we can finish. There are some very serious matters that have not yet been put on this list that will need to be voted on.

With that, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I reserve the right to object. The Senator from Alabama talked about Senators who have been waiting for a long time. It happens that I was among the very first to put all of mine in—I was ready to go—and cut it down to two votes. I am still waiting. I will not wait beyond the next time; I am serving notice.

At this time, I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we finalize these amendments, and we will have disposed of 41 amendments. Senators are going to have to understand that this is not going to go on forever. The average is about 30 or 35 votes. After we finish, it will be 41. Everyone should understand that we had 400 amendments that had been offered, and we are not going to do that.

Mr. DURBIN. Voice votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Thank you, Mr. President.

I will again remind Senators that if anyone has an amendment, please let us know very quickly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. We look forward to working hard as we go forward and take up new amendments. It is unfortunate that we are coming to the end of the week as we have. We still would have a week when we come back—the week of April 8—but I know the majority leader wants to finish. So we are going to try to cooperate, and I know he will cooperate with us as we seek to get as many amendments done and as many people satisfied with the issues they are concerned about as is possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, if the clerk could call up the amendments en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] proposes an amendment numbered 693.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 307.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] proposes an amendment numbered 198.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BURR] proposes an amendment numbered 697.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED] proposes an amendment numbered 482.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 263.

The Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] proposes an amendment numbered 314.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CORNYN] proposes an amendment numbered 247.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ] proposes an amendment numbered 606.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. VITTER] proposes an amendment numbered 689.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. TESTER] proposes an amendment numbered 537.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. TOOMEY] proposes an amendment numbered 535.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CASEY] proposes an amendment numbered 442.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] proposes an amendment numbered 514.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. CARDIN] proposes an amendment numbered 273.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 373.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 693

(Purpose: To repeal or reduce the estate tax, but only if done in a fiscally responsible way)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE REPEAL OR REDUCTION OF THE ESTATE TAX.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the repeal or reduction of the estate tax, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 307

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently eliminate the Federal estate tax)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PERMANENTLY ELIMINATE THE FEDERAL ESTATE TAX.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that may permanently eliminate the Federal estate tax without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 198

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the benefits of disabled veterans and their survivors, which may not include a chained CPI)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DISABLED VETERANS AND THEIR SURVIVORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to protecting the benefits of disabled veterans and their survivors, which may not include a chained CPI, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 697

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would raise taxes on veterans, and for other purposes)

Beginning on page 49, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 50, line 2.

On page 4, line 6, reduce the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, reduce the amount by $40,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, reduce the amount by $55,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, reduce the amount by $70,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, reduce the amount by $82,110,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, reduce the amount by $95,881,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, reduce the amount by $115,534,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, reduce the amount by $135,203,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, reduce the amount by $149,801,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, reduce the amount by $159,650,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, reduce the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, reduce the amount by $40,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, reduce the amount by $55,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, reduce the amount by $70,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, reduce the amount by $82,110,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, reduce the amount by $95,881,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, reduce the amount by $115,534,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, reduce the amount by $135,203,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, reduce the amount by $149,801,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, reduce the amount by $159,630,000,000.

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RAISE TAXES ON VETERANS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase taxes on United States veterans or their survivors.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 482

(Purpose: To provide funding for low-income weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs)

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by $50,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by $3,000,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by $5,000,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by $18,000,000.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by $13,000,000.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by $2,000,000.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by $1,000,000.

On page 46, line 11, reduce the amount by $50,000,000.

On page 46, line 12, decrease the amount by $3,000,000.

On page 46, line 16, decrease the amount by $5,000,000.

On page 46, line 20, decrease the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 46, line 24, decrease the amount by $18,000,000.

On page 47, line 3, decrease the amount by $13,000,000.

On page 47, line 7, decrease the amount by $2,000,000.

On page 47, line 11, decrease the amount by $1,000,000.

On page 57, after line 25, insert the following:

(4) low-income weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs;

On page 58, line 1, strike ''(4)'' and insert ''(5)''.

On page 58, line 3, strike ''(5)'' and insert ''(6)''.

On page 58, line 4, strike ''(6)'' and insert ''(7)''.

On page 58, line 7, strike ''(7)'' and insert ''(8)''.

On page 58, line 9, strike ''(8)'' and insert ''(9)''.

On page 58, line 10, strike ''(9)'' and insert ''(10)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 263

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of Thursday, March 21, 2013, under ''Text of amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 314

(Purpose: To modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's servicemembers and veterans to include leases of major medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs)

On page 59, line 25, insert after ''space'' the following: '', to include leases of major medical facilities,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 247

(Purpose: To ensure that if the President fails to submit his budget by the deadline set in law the Director of the Office of Management and Budget does not get paid until he submits a budget; and that any savings will reduce the deficit)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT REDUCTION FUND FOR NO BUDGET, NO OMB PAY.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall reduce allocations, pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, equal to amounts withheld pursuant to one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to the federal budget process, which may include prohibiting paying the salaries of either the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the OMB Deputy Director, or the OMB Deputy Director for Management, or all three officials, for the period of time after which the President fails to submit a budget, pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, and until the day the President submits a budget to Congress.

AMENDMENT NO. 606

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide funding for the purposes of embassy or diplomatic security)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR EMBASSY OR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide funding for the purposes of embassy or diplomatic security, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 689

(Purpose: To End ''Too Big To Fail'' Subsidies or Funding Advantage for Wall Street Mega-Banks (over $500 billion in total assets)

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO END "TOO BIG TO FAIL" SUBSIDIES OR FUNDING ADVANTAGE FOR WALL STREET MEGA-BANKS (OVER $500 BILLION IN TOTAL ASSETS).

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors received by bank holding companies with over $500,000,000,000 in total assets, which may include elimination of any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors resulting from the perception of federal assistance to prevent receivership, or any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors resulting from the perception of federal assistance to facilitate exit from receivership, or to realign market incentives to protect the taxpayer, except in the case of Federal assistance provided in response to a natural disaster, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 537

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AUTHORIZING CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE UNDER LAWS ADMINISTERED BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO RETAIN SUCH ELIGIBILITY UNTIL AGE 26.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 535

(Purpose: To repeal the tax increase on catastrophic medical expenses created by Obamacare)

On page 49, strike lines 20 through line 2 on page 50

The levels in this resolution are amended by—Reducing total revenues by the following amounts

On page 4, line 6, reduce the amount by $300,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, reduce the amount by $2,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, reduce the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, reduce the amount by $3,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, reduce the amount by $4,100,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, reduce the amount by $4,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, reduce the amount by $4,800,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, reduce the amount by $5,100,000,000.

And reducing the amounts by which federal revenues should be changed by the following amounts

On page 4, line 20, reduce the amount by $300,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, reduce the amount by $2,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, reduce the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, reduce the amount by $3,700,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, reduce the amount by $4,100,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, reduce the amount by $4,400,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, reduce the amount by $4,800,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, reduce the amount by $5,100,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 442

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for State and local law enforcement)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report to support State and local law enforcement, which may include investing in State formula grants, to aid State and local law enforcement and criminal justice systems in implementing innovative, evidence-based approaches to crime prevention and control, including strategies such as specialty courts, multi-jurisdictional task forces, technology improvement, and information sharing systems, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 514

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enable prompt action relating to the Presidential exemption for the rule of the Environmental Protection Agency commonly known as the Mercury and Air Toxins Standard for affected electric utility steam generating units that need additional time to install the major emissions control equipment, construct replacement generation, or implement other mitigation measures in order to ensure the reliability of the grid)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENABLE PROMPT ACTION FOR PRESIDENTIAL EXCEPTION FOR MERCURY AND AIR TOXINS STANDARD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that may allow the Environmental Protection Agency to enable the President to be adequately informed and take prompt action to issue, on a case-by-case basis, Presidential exemptions, which may include exemptions under section 112(i)(4) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(4)), without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 273

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve oral health care for children with Medicaid coverage)

On page 76, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

(c) ORAL HEALTH CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH MEDICAID COVERAGE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that improve the oral health outcomes for children covered by Medicaid, including legislation that may allow for risk-based disease prevention and comprehensive, coordinated chronic disease treatment approaches, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 373

(Purpose: To provide a point of order against budgets spending more on net interest payments on the debt than on national defense, and to ensure the United States government funds its military at higher levels than the militaries of foreign holders of its debt)

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, insert the following:

SEC. 4___. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST BUDGET PROVIDING OUTLAYS FOR INTEREST ON THE DEBT IN EXCESS OF OUTLAYS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year or any amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report thereon that includes outlays for function 900 in any fiscal year that exceed outlays for function 050 in the same fiscal year.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 693

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 693, offered by the Senator from Virginia, Mr. WARNER.

The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in the spirit of what our leader said about us trying to move along, I think while we may have a variety of views, we all know we are $16.5 trillion in debt—a debt that goes up by $3 billion every night. The last thing we should do is dig this hole any deeper.

This amendment is paired actually with an amendment that will be offered by the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. THUNE. The Thune amendment would repeal the estate tax without the ability to offset with additional revenue.

I believe the estate tax is actually a meaningful part of our Tax Code. We put in place appropriate exemptions: $5 million a person, $10 million a couple. That means the estate tax right now only applies to about 3,800 people a year. Yet, if we were to repeal the estate tax without any offset, that would add $600 billion to our debt.

We have spent a lot of time over these last number of months talking about the dramatic cuts in defense from sequester—$550 billion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues, if we want to repeal the estate tax and pay for it, to vote for the Warner amendment No. 693.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I appreciate the effort being made by the Senator from Virginia. He is moving in the right direction. We do need to get rid of this once and for all. I would be happy to accept his amendment by voice if he would be willing to do that. But I think it is important to have a vote on eliminating the death tax.

The death tax is a punitive tax. It hits farmers and ranchers squarely in the face at a time when they are trying to pass on their farm or ranch operation to the next generation of Americans.

By the way, the amendment I will offer is a deficit-neutral reserve fund; it would be offset. The point the Senator from Virginia made about it not being offset is not accurate.

The way we would approach this, it would have to be offset, but it is time that we put a stake in the heart of the death tax and end it once and for all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I believe we need a balanced approach. The notion that we can continue to take away revenue sources is not a responsible way to address this budget.

I urge my colleagues to support amendment No. 693.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 19, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 66 Leg.]

YEAS—80

Alexander	Feinstein	Moran
Ayotte	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Murray
Baucus	Graham	Nelson
Begich	Grassley	Paul
Bennet	Hagan	Portman
Blumenthal	Hatch	Pryor
Blunt	Heinrich	Reid
Boozman	Heitkamp	Risch
Boxer	Heller	Roberts
Burr	Hirono	Rubio
Cantwell	Hoeven	Schatz
Cardin	Inhofe	Scott
Carper	Isakson	Sessions
Casey	Johanns	Shaheen
Chambliss	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Coats	Kaine	Stabenow
Coburn	Kirk	Tester
Cochran	Klobuchar	Thune
Collins	Landrieu	Toomey
Corker	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Cornyn	Lee	Vitter
Cowan	Manchin	Warner
Crapo	McCain	Warren
Cruz	McCaskill	Wicker
Donnelly	McConnell	Wyden
Enzi	Mikulski	

NAYS—19

Baldwin	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	King	Sanders
Coons	Levin	Schumer
Durbin	Menendez	Udall (NM)
Franken	Merkley	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	
Harkin	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 693) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 307

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there now will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 307, offered by the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. THUNE.

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, this amendment will create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to completely—completely—eliminate the Federal estate tax burden that is facing America's family farmers and small businesses. There are lots of reasons to support elimination of this destructive and inefficient tax, but for me the issue comes down to being able to tell the farmers and ranchers I represent that I am doing everything I can to make sure they can pass on their family farm to the next generation without a double tax imposed from Washington, DC.

Behind me is a chart. This is data selected from the latest Agriculture Department report on farmland values. Farmers in the States represented on this chart truly are land rich and cash poor. These farmers literally have to sell off land or spend large sums in financial planning solely because of the estate tax—all of that to bring in less than one-half of 1 percent of all Federal revenue.

Next year the estate tax will generate $15 billion—that is all—relative to all the harm that it causes to farms, ranches, and small businesses in this country. It is time to end this tax. It is time to put a stake through the heart of this tax. I ask my colleagues to support the repeal with this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Who yields time in opposition?

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, there are strong feelings of opinion in this body about the estate tax. I personally believe the current estate tax—with a very generous $5 million-per-person exemption, and $10 million per family; an estate tax that only applies to 3,800 families per year—is a fair part of our Tax Code. Others may disagree.

But in our previous amendment, Warner amendment No. 693, we said if you are going to replace the estate tax, you have to pay for it. The unfortunate thing about the Senator's amendment is it says if you repeal the estate tax, you cannot use revenues to replace that. It will only have to be replaced with additional cuts.

The problem we have at this point—$16.5 trillion in debt—is because we have not recognized to get a budget balanced you have to look at both sides of the balance sheet, revenue and spending. You cannot just keep taking revenue away on every item. So I would urge my colleagues to oppose the Thune amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 67 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Murkowski
Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Baucus	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hatch	Risch
Boozman	Heller	Roberts
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Chambliss	Inhofe	Scott
Coats	Isakson	Sessions
Coburn	Johanns	Shelby
Cochran	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Corker	Kirk	Toomey
Cornyn	Lee	Vitter
Crapo	Manchin	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NAYS—53

Baldwin	Hagan	Nelson
Begich	Harkin	Pryor
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Reid
Boxer	Hirono	Rockefeller
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Cantwell	Kaine	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Landrieu	Stabenow
Collins	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 307) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 198

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 198 offered by the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 198.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, this amendment would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect disabled veterans and their survivors, which may not include a chained CPI—no chained CPI.

This amendment is cosponsored by Senators HARKIN, HIRONO, and WHITEHOUSE. This amendment is strongly supported by the American Legion and all of the veterans organizations. It is supported by the AARP and all of the senior organizations because they do not want to see cuts in Social Security. It is supported by the AFL–CIO and the National Organization for Women, among many other groups.

After all of the fine Memorial Day speeches about how much we love and support our veterans, the Disabled Veterans of America, the Gold Star Wives——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SANDERS. They want to know if we are going to balance the budget on the backs of disabled veterans. I hope very much we will not do that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Sanders amendment. I urge my colleagues to support it. I support chained CPI, just as the President, as it relates to entitlement reform. The fact is, if we want to protect veterans, then the important amendment is the next one. It is the amendment that bans excessive taxes from being applied to our country's veterans. It shields them from the massive tax increases found in this budget.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I believe we can take this on a voice vote.

Mr. SANDERS. If Mr. BURR supports this amendment, I ask for a rollcall vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

At the moment there is not a sufficient second. At this time, there is not a sufficient second.

The question is on the amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for a voice vote on the Sanders amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Hearing no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 198) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 697

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 697.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I rise today to offer an amendment that will actually protect veterans, one that will protect them from the massive tax increases in this budget. The budget before us today raises $1 trillion but does not tell us how. My amendment would ensure that the Democrats in the Chamber cannot raise a dime of that trillion dollars on the backs of our Nation's veterans. It would strike their ability to fast-track any tax increases through this body.

I encourage all Members to vote for the amendment that will actually protect veterans from the threat before them. That threat is higher taxes that will come from this budget.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I strongly oppose this amendment. Repealing this budget's revenue increase and striking reconciliation would be irresponsible. Our budget would not raise taxes on veterans.

I yield back the remainder of my time to the Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. What this amendment basically says is it does away with the revenue that the committee has put into the bill. It says the only way to do deficit reduction is to cut, cut, cut—cut Social Security, veterans programs, Medicare, Medicaid. One out of four corporations does not pay a nickel in taxes today. No problem. We are losing $100 billion with companies putting their money in the Cayman Island's tax havens. No problem. The only way to go forward is to cut, cut, cut. The American people do not support that concept. This amendment should be defeated.

Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane to the underlying resolution and therefore violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act for consideration of the pending amendment No. 697 pursuant to section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 45, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 68 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker

NAYS—54

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Cardin
Baucus	Boxer	Carper
Begich	Brown	Casey
Bennet	Cantwell	Coons
Cowan	Klobuchar	Reid
Donnelly	Landrieu	Rockefeller
Durbin	Leahy	Sanders
Feinstein	Levin	Schatz
Franken	Manchin	Schumer
Gillibrand	McCaskill	Shaheen
Hagan	Menendez	Stabenow
Harkin	Merkley	Tester
Heinrich	Mikulski	Udall (CO)
Heitkamp	Murphy	Udall (NM)
Hirono	Murray	Warner
Johnson (SD)	Nelson	Warren
Kaine	Pryor	Whitehouse
King	Reed	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 45 and the nays are 54. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected. The point of order is sustained and amendment No. 697 falls.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 482

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to amendment No. 482, offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. REED.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. This bipartisan amendment, cosponsored by Senator COLLINS, Senator MERKLEY, and others, would add resources to energy programs for the purpose of increasing support for the Weatherization Assistance Program. It would also include weatherization in the investments under the deficit-neutral reserve fund on clean energy and environmental protection.

Weatherization does several things: It puts people to work, helps low-income people control their energy bills, and helps us move toward energy independence. We need to do more of this, not less. This amendment will put us back on the track of doing more, not less.

I would urge passage of this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Senator and his cosponsors for their work on this amendment. I note it would double the budget number for the weatherization program. Also, the Recovery Act of a few years ago, the stimulus bill, provided $5 billion for the weatherization program. While I am dubious about the wisdom of the doubling of this program, it is offset. Therefore, I would accept a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Without objection, we will move to a voice vote on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 482) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 263

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 263 offered by the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. PAUL.

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, the President is fond of calling for a balanced approach. Today, I rise in this body to offer a balanced approach to budgets. I offer a budget that balances in 5 years.

This budget is called the Revitalize America Budget. It reforms and saves Social Security and Medicare, making them solvent for 75 years; it creates millions of jobs by letting taxpayers keep an additional $600 billion of their income; it repeals ObamaCare; and it requires Congress to vote to approve or disapprove all major regulations.

Our ever-expanding debt is costing us millions of jobs a year. It is time to stop burying our kids in debt. I suggest a vote for this 5-year balanced budget.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the budget resolution before the Senate represents the values and priorities of the pro-middle-class agenda. The Paul budget that is being offered includes tax savings for the wealthy and eliminates the programs that strengthen our economy and support our middle class.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 81, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 69 Leg.]

YEAS—18

Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Coburn	Inhofe	Risch
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Scott
Crapo	Lee	Sessions
Cruz	McConnell	Shelby
Enzi	Moran	Vitter

NAYS—81

Alexander	Carper	Gillibrand
Ayotte	Casey	Graham
Baldwin	Chambliss	Grassley
Baucus	Coats	Hagan
Begich	Cochran	Harkin
Bennet	Collins	Hatch
Blumenthal	Coons	Heinrich
Blunt	Corker	Heitkamp
Boozman	Cowan	Heller
Boxer	Donnelly	Hirono
Brown	Durbin	Hoeven
Burr	Feinstein	Isakson
Cantwell	Fischer	Johanns
Cardin	Franken	Johnson (SD)
Kaine	Murkowski	Schumer
King	Murphy	Shaheen
Kirk	Murray	Stabenow
Klobuchar	Nelson	Tester
Landrieu	Portman	Thune
Leahy	Pryor	Toomey
Levin	Reed	Udall (CO)
Manchin	Reid	Udall (NM)
McCain	Roberts	Warner
McCaskill	Rockefeller	Warren
Menendez	Rubio	Whitehouse
Merkley	Sanders	Wicker
Mikulski	Schatz	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 263) was rejected.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 314

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 314 offered by the Senator from Louisiana, Ms. LANDRIEU.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am proud to offer this amendment on behalf of myself, Senator CHAMBLISS, Senator VITTER, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator ISAKSON, Senator MURPHY, and Senator UDALL of New Mexico that will fix a problem in the way CBO is scoring the leasing of veterans clinics.

This amendment, if adopted, will have no impact on the deficit. It will allow veterans clinics in 30 States to be able to finance their buildings. It is something that must be done in order to solve this problem for our veterans, and I think we can take this by voice vote.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I believe Senator COBURN wished to speak on this amendment.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I understand what the Senator from Louisiana is trying to do, but it goes toward the bigger problems of GSA. I will give you a great example.

In my hometown they are building a brand new U.S. Attorney's Office with four other sites that are available that could have been leased, and they are going to lease this one as well. So leasing doesn't solve the problem. What we need to attack is the inefficiencies and ineffectiveness of GSA.

I am sure we will take a voice vote on this, but I am not sure I agree with the solution of the Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. This is only for veterans clinics, and I ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, if there is no discussion, we will take this by voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 314) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. SESSIONS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 247

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 247, offered by the Senator from Texas, Mr. CORNYN.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call up amendment No. 247 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this is an amendment which would facilitate passage of legislation that would deny pay to the personnel at the Office of Management and Budget for such time as they delay in the statutory requirement for the President to submit a budget for consideration by the Senate.

As we all know, the law requires the President to submit a budget the first Monday in February, but the President has not done so 4 out of the last 5 years, nor will he do so this year reportedly until April. The problem with that is we will finish our work here this week, the House will finish their work, and the President has rendered himself entirely irrelevant.

We know because the House passed the No Budget No Pay bill that it prompted the first budget in the Senate in more than 1,400 days, and that is good, that is progress. We would like to do the same now with the Office of Management and Budget to encourage the President to be relevant to the budget debate and require him to submit his budget on a timely basis.

So I would ask my colleagues for their vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, there is no opposition. We suggest a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 247) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 606 WITHDRAWN

AMENDMENT NO. 483

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Menendez amendment listed in the previous order, amendment No. 606, be replaced with Udall amendment No. 483.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. Amendment No. 606 has been withdrawn.

The clerk will report amendment No. 483.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] for Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, proposes amendment numbered 483.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to hardrock mineral royalty and fee reform)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING HARDROCK MINING REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal land management, which may include provisions relating to budget deficit reduction, establishment of a reclamation fund, imposition of a locatable mineral royalty, revenue sharing with States, and improvements to the permitting process, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 483

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 483, offered by the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. UDALL.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, let me just say that I very much appreciate the help on this amendment from both Senator WYDEN, who is here and is the chairman of the committee, and also Senator MURKOWSKI, who has been working with me on this amendment.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all time yielded back?

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, if there is no opposition, I would suggest a voice vote.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I understand there have been discussions about this, and it is on the agreed list for a voice vote. I would have no objection unless others do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 483) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 689

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 689, offered by the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. VITTER.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 689.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, there have been at least three independent studies now recently that underscore that too-big-to-fail is still alive and well, and that too-big-to-fail policies give Wall Street megabanks a subsidy in comparison to their competitors—an unfair advantage, creating an uneven playing field. And not coincidentally, that is why these megabanks dominate the market—the biggest market share ever in history.

This amendment is very simple. It says we should do away with the Federal policies that create that subsidy, the uneven playing field. It doesn't say we forcibly break up the banks, it doesn't say we tax them, it just says that.

I yield the remainder of my time to Senator BROWN of Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, we ask support for the Vitter-Brown-Corker-Pryor amendment. The community banks of America support it because they know the playing field isn't level.

One real quick statistic. Eighteen years ago, the six biggest U.S. banks had assets equal to 18 percent of GDP. Today it is 65 percent of GDP.

I ask for your support of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I don't believe there is any opposition to this amendment. I would ask the Senator if we could have a voice vote on this amendment as well.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, we believe this is an important matter, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

At this moment there is not a sufficient second.

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 99, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 70 Leg.]

YEAS—99

Alexander	Flake	Moran
Ayotte	Franken	Murkowski
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murphy
Barrasso	Graham	Murray
Baucus	Grassley	Nelson
Begich	Hagan	Paul
Bennet	Harkin	Portman
Blumenthal	Hatch	Pryor
Blunt	Heinrich	Reed
Boozman	Heitkamp	Reid
Boxer	Heller	Risch
Brown	Hirono	Roberts
Burr	Hoeven	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Inhofe	Rubio
Cardin	Isakson	Sanders
Carper	Johanns	Schatz
Casey	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Chambliss	Johnson (WI)	Scott
Coats	Kaine	Sessions
Coburn	King	Shaheen
Cochran	Kirk	Shelby
Collins	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Coons	Landrieu	Tester
Corker	Leahy	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Toomey
Cowan	Levin	Udall (CO)
Crapo	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Cruz	McCain	Vitter
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	McConnell	Warren
Enzi	Menendez	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Merkley	Wicker
Fischer	Mikulski	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 689) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 537

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 537, offered by Mr. TESTER.

Mr. TESTER. I rise on behalf of amendment No. 537.

First of all, I thank Senator COONS and Senator HELLER for cosponsoring this amendment. It would allow the children under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, otherwise known as CHAMP–VA, to remain eligible for coverage until their 26th birthday. These children are the children of veterans who have been rated permanently and totally disabled and children of veterans who have died from a service-connected disability or service-connected disease.

With the enactment of the Affordable Health Care Act, children up to 26 years of age can now be covered on their parents' health insurance if they are unable to receive health insurance from their employers. In contrast to private insurance plans, or TRICARE, children under the CHAMP–VA program are only eligible for coverage until age 18 or 23 if they are a full-time enrolled student. This amendment is offered on their behalf to allow them to be on the CHAMP–VA program up to age 26.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama?

Mr. SESSIONS. This is a budget-neutral reserve fund, and it essentially says, using that language, if the authorizing committee can pay for this bill, it will not be subject to a budget point of order. It should be offset to avoid that. This is certainly a worthy goal. We would like to see if this can be done. It would be a challenge for the authorizers because nothing comes from nothing. It could well end up cutting other veterans benefits. But I think this is a worthy goal. I think the Senator would suggest we take it by a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Seeing no opposition, I suggest we take this by a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 537) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 535

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 535, offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. TOOMEY.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 535.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. TOOMEY. As we know, the ObamaCare bill raises taxes by $1.2 trillion. Much of that is on middle-income families. One in particular is a tax increase on people who incur and then deduct catastrophic medical expenses.

Imagine a woman slips and falls at home, is seriously injured, runs up huge medical costs which she pays for out her own pocket, and then on top of her personal and physical misery ObamaCare hits her with a double whammy by reducing the amount of medical expenses she is allowed to deduct. Who does this hurt? Disproportionately, middle-income taxpayers; 96 percent of these deductions are for people who earn less than $200,000. It adds up to $30 billion over 10 years. Madam President, 60 percent of these deductions are by senior citizens. The fact is the ObamaCare tax increase imposes this tax on people who can least afford it, the sick, elderly, middle-income folks.

My amendment repeals this ill-conceived tax on victims of catastrophic illness and repeals the reconciliation instructions in the budget.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second.

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, again, for our colleagues, the goal of our budget is to tackle our deficit and debt responsibly in a way that works for our middle-class families and our economy. That means a balanced mix of responsible spending cuts and new revenue from those who can afford it most.

I remind all Senators every bipartisan group who has examined our budget situation has acknowledged that reality. Simpson-Bowls, the Gang of 6, Domenici-Rivlin—all recommend several times more revenue than the roughly $600 billion that was generated by the yearend deal. In fact, Simpson-Bowles and the Gang of 6 each recommend well over $2 trillion in new revenue. So striking this reconciliation instruction, which is what this amendment does, and reducing the revenue level, goes in exactly the wrong direction. I ask for a strong ''no'' vote and oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 71 Leg.]

YEAS—45

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Wicker

NAYS—54

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Levin	Tester
Cowan	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 535) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 442

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 442, offered by Mr. CASEY of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. I call up amendment No. 442.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. CASEY. This amendment creates a neutral reserve fund that supports the Edward Byrne memorial justice assistance grants. It helps every one of our States. It has been cut by one-third over the last 2 years. We provide support for local and State law enforcement. The money is used to support innovative, evidence-based approaches to public safety—by way of example, special courts that have new technological innovations to help reduce and fight crime in our communities.

In part, it is supported by—and this is only a partial list—the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the National Narcotics Officers' Association.

I am grateful for the work that was done by so many people on this amendment—especially Senator GRASSLEY—and urge for its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I hope all of us begin to think a little bit here. We have a lot of votes that have gone forward. Each one seems to be an attempt to spend more money. It sets deficit-neutral reserve funds that require offsets. In my view, we are really thinking too much with a mindset that we have money, and I believe we are in denial about the financial condition of our country. Truly, we should be looking to have more amendments that save some money and use that money to pay down the debt rather than fund some new spending program.

This country is on an unsustainable debt path. We have to get off of it, and it cannot be done all by tax increases. Trust me, we have to have some spending reductions. Our spending rate of growth is more than two times the rate of economic growth, and that really—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SESSIONS. I suggest a voice vote. I appreciate my colleague's work on this amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I believe we can take this by a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 442) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 273, offered by the Senator from Maryland, Mr. CARDIN.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I believe the pending amendment is Coats amendment No. 514.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair stands corrected.

AMENDMENT NO. 514

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes equally divided in the usual form prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 514, offered by Mr. COATS of Indiana.

The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 514. It is a bipartisan amendment with Senator MANCHIN. It clarifies that a Presidential exemption exists for utilities that despite their good-faith efforts have been unable to complete the necessary measures to comply with the standards of the EPA regarding the mercury toxic elements issue. That deadline is 2016.

This amendment does not repeal or weaken the existing standard, the MATS rule. It simply allows powerplants that qualify for a Presidential exemption additional time to finish their upgrades and provides much-needed stability and reliability to the electric grid.

It is the President's decision, and if he sees that a utility is acting in good

faith and needs a little more time to complete it to meet those standards, he can make that decision to provide that additional time.

It is a bipartisan amendment supported by both sides, and I urge our colleagues to vote for this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I strongly oppose this amendment. I agree with the Senator from California, and I yield her my time in opposition.

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, the Coats amendment allows open-ended exemptions to the mercury air toxic rule. This is not a 1-year extension, it is a permanent extension if any President, now or in the future, simply decides it. It doesn't even require any finding.

Let me tell my colleagues a little bit about mercury. It is dangerous. It is poison. It harms the brain, the nervous system, and childhood development. It is especially damaging to infants and pregnant women. Mercury harms a child's ability to speak, to hear, to walk, to see, and to think. Can't we protect our children?

I want to give my colleagues 11,000 reasons to oppose the Coats amendment. That is how many premature deaths will be avoided with the rule he wants to eviscerate. Just last June we held on this rule. Let's vote no on the Coats amendment.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 72 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Alexander	Flake	Murkowski
Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Pryor
Burr	Heitkamp	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Corker	Johanns	Shelby
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Toomey
Cruz	Manchin	Vitter
Donnelly	McCain	Wicker
Enzi	McConnell	
Fischer	Moran	

NAYS—53

Ayotte	Blumenthal	Carper
Baldwin	Boxer	Casey
Baucus	Brown	Collins
Begich	Cantwell	Coons
Bennet	Cardin	Cowan
Durbin	Landrieu	Sanders
Feinstein	Leahy	Schatz
Franken	Levin	Schumer
Gillibrand	McCaskill	Shaheen
Hagan	Menendez	Stabenow
Harkin	Merkley	Tester
Heinrich	Mikulski	Udall (CO)
Hirono	Murphy	Udall (NM)
Johnson (SD)	Murray	Warner
Kaine	Nelson	Warren
King	Reed	Whitehouse
Kirk	Reid	Wyden
Klobuchar	Rockefeller	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 514) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mrs. BOXER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 273

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 273, offered by the Senator from Maryland, Mr. CARDIN.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, this amendment would set up a deficit-neutral reserve fund.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator HEINRICH be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARDIN. It would improve the oral health care for our children who are Medicaid-eligible. We still have major problems. The majority of our children who are Medicaid-eligible have untreated tooth decay, which affects their general health.

Let me respond to my good friend from Alabama, Senator SESSIONS, and tell him why this amendment will not add to the deficit but will save us money.

I will give the example of Deamonte Driver, a 12-year-old who died in my State of Maryland from untreated tooth decay. He needed an $80 tooth extraction. Instead, we spent $¼ million dollars in unnecessary operations and he lost his life.

This amendment gives us a chance to find ways to save money in order to expand oral health for our children, and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I thank Senator CARDIN for his hard work. He is correct that oral care for children is important. It does require that it be paid for if a new program is advanced.

I suggest a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, hearing no opposition, I suggest we have a voice vote on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 273) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 373

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 373, offered by the Senator from Utah, Mr. LEE.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, under this budget, by the year 2020 we will be spending more every year on interest on our national debt than we spend on our national defense. This is alarming and ought to be a concern to every one of us. This amendment creates a point of order that would address this problem and all similar problems in the future with other budgets that have the same defect.

While we are on this note, I would like to add that I am concerned about the amendment process. I heard from our majority leader a few minutes ago a statement suggesting that he might cut off debate, cut off the amendment process—this after he promised us at the beginning of the week that there would be unlimited amendments. And he repeated that phrase twice.

It is imperative that we finish this job. Each of us was elected to do a job. Each of us deserves to have our amendments called up. We have no business taking a 2-week vacation until we have gone through every amendment that any Senator from either side of the aisle wants to present.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I too am committed to meeting the needs of our military to defend the Nation and our interests abroad. That is exactly what this budget does.

We should not be linking defense funding with unrelated benchmarks. This amendment is unnecessary. The Senate budget does fund defense above net interest in fiscal year 2014 and over both the 5- and 10-year windows.

I recommend that my colleagues oppose the amendment.

Madam President, may I just respond and say that we have been very hard at work here. We have had a number of amendments come before us. All of our staffs are working together to have as many amendments as we can put together for the next group of votes.

Really, I do want to thank all of our Senators. I know everybody has been working really hard to get their amendments up so we can have them in order. I think we are going to keep working on that, and I appreciate everybody's focus.

Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBURG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 73 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Murkowski
Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Corker	Kirk	Toomey
Cornyn	Lee	Vitter
Crapo	Manchin	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NAYS—53

Baldwin	Hagan	Nelson
Baucus	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Landrieu	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 373) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Madam President, a lot of progress has been made. We are doing extremely well. I admire the progress made by the two managers of this bill.

Over the last two decades, after the expiration of debate time on those budget resolutions, the Senate has offered and the Senate disposed of an average of 35 amendments. Today, since the expiration of that debate time on this resolution, we have now disposed of 33 amendments. We have considered and disposed of 44 amendments on the resolution in total, counting those we did yesterday.

We need to continue working. There are a lot of things that people want to have offered. But, you know, there are 400 amendments that have already been filed. Senator Byrd, whom we all revere, said, and I will quote:

I once described vote-aramas as pandemonium, which was the Palace of Satan in Milton's Paradise Lost. But that term fails to describe the ignominy of the Senate when it becomes engulfed in these budget vote carnivals.

So we are doing fine. We are not at the carnival stage yet. Let's proceed and try to finish this with a lot of dignity. I again tell Senator MURRAY and Senator SESSIONS what a good job they have done. We need to proceed to see what else we can get done.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 366, 213, 455, AND 597

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the next amendments in order to be called up be the following: McCaskill No. 366, Johnson of Wisconsin No. 213, Brown No. 455, and Scott No. 597; that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes in relation to any of these amendments; that notwithstanding all time having expired on the resolution, there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote; that upon disposition of Scott 597, the majority have the next amendment in order; finally, all these votes be 10-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be reported en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] proposes amendments en bloc: for Mrs. MCCASKILL, an amendment numbered 366; for Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, an amendment numbered 213; for Mr. BROWN, an amendment numbered 455; for Mr. SCOTT, an amendment numbered 597.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 366

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the transition of servicemembers to the civilian workforce by streamlining the process associated with Federal and State credentialing requirements)

On page 60, line 7, insert ''Federal and State'' before ''credentialing''.

AMENDMENT NO. 213

(Purpose: To force Congress to ensure the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare programs)

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CONSIDERING BUDGET RESOLUTIONS THAT ASSUME THE INSOLVENCY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year or any amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report thereon whose revenue and outlay assumptions do not assume that Social Security and Medicare will be solvent for the seventy-five years following the year in which the budget resolution is considered.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 455

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a national network for manufacturing innovation that leverages private and public sector investments for proven United States based manufacturing industries)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL NETWORK FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to accelerating the development and deployment of advanced manufacturing technologies, advancing competitiveness, improving the speed and infrastructure with which small- and medium-sized enterprises and supply chains commercialize new processes and technologies, and informing industry-driven education and training, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 597

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prohibition of taxpayer dollars and resources being used to automatically deduct union dues from the pay of Federal employees)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROHIBITION OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS AND RESOURCES BEING USED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES TO AUTOMATICALLY DEDUCT UNION DUES FROM THE PAY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to the prohibition of taxpayer dollars and resources being used by Federal agencies to automatically deduct union dues from the pay of Federal employees without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I would add to what the majority leader said. Senators have been very good in helping us work through our list on both sides. We will have some more amendments to be offered in a unanimous consent in a short while once we work through these four.

Again, I would ask all Senators to please work with the leader on your side, Mr. SESSIONS on the Republican side, and myself. We need to know which amendments you have to have votes on so we can start letting Senators know where we are going to end up here. I would ask everybody to continue cooperating with us. I appreciate everybody who has been working so hard.

AMENDMENT NO. 366

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 366 offered by the Senator from Missouri, Mrs. MCCASKILL.

Mrs. MCCASKILL. Madam President, the budget already includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist servicemembers and veterans. It contains a provision supporting the transition of our military to the workforce by recognizing the process is too cumbersome for them in terms of credentialing requirements and licensing requirements.

What my amendment does is it clarifies this section to ensure that a servicemember's military training, education, and experience shall be taken into account for both Federal and State licensing requirements.

These men and women have performed technical jobs in the most difficult circumstances imaginable. We should recognize that and accept their service and their experience and their training and allow them to be easily credentialed when they return home. It helps them so much in the search for jobs.

I would ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, hearing no opposition, I suggest we voice vote this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 366) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 213

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 213, offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Madam President, I would call up my amendment No. 213.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Madam President, this is a very simple amendment. It recognizes I think what most of us recognize; that is, the entitlement programs, Social Security and Medicare, are the primary drivers of our debt and deficit. So it is a very simple amendment. It establishes a budget point of order that any budget resolution that is brought forward that does not count or does not prepare for a 75-year solvency for both Medicare and Social Security would be considered out of order.

We in the next 20 years will be paying out $5.1 trillion in benefits in excess of what we are bringing in in terms of dedicated revenue through the payroll tax. The unfunded liabilities of Social Security alone are $20.5 trillion. For Medicare the unfunded liability is $42.8 trillion. Those programs must be reformed so they are saved for future generations.

Again, I would hope everybody would support a budget point of order for any budget that does not have a 75-year solvency for Medicare and Social Security.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, Social Security and Medicare have played a very critical role in providing a foundation of financial security and health care for millions upon millions of Americans over the decades. Democrats are committed to preserving and protecting them. When analyzing the solvency of these programs, it must be over more than just a 10-year budget window; we must measure them over a 75-year window.

This amendment, however, does nothing to protect the integrity of the Medicare and Social Security trust funds, and it does not do anything to improve their solvency. We should have a debate about the solvency of these programs but not on the budget resolution.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 74 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Murkowski
Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Corker	Kirk	Toomey
Cornyn	Lee	Vitter
Crapo	Manchin	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NAYS—53

Baldwin	Feinstein	McCaskill
Baucus	Franken	Menendez
Begich	Gillibrand	Merkley
Bennet	Hagan	Mikulski
Blumenthal	Harkin	Murphy
Boxer	Heinrich	Murray
Brown	Heitkamp	Nelson
Cantwell	Hirono	Pryor
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Reed
Carper	Kaine	Reid
Casey	King	Rockefeller
Coons	Klobuchar	Sanders
Cowan	Landrieu	Schatz
Donnelly	Leahy	Schumer
Durbin	Levin	Shaheen
Stabenow	Udall (NM)	Whitehouse
Tester	Warner	Wyden
Udall (CO)	Warren	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 213) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion upon the table.

The motion to lay upon the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 455

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to amendment No. 455, offered by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I rise and join with Senator BLUNT in a bipartisan amendment, No. 455, in support of a national network for manufacturing innovation.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD letters from the National Association of Manufacturers, Semiconductor Industry Association, United Auto Workers, and others.

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

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS,
March 22, 2013.

DEAR SENATOR: The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)—the nation's largest industrial trade association—appreciates efforts in the Senate this year to advance a budget plan for fiscal year 2014 (S. Con. Res. 8). Manufacturers remain extremely concerned about the impact of the historically-high levels of the federal deficit and the national debt on manufacturing and the overall U.S. economy and believe that we need a budget plan that puts us on a path to reduce the federal debt and deficits, focusing both on real and immediate spending cuts and longer term structural changes to our nation's entitlement programs. In addition to advocating for debt and deficit reduction, the NAM also supports comprehensive tax reform to promote economic growth and U.S. competitiveness.

Unfortunately, the budget blueprint approved by the Senate Budget Committee on March 15, 2013, does not adequately address needed spending cuts and also would impose roughly $1 trillion in job-killing, anti-growth tax increases on the American economy. During the Senate's consideration of the budget plan, we strongly urge you to support the amendments described below that would improve the Senate budget and reject the amendments below that would make the plan even more anti-growth and anti-manufacturing.

PROMOTING U.S. MANUFACTURING AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

NAM members strongly believe that our current tax system discourages economic growth and U.S. competitiveness and that comprehensive, revenue neutral reform of our current system is critical to our nation's economic future. In contrast, tax reform that increases the tax burden on U.S. businesses and individuals will discourage job creation, investment and economic growth. Consequently, we strongly support amendments that would eliminate provisions in S. Con. Res. 8, as approved by the Budget Committee, that call for more than $1 trillion in tax increases on American businesses and families and allow Congress to advance pro-

growth, revenue-neutral tax reform that would spur job creation and investment. We also support an amendment offered by Senator John Cornyn (R–TX) that would require a supermajority of the Senate to increase tax rates on businesses and individuals.

In addition, it is critically important that tax reform addresses the tax treatment of both corporations and individuals. Thus, Manufacturers oppose an amendment filed by Senator Rob Portman (R–OH) that provides for corporate-only reform. About two-thirds of manufacturers are organized as ''flow throughs'' and pay taxes at individual rates. Any tax reform effort that includes a higher tax burden for these flow through companies would negatively impact their ability to invest in their business and create and retain jobs.

Manufacturers also have long led the business community in providing quality retirement benefits, including defined benefit and defined contribution plans to their employees. As such, we support amendments offered by Senator Richard Burr (R–NC) that would protect these benefits from being a source of revenue for additional government spending.

Innovation is the lifeblood of U.S. manufacturing and the NAM strongly supports polices to ensure that manufacturers in the United States are the world's leading innovators. To that end, the NAM strongly supports an amendment filed by Senator Orrin Hatch (R–UT) that would preserve and make permanent the R&D tax credit. A strong, permanent and competitive R&D credit will allow manufacturers in the United States to continue as global leaders in technology and innovation.

Similarly, NAM strongly supports public-private partnerships that promote manufacturing research efforts focused on base-building technologies and processes. The NAM supports an amendment to the budget blueprint filed by Senators Sherrod Brown (D–OH) and Roy Blunt (R–MO) that will accelerate the development of advanced manufacturing technologies without adding to the deficit. This will result in innovative products going to market faster, providing an overall benefit to the U.S. economy.

NAM also supports an amendment filed by Senator John Thune (R–SD) that will allow for the full and permanent repeal of the estate tax. Many small and medium size manufacturers are family-owned businesses. Planning for and paying estate taxes take away important resources from these important job creators. While NAM supports the reforms of the existing system enacted at the beginning of 2013, our long term goal is full repeal of the estate tax, which is the best solution to protect family-owned businesses from the estate tax.

Manufacturers however, oppose efforts to increase taxes on U.S. global companies. Current U.S. tax laws make it difficult for U.S. companies with worldwide operations to thrive and compete in the global marketplace. If American companies cannot compete abroad, where 95 percent of the world's consumers are located, the U.S. economy suffers from the loss of both foreign markets and domestic jobs that support foreign operations. In order to make U.S. multinationals more competitive, the NAM supports the adoption of a competitive territorial tax system. In contrast, increasing taxes on U.S. companies with overseas operations will make it even more difficult for them to compete in the world markets while reducing their ability to grow and add jobs in the United States.

THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

NAM members also support amendments to the budget plan that would improve our current tax system by eliminating job-killing taxes on manufacturers. In particular, amendments that would eliminate several tax increases that were included in the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Thus, we applaud the Senate for recently approving, a bipartisan amendment offered by Senators Orrin Hatch (R–UT) and Amy Klobuchar (D–MN) that would repeal the current 2.3 percent excise tax on the gross sales of medical devices.

By increasing the costs of medical devices, the excise tax—which took effect at the beginning of 2013—hurts the device manufacturers and their workers and also stifles the research and innovation that leads to the development of medical products that contribute to the health and well-being of all Americans. The additional costs imposed by the tax make it more difficult for U.S. medical device manufacturers to compete in the global marketplace and threaten U.S. jobs, investment and our nation's leadership in life sciences.

Manufacturers also support an amendment to repeal the Health Insurance Tax (HIT) included in ACA filed by Senator John Barrasso (R–WY). This new tax—to be levied on health insurance companies beginning in 2014—will have the unintended result of increasing costs for many small manufacturers that provide health care benefits for their employees.

Recent analysis by the Joint Committee on Taxation confirms that this additional cost for insurers will be shifted to consumers in the form of higher premiums for private coverage. Manufacturers will bear a significant burden from this cost shifting. Based on a recent survey, nearly 70 percent of NAM's small and medium-size manufacturers buy health insurance in the fully insured marketplace. Moreover, this additional cost for companies will be on top of the nearly 10 percent average health insurance premium increases experienced last year by NAM's small and medium-size members.

The NAM also supports an amendment offered by Senator Dan Coats (R–IN) that would repeal the 3.8 percent investment income surtax also included in ACA. The investment income surtax, which took effect at the beginning of the year, will discourage savings and investment. When the surtax is added to the recent increases in the top tax rates on investment income, some taxpayers now pay a tax rate of 23.8 percent on capital gains and dividends, up from just 15 percent last year, an increase of over 50 percent. Manufacturers strongly support the repeal of this burdensome tax that would increase the tax on savings and investment and reduce the amount of capital business owners have available to invest in their companies. This tax will ultimately result in the loss of vital funds needed for business operations and job creation and for that reason we support the amendment.

Beyond the tax area, the NAM also supports amendments that address other shortcomings of the ACA. Specifically, the NAM supports amendments filed by Senator Susan Collins (R–ME) to clarify the definition of a full-time employee, Senator Pat Roberts (R–KS) to protect patients from using data collected as a part of comparative effectiveness to deny coverage under federal programs, and Senator Orrin Hatch (R–UT) to repeal the employer mandate.

REDUCING COSTS FOR MANUFACTURERS

The NAM also supports several amendments that protect manufacturers against new costs and burdens that would result from poorly-crafted proposals to regulate greenhouse gases (GHGs). It is, on average, 20 percent more expensive to manufacture in the U.S. than any of our nine largest trading partners. Placing unilateral restrictions or prices on U.S. GHG emissions, without similar regulations in operation on other major emitting nations, would further disadvantage U.S. manufacturers, costing jobs in the process. For instance, a recent NAM study performed by NERA Economic Consulting found that a carbon tax would impact millions of jobs and result in higher prices for natural gas, electricity, gasoline and other energy commodities. The resulting net negative effect on consumption, investment and jobs would lead to lower federal revenues from taxes on capital and labor. The NAM study concluded that any revenue raised by a carbon tax would be far outweighed by the negative impacts to the overall economy. Thus, the NAM supports an amendment filed by Senators Roy Blunt (R–MO) and John Thune (R–SD) opposing a carbon tax.

Manufacturers also support an amendment filed by Senator John Barrasso (R–WY) that would protect exports from being blocked by unnecessarily broad environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Expanding NEPA to consider the environmental impact of the cargo could hamper exports of many products, such as cars, tractors, agricultural products, electronics, toys, steel, chemicals, pumps, air conditioners, elevators and airplanes.

The NAM also supports amendments that would enhance North American oil and gas production by expanding and accelerating onshore and offshore leasing, as well as an amendment from Senator Mitch McConnell (R–KY) that would support final approval and construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Construction of Keystone XL would create tens of thousands of jobs and keep manufacturers competitive by providing access to crude oil from Canada and the Bakken formation in North Dakota and Montana. The states along the pipeline route have signed off and the federal government has found that the project will have no significant environmental impact. The delay and red tape for this project is inexcusable; Keystone XL is shovel-ready and it is time for Washington to get out of the way.

In addition, an amendment from Senator Joe Manchin (D–WV) supported by Manufacturers would encourage diversification of sources of rare earth metals. Rare earths are used in a wide range of applications, from consumer electronics to renewable energy to aerospace and defense. Until very recently, the U.S. imported 100 percent of the rare earths it used; as recently as 2009, 96 percent of this supply came from China. Senator Manchin's amendment, would encourage research into alternative technologies, promotion of recycling, and encouragement of domestic production.

U.S. TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS

The NAM also supports amendments that will strengthen America's competitiveness in the global economy through trade agreements and export promotion. In particular, the NAM supports amendments offered by Senators Orrin Hatch (R–UT) and Rob Portman (R–OH) to renew trade promotion authority to enable the United States to negotiate and implement trade agreements eliminating barriers to greater access overseas. The NAM also supports amendments offered by Senator Hatch to maintain a strong Office of the United States Trade Representative and to strengthen U.S. government efforts promoting innovation and protecting intellectual property rights worldwide. Similarly, Manufacturers support amendments offered by Senators Jeanne Shaheen (D–NH), Kay Hagan (D–NC) and Deb Fischer (R–NE) that would make improvements in export promotion programs for small businesses to increase commercial opportunities and support and grow jobs.

In contrast, the NAM strongly opposes amendments that will undermine manufacturers' ability to access foreign markets. In

particular, NAM opposes an amendment offered by Senator Mike Lee (R–UT) to defund the Export-Import Bank, which supported more than $170 billion in exports in 2012. Manufacturers also oppose an amendment offered by Senator Lee to defund efforts to implement the Law of the Sea Convention that is an important framework, which the United States should ratify, to help create greater predictability for offshore resources and operations.

OVERREACH BY NLRB

Manufacturers have long been concerned about the direction of the National Labor Relations Board and recent actions taken by the NLRB have borne out this concern. In particular, manufacturers are troubled by the Board's apparent disregard for the U.S. Appeals Court decision regarding the appointments of Members Block and Griffin. The New Process Steel Supreme Court ruling made it clear that the NLRB cannot make case decisions or promulgate regulations without a properly constituted quorum of at least three members. As such, the NAM supports the amendments by Senators Lamar Alexander (R–TN), Lindsey Graham (R–SC) and Ted Cruz (R–TX) to limit funds available to the Board.

In addition, the Board's decision in the Specialty Healthcare case represents the most dramatic change in labor law in over 70 years. The decision sets forth a new standard for determining which group or ''unit'' of employees will vote in the union election. By establishing a new standard, a bargaining unit could now consist of as little as two employees. These ''micro-unions,'' could cripple an employer's ability to manage operations in an effective way, and result in a facilities operating with separate unions for each job category and unnecessarily dividing employees. The NAM support, an amendment filed by Senator Johnny Isakson (R–GA) to prevent funding to implement the new ''micro union'' standard established by the Specialty Healthcare decision.

ADDRESSING MANUFACTURERS' WORKFORCE NEEDS

World-class manufacturing demands world-class talent. Today, approximately 600,000 manufacturing jobs go unfilled because of the skills gap. Consequently, NAM members strongly support efforts to develop a more productive and skilled workforce. S.Con.Res. 8, as approved by the Budget Committee, does include provisions for improving workforce development, job training, and other reemployment programs. Manufacturers also support an amendment offered by Senator Kay Hagan (D–NC) that would also ensure that training leading to nationally recognized post-secondary credentials would be included as one of the goals of new legislation. This amendment clearly supports NAM's policy of promoting industry-recognized credentials.

CONCLUSION

Thank you in advance for considering the views of Manufacturers. Clearly our nation's fiscal challenges are of critical importance not only to the future of American manufacturers, but to the future of all Americans. NAM members firmly believe that it is critically important that any budget blueprint puts the country on a path to address these important issues without raising taxes on manufacturers and other job creators and American families. We look forward to working with you and your colleagues to advance a pro-growth, pro-manufacturing budget plan for fiscal 2014 that addresses our nation's fiscal challenges.

Sincerely,

ARIC NEWHOUSE,
Senior Vice President.

SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION,
March 22, 2013.

Hon. SHERROD BROWN,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. ROY BLUNT
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BROWN AND SENATOR BLUNT: I am writing in support of the bipartisan amendment to establish a deficit neutral reserve fund for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation. This network could bring together industry, universities and community colleges with federal, state and local governments to accelerate manufacturing innovation.

Public-private institutes to leverage investments in industrially-relevant manufacturing technologies bridge the gap between basic research and product development, provide shared assets to help companies all along the supply chain and can stimulate manufacturing and jobs. Including students from community colleges and training facilities to build a workforce with the advanced manufacturing skills we need.

We have seen the success of regional hubs in California, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, and Texas, and we believe this model can be broadened locally and replicated nationally to create manufacturing excellence. Manufacturing is an important sector in our economy, and continued U.S. leadership in advanced manufacturing of semiconductors is in the national interest.

Given the bipartisan nature of this deficit neutral amendment, we believe it should be accepted by the Senate.

Sincerely,

BRIAN TOOHEY,
President & CEO.

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—UAW,
March 22, 2013.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the UAW's more than one million active and retired members, I write to strongly urge you to vote in support of the Amendment to S. Con. Res. 8 to be offered by Senators Brown (D–OH) and Blunt (R–MO) when it comes to the floor. The purpose of this amendment is to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create a national network for manufacturing innovation. This fund would bring together the best minds from both the private and public sectors. It would create joint public-private institutes that leverage investments to broadly applicable manufacturing technologies for proven manufacturing industries within the United States.

This type of partnership would help bridge the gap between basic research and product development, and provide assets to particularly help small and medium sized manufacturing businesses access cutting-edge technology and create a 21st century pipeline for the education and training of students and workers in advanced manufacturing skills.

A strong manufacturing sector is critical for our economy. The resurgence of the domestic auto industry has proven the resiliency of the U.S. manufacturing base, leading the way towards the retention and creation of tens of thousands of good-paying middle class jobs through the worst of the recession. The continued growth and prosperity of manufacturing sectors like the auto industry is directly reliant on a shared public and private commitment to developing the next generation of advanced manufacturing technologies.

In our global economy, we must invest in the next generation of workers and technologies to ensure we remain a step ahead of our international competitors. Similar programs have already been successfully deployed in other countries. The model offered by this amendment would help fill the gap between U.S. manufacturing innovation and infrastructure and we must not miss the opportunity to make a vital investment in the future of our domestic manufacturing sector. We strongly encourage you to vote in support of the Brown-Blunt amendment when it comes to the floor.

Sincerely,

JOSH NASSAR,
Legislative Director.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY,
March 21, 2013.

Hon. SHERROD BROWN,
Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.
Hon. ROY BLUNT,
Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS BROWN AND BLUNT: On behalf of AMT—The Association For Manufacturing Technology and its over 600 member companies, I am writing in support of your efforts to establish a National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI) by offering an amendment to the Fiscal Year 2014 Senate Budget Resolution. I sit on the board of the pilot institute, the National Additive Manufacturing Innovation Institute, located in Youngstown.

AMT members are the innovators that make modern life possible—from lightning speed communications and efficient transportation to revolutionary medical procedures and new energy exploration. In order to continue to outpace, out-innovate and outperform the global competition, these mostly small and medium-sized companies need access to the best research tools and talent available. Public-private collaborations, such as the NNMI, that focus on providing that access and accelerating the pace of manufacturing technology innovation are the best multipliers of government R&D dollars.

AMT's Manufacturing Mandate urges a three-pronged approach to strengthening manufacturing for economic growth and job creation. First, increase global competitiveness by leveling the playing field for U.S. businesses. Next, build an educated and trained manufacturing workforce that can meet the challenges of today's workplace. AMT calls it the ''Smartforce.'' Finally, support R&D and rapid innovation through collaborative projects like the NNMI.

Thank you again for your leadership in getting this exciting program off the ground. I am taking the liberty of letting AMT members in Ohio and Missouri know of your support for boosting American manufacturing innovation.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS K. WOODS,
President.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY,
March 22, 2013.

Hon. SHERROD BROWN,
U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of The Ohio State University, I write to express my support for your amendment to the FY 2014 Senate Budget Resolution to establish a deficit-neutral funding source for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI). I appreciate your continued support of manufacturing in Ohio, and of the University's role as a critical industry partner. The proposed NNMI will address critical needs facing our nation's manufacturing sector and represents a worthwhile and necessary investment by our federal government.

Manufacturing continues to be a vital sector of our economy and one that must adapt

to the evolving structures of industry, workforce, and technology on which it depends. The NNMI targets these needs by bringing together industry, government, and academia to enhance our national competitiveness and economic security. This is especially important to a state like Ohio, which is ranked third in the nation in manufacturing output and workforce, and in which nearly 18% of the state domestic product is impacted by manufacturing.

As you know, Ohio State's land-grant mission drives our faculty to engage in research that supports industry from discovery to deployment. As a national leader in industry-sponsored research, Ohio State recognizes the importance of connecting with those who will help carry scientific discoveries beyond the laboratory, and the NNMI will foster these partnerships across the country. Equally important is our commitment to training and ensuring opportunities for the next generation of manufacturing innovators. The NNMI will strengthen our manufacturing sector to better serve not only today's workforce but tomorrow's as well.

I recognize that leaders in Washington are making difficult choices regarding the federal budget. I believe this is the right time for establishing a national resource such as the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation. The Ohio State University firmly supports this effort.

Sincerely,

E. GORDON GEE,
President.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, this amendment—the NNMI—offers one commonsense approach by partnering with private industry to bring together companies, small businesses, research institutions, and community colleges so we can outinnovate the rest of the world.

I ask for its support and yield the remainder of my time to Senator BLUNT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I would just say these entities would allow basic research to come together with product development. It brings the research elements, the universities, and others together with private capital, and even some government agencies, in ways that let things happen that wouldn't otherwise.

I am pleased to join Senator BROWN in offering this to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator in Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I don't believe there is any opposition to this amendment and I ask that we take it by a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 455) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. ENZI. I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 597

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there is 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 597 offered by the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. SCOTT.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, my amendment is very simple. It prohibits the automatic deduction of union dues from Federal employees' paychecks.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, the Senator has yielded back his time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I would speak in opposition.

Gains in quality, productivity, and efficiency year after year, in department after department, would not have been possible without the reasonable and sound use of collective bargaining and worker representation. This amendment is just another in a long line of attempts to kill public-sector unions—unions that represent and ensure quality public service.

I strongly recommend that my colleagues oppose this amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 56, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 75 Leg.]

YEAS—43

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Paul
Barrasso	Flake	Portman
Blunt	Graham	Risch
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rubio
Chambliss	Heller	Scott
Coats	Hoeven	Sessions
Coburn	Inhofe	Shelby
Cochran	Isakson	Thune
Collins	Johanns	Toomey
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Vitter
Cornyn	Kirk	Wicker
Crapo	Lee	
Cruz	McCain	

NAYS—56

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Mikulski
Baucus	Hagan	Moran
Begich	Harkin	Murkowski
Bennet	Heinrich	Murphy
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Murray
Boxer	Hirono	Nelson
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Pryor
Cantwell	Kaine	Reed
Cardin	King	Reid
Carper	Klobuchar	Rockefeller
Casey	Landrieu	Sanders
Coons	Leahy	Schatz
Cowan	Levin	Schumer
Donnelly	Manchin	Shaheen
Durbin	McCaskill	Stabenow
Feinstein	Menendez	Tester
Franken	Merkley	
Udall (CO)	Warner	Whitehouse
Udall (NM)	Warren	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 597) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. CARDIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 706, 359, 705, 614, 696, 187, 619, AND 152 EN BLOC

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the next amendments in order to be called up be the following: Cardin No. 706, Inhofe No. 359, Menendez No. 705, Sessions No. 614, Merkley No. 696, Roberts No. 187, Menendez No. 619, Portman No. 152; that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes in relation to any of these amendments; that notwithstanding all time having expired on the resolution there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote; upon disposition of Portman No. 152, the majority have the next amendment in order; all these votes be 10 minutes; and we report them en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY], proposes for Mr. CARDIN, amendment numbered 706; for Mr. INHOFE, amendment numbered 359; for Mr. MENENDEZ, amendment numbered 705; for Mr. SESSIONS, amendment numbered 614; for Mr. MERKLEY, amendment numbered 696; for Mr. ROBERTS, amendment numbered 187; for Mr. MENENDEZ, amendment numbered 619; for Mr. PORTMAN, amendment numbered 152.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO.706

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that any carbon emissions standards must be cost effective, based on the best available science, and benefit low-income and middle class families)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURE THAT ANY CARBON EMISSIONS STANDARDS MUST BE COST EFFECTIVE, BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE, AND BENEFIT LOW-INCOME AND MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to carbon emission standards, that any such standards must be cost effective, based on best available science and benefit low-income and middle class families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 359

(Purpose: To reduce spending and decrease the risk of drastic energy price increases by prohibiting further greenhouse gas regulations for the purposes of addressing climate change)

On page 20, line 19, reduce the amount by $26,000,000.

On page 20, line 20, reduce the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 20, line 23, reduce the amount by $26,000,000.

On page 20, line 24, reduce the amount by $22,000,000.

On page 21, line 2, reduce the amount by $27,000,000.

On page 21, line 3, reduce the amount by $26,000,000.

On page 21, line 6, reduce the amount by $27,000,000.

On page 21, line 7, reduce the amount by $27,000,000.

On page 21, line 10, reduce the amount by $28,000,000.

On page 21, line 11, reduce the amount by $27,000,000.

On page 21, line 14, reduce the amount by $28,000,000.

On page 21, line 15, reduce the amount by $28,000,000.

On page 21, line 18, reduce the amount by $29,000,000.

On page 21, line 19, reduce the amount by $28,000,000.

On page 21, line 22, reduce the amount by $29,000,000.

On page 21, line 23, reduce the amount by $29,000,000.

On page 22, line 2, reduce the amount by $30,000,000.

On page 22, line 3, reduce the amount by $29,000,000.

On page 22, line 6, reduce the amount by $30,000,000.

On page 22, line 7, reduce the amount by $30,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 705

(Purpose: To address the eligibility criteria for certain undocumented immigrant individuals with respect to certain health insurance plans)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR CERTAIN UNLAWFUL IMMIGRANT INDIVIDUALS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to limiting undocumented immigrants from qualifying for federally subsidized health insurance coverage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 614

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-reduction reserve fund to achieve savings by prohibiting illegal immigrants or illegal immigrants granted legal status from qualifying for federally subsidized health care)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS BY PROHIBITING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS OR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS GRANTED LEGAL STATUS FROM QUALIFYING FOR FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings in health care that may be related to prohibiting illegal immigrants or aliens who were unlawfully present in the United States prior to receiving a grant of legal immigration status from qualifying for Medicaid or the exchange subsidies established by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; 124 Stat. 119), without raising revenues, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 5 and 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

AMENDMENT NO. 696

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the criminal prosecutions of financial institutions operating in the United States, regardless of size)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE NO FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IS ABOVE THE LAW REGARDLESS OF SIZE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to criminal liability of a financial institution operating in the United States, which may include measures to address the criminal prosecution of a large financial institution operating in the United States or executives of a large financial institution operating in the United States, including for wrongdoing relating to money laundering or violation of sanctions laws, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 187

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or its benefits)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT MARKETING MATERIALS RELATING TO THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the budget authority and outlay allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that prohibit the use of funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or its benefits, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit or revenues over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 619

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to helping homeowners and small businesses mitigate against flood loss)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HELPING HOMEOWNERS AND SMALL BUSINESSES MITIGATE AGAINST FLOOD LOSS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing better coordination among flood mitigation programs to meet the unmet mitigation needs of homeowners and small businesses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 152

(Purpose: To provide reconciliation instructions to reduce the deficit by $63,860,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. MEDICAL MALPRACTICE REFORM.

(a) MODIFICATION OF FUNCTIONAL LEVELS.—

(1) FUNCTION 920.—The levels for function 920 in this resolution are amended by—

(A) reducing the budget authority for each fiscal year by—

(i) $100,000,000 in fiscal year 2014;

(ii) $880,000,000 in fiscal year 2015;

(iii) $3,070,000,000 in fiscal year 2016;

(iv) $5,240,000,000 in fiscal year 2017;

(v) $6,510,000,000 in fiscal year 2018;

(vi) $6,980,000,000 in fiscal year 2019;

(vii) $7,450,000,000 in fiscal year 2020;

(viii) $8,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2021;

(ix) $8,570,000,000 in fiscal year 2022; and

(x) $9,160,000,000 in fiscal year 2023; and

(B) reducing the outlays for each fiscal year by—

(i) $100,000,000 in fiscal year 2014;

(ii) $880,000,000 in fiscal year 2015;

(iii) $3,070,000,000 in fiscal year 2016;

(iv) $5,240,000,000 in fiscal year 2017;

(v) $6,510,000,000 in fiscal year 2018;

(vi) $6,980,000,000 in fiscal year 2019;

(vii) $7,450,000,000 in fiscal year 2020;

(viii) $8,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2021;

(ix) $8,570,000,000 in fiscal year 2022;

(x) $9,160,000,000 in fiscal year 2023.

(2) FEDERAL REVENUES.—The levels for Federal revenues in this resolution are amended by increasing the level for each fiscal year by—

(A) $10,000,000 in fiscal year 2014;

(B) $90,000,000 in fiscal year 2015;

(C) $350,000,000 in fiscal year 2016;

(D) $640,000,000 in fiscal year 2017;

(E) $730,000,000 in fiscal year 2018;

(F) $1,010,000,000 in fiscal year 2019;

(G) $1,160,000,000 in fiscal year 2020;

(H) $1,230,000,000 in fiscal year 2021;

(I) $1,300,000,000 in fiscal year 2022; and

(J) $1,380,000,000 in fiscal year 2023.

(b) RECONCILIATION.—Not later than October 1, 2013, the Committee on Judiciary shall report changes in laws, bills, or resolutions within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by $110,000,000 in fiscal year 2014 and $63,860,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 706

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 706, offered by the Senator from Maryland, Mr. CARDIN.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, we have two amendments that are going to be considered, one I am offering, one Senator INHOFE is offering.

Senator INHOFE's amendment is a rather extreme amendment. It cuts the funds to the Environmental Protection Agency and basically prohibits them from regulating carbon emissions. I would hope most of us would consider that a rather extreme position to take, to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency from protecting the environment.

My amendment is an amendment that says the carbon emissions standards must be cost-effective—and we all agree they should be cost-effective—it should be based upon best-available science and benefit low-income and middle-class families. I would hope we can all agree on the amendment I would offer, and I would hope we would do that and allow the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out its critical mission on behalf of the people of this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I wish to ask one question of the author. First of all, this does not authorize the EPA to regulate in any way. This sets the standards. Is that correct?

Mr. CARDIN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I support this amendment. I suggest we voice vote it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 706) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEAHY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 359

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to the amendment numbered 359, offered by Mr. INHOFE of Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, people at home are going out of business every day—I think everybody knows that—from the overregulation that is out there. A lot of people talk about the problem with the taxes. I contend that the imposition of these regulations is even worse than the taxes. And this regulation does one thing: It stops the EPA from having the jurisdiction over the regulation of carbon.

Madam President, I retain the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, Senator INHOFE's amendment will cut money from the Environmental Protection Agency that has already gone through, I think, three rounds of cuts from sequestration, and then prevents it from carrying out its mission to regulate our environment.

It is a very extreme approach. We have already approved the Cardin amendment that establishes the right standards for regulating carbon emissions.

I urge my colleagues to reject the Inhofe amendment, and I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, did I have 30 seconds?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct, he has 30 seconds.

Mr. INHOFE. They have been trying to regulate carbon now legislatively for 10 years and have been unable to do it. I actually had a bill up where we got 50 votes, but it took a 60-vote threshold to make it happen. So we know the votes are here and the people are concerned about the regulation.

I would only leave you with a quote from Dr. Richard Lindzen from MIT, who said that regulating carbon is the bureaucrat's dream. ''If you regulate carbon, you regulate life.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. INHOFE. I suggest you vote in favor of this amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, has all time been used on our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator MURRAY has 30 seconds.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, let me point out that the framework that is set up to protect our health has to be based upon best science, it has to protect low-income and middle-income families, and it has to be done in a cost-effective way. That should be our mission, and that is what we have already approved.

I would urge us to reject the Inhofe amendment.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I think I had 5 seconds remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 76 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alexander	Flake	Moran
Ayotte	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hatch	Portman
Boozman	Heller	Pryor
Burr	Hoeven	Risch
Chambliss	Inhofe	Roberts
Coats	Isakson	Rubio
Coburn	Johanns	Scott
Cochran	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Corker	Kirk	Shelby
Cornyn	Landrieu	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Toomey
Cruz	Manchin	Vitter
Enzi	McCain	Wicker
Fischer	McConnell	

NAYS—52

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Baucus	Hagan	Reed
Begich	Harkin	Reid
Bennet	Heinrich	Rockefeller
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Sanders
Boxer	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Stabenow
Carper	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Collins	Levin	Udall (NM)
Coons	McCaskill	Warner
Cowan	Menendez	Warren
Donnelly	Merkley	Whitehouse
Durbin	Mikulski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murphy	
Franken	Murray	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 359) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mrs. BOXER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 705

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 705, offered by the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. MENENDEZ.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, is my amendment called up, No. 705?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is pending.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, this side-by-side with Senator SESSIONS is very straightforward. It restates current law. Let me repeat that. It restates current law, which already explicitly excludes undocumented immigrants who are in this country from obtaining benefits such as tax credits and cost-sharing subsidies when obtaining health insurance coverage.

We debated this policy at length during health care reform, and this exemption was included in the final bill to address concerns of some of our Republican colleagues that undocumented immigrants would somehow be able to

receive the benefits we included in the law. That is why we specifically and explicitly excluded them from being able to gain this type of coverage.

Finally, addressing the issues of immigrant families is currently being done in a bipartisan fashion. The last thing we need to do in this budget process is to try to muck that up.

This is not a great way to do your outreach to the Hispanic and immigrant community. I urge our colleagues just to stay with present law. Let's restate it once again, support our amendment, and reject the Sessions amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I agree that the Senator's amendment restates current law. I have no objection to that. I would accept that. But the question is and what has been suggested in the paper from what I have seen is that if a person is in our country illegally and they are rewarded with some legal status, do they then immediately become eligible for Federal health care benefits? It is a different situation than somebody who came legally and has legal status.

So I would say I would accept a voice vote on this.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SESSIONS. My amendment will deal with the next question.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I believe there is no opposition. If we could take a voice vote on this?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further debate? Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 705) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 614

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There now is 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 614, offered by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, under current law, if a person is here unlawfully and becomes ''lawfulized,'' in some fashion, they then become qualified for this program. That is what we are talking about. So the question is, Should they then become qualified for ObamaCare or Medicaid? I think the answer is no. I think that is what people have said they believe.

My amendment would simply say that if you are here illegally, did not enter legally, and you get a lawful status in the United States, you then do not qualify for the Federal programs of ObamaCare and Medicaid.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield time to the Senator from New Jersey.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, nothing changes present law, and nothing is contemplated to change—which I think the Group of 8 wouldn't mind me saying—what the Senator is concerned about in our negotiations. It would have to come before this body before, in fact, it could be changed.

The current law is very clear. They do not have access to any of the benefits that the Senator is worried about because present law prohibits an undocumented immigrant from having access to those benefits. That is why this is unnecessary. It is just the need of some to have an immigration amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 56, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 77 Leg.]

YEAS—43

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hatch	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rubio
Chambliss	Hoeven	Scott
Coats	Inhofe	Sessions
Coburn	Isakson	Shelby
Cochran	Johanns	Thune
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Vitter
Crapo	Lee	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NAYS—56

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Collins	Levin	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murkowski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 614) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 696

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 696, offered by the Senator from Oregon, Mr. MERKLEY.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, under the American system of justice where Lady Justice is blindfolded, there should never be a prosecution-free zone. But that is what the Department of Justice announced there is on Tuesday, December 11 of last year. They said they would fine but they would not indict and they would not prosecute Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for laundering $800 million in illicit drug money; for laundering $600 million in transactions that violated U.S. sanctions against Iran, Sudan, Cuba, and other countries against American law; and for allowing $200 trillion to bypass the sanctions and money-laundering filters.

As the New York Times reported, the Department of Justice decided not to indict HSBC ''over concerns that criminal charges could jeopardize one of the world's largest banks, ultimately destabilizing the global financial system.'' Our Attorney General repeated this justification on March 6, 2013, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, saying: I am concerned that the size of some of these institutions becomes so large, it does become difficult to prosecute them.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MERKLEY. I ask unanimous consent for 20 more seconds.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, is there opposition?

Mr. SESSIONS. How much time?

Mr. MERKLEY. I ask for 20 seconds.

Mr. SESSIONS. Twenty seconds.

Mr. MERKLEY. Thank you.

Too-big-to-jail is wrong under our Constitution. It promises equality under the law. Let's send a strong message by supporting this.

I thank my Republican sponsors, Senators GRASSLEY, HELLER, CORNYN, and SHELBY; and Democrats TESTER, WARREN, BEGICH, and LEVIN; and our Independent Senators, SANDERS and KING.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, there may be someone else here, but I have prosecuted banks before and big institutions and put some people in jail. But we have—this is serious. I don't think the deficit reserve fund is the way to go about it, frankly, but it is an issue worthy of discussion. It should be brought up in the authorizing committee—the Judiciary Committee—and considered. And I am very inclined to believe we have had too little prosecution in these cases. But I think the right thing to do is to take this by voice vote. People can decide how they want to vote on it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I believe there is no opposition. We can take it by a voice vote. Senator MERKLEY has asked for a loud vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 696) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEAHY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 187

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes of debate divided equally on amendment No. 187.

Who yields time?

The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, this amendment would prohibit funds for promotional and marketing materials that promote the affordable health care act and its benefits at taxpayer expense.

According to HHS's own documents obtained by the House Ways and Means Committee, which issued the subpoena last year, HHS spent almost $52 million in behalf of the affordable health care act public relations work using outside contractors. That is just not right. When the media is reporting more and more problems, more costs, more regulations, more lost jobs, higher premiums, this is a gratuitous use of taxpayer dollars. It sets a very bad precedent for the Department of Health and Human Services stretching the truth, at best, at public expense.

This administration should not be using American taxpayer dollars to fund marketing and promotional campaigns promoting a law and regulations that a majority of Americans oppose.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, this ought to be known as the Harry Potter invisibility cloak amendment.

Anyone who has read ''Harry Potter'' knows he had this invisibility cloak he put over himself and people couldn't see him. They have tried 36 separate times to get rid of the Affordable Care Act. They can't do that, so now they want to put an invisibility cloak over it.

The Roberts amendment says we can't tell people, for example, that their kids can stay on their policy until they are 26; we can't tell people that now they can get coverage even though they have a preexisting condition; we can't tell people they can go on the exchange starting this October, where they can get good health care.

Let's vote down the Harry Potter invisibility cloak amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, I accept it on a voice vote. Harry Potter accepts it on a voice vote.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 187) was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ROBERTS. I respectfully ask the Parliamentarian if the official Senate decibel meter indicates that the ruling by the distinguished Parliamentarian that the count—or that the vote was not accurate on the last vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, the noes had it.

Mr. ROBERTS. Perhaps a hearing problem.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. DURBIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 619

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 619, offered by the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. MENENDEZ.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, this amendment would allow for better coordination of our flood mitigation programs to meet the unmet needs of victims of disaster.

As homeowners along the Jersey Shore seek to recover from Superstorm Sandy, they are not just faced with the task of rebuilding, they also have to comply with new, incredibly costly elevation requirements. Seniors who have lived in their modest homes their entire lives now face tens of thousands of dollars in unanticipated costs, all in addition to the costs of rebuilding. And while there are Federal programs available to help coordination among these programs, it is incredibly poor and leads to a lot of victims never being helped. For example, there are hazard mitigation grants available, but homeowners will lose eligibility if they begin work before their application was approved, even if they complied with every other rule and regulation.

My amendment would allow coordination and fine tuning of these mitigation programs so they operate more effectively and meet the unmet needs of disaster victims. The amendment would not cost any money, nor would it add another penny to the deficit. It just encourages the use of current programs in a more wise and coordinated fashion.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. I think we can accept this by a voice vote.

I would note that the House has nonreserved funds. The Senate now has about 50 we have adopted already. We have reserve funds adopted for education, clean energy, infrastructure, farm payments, food stamps, health care, pensions, housing, tooth decay, and now homeowners. So these create 50 ways to pass taxes more easily. It turns the budget discipline, if we don't watch it, into mush and makes it difficult to maintain the integrity of the Budget Act and avoids really in some ways the hard work of setting priorities.

So I think we should do this by voice vote, but I did want to call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that reserve funds too readily used can undermine the integrity of the budget process.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there any further debate?

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 619) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 152

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 152 offered by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. PORTMAN.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, this is an amendment that actually saves some money. It is an amendment that instructs the Judiciary Committee to produce savings of over $60 billion by cutting back on frivolous lawsuits through medical malpractice reform.

Today, patients and physicians alike are held hostage by a broken medical liability system that continues to incentivize defensive medicine, which leads to a lot of wasteful spending and unnecessary tests and studies. PricewaterhouseCoopers has released a study showing that the estimated cost of this defensive medicine is about $210 billion a year.

Comprehensive medical malpractice reform has been proposed by Simpson-Bowles, by Rivlin-Domenici, and by other bipartisan deficit-reduction groups. It has also been examined in depth as a means for deficit reduction by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office. In fact, CBO has told us that sensible medical malpractice reform could reduce the deficit by over $62 billion over 10 years. CBO also points out that comprehensive reform could alleviate shortages of certain kinds of physicians around the country.

The amendment provides maximum flexibility for the Judiciary Committee in allowing the committee to determine the best way to achieve deficit reduction by reforming the current system. This flexibility, by the way, includes the ability to enact reforms that

would only come into effect if States fail to act.

ObamaCare has not only led to rising insurance premiums and loss of employer-sponsored coverage, but it has also missed this crucial opportunity to reduce costs while maintaining access to critical specialty care.

So let's set this reform in motion today as part of this budget process.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I oppose this amendment. Malpractice premiums and claims and claim payouts have all gone down in recent years, partly as a result of steps many of our States have already taken. Caps on noneconomic damages limit compensation for such harms as loss of fertility or severe disfigurement or loss of mobility or loss of a spouse or a child. Damage caps do not affect frivolous lawsuits but, rather, impact the victims who have been seriously injured and who would win in court.

Tort reform can create enormous risks and costs. Immunizing health care providers against accountability for their mistakes risks increasing the number of preventable medical errors.

So this proposal would cut losses for insurers by curbing our patients' right to sue, but there is no requirement in these proposals for insurers to pass on any savings to the doctors who pay their premiums.

So I recommend a ''no'' vote on this amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 56, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 78 Leg.]

YEAS—43

Alexander	Fischer	Murkowski
Ayotte	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hatch	Risch
Boozman	Heller	Roberts
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Chambliss	Inhofe	Scott
Coats	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Corker	Kirk	Toomey
Cornyn	Manchin	Vitter
Crapo	McCain	Wicker
Cruz	McConnell	
Enzi	Moran	

NAYS—56

Baldwin	Cantwell	Donnelly
Baucus	Cardin	Durbin
Begich	Carper	Feinstein
Bennet	Casey	Franken
Blumenthal	Coburn	Gillibrand
Boxer	Coons	Graham
Brown	Cowan	Hagan
Harkin	McCaskill	Schatz
Heinrich	Menendez	Schumer
Heitkamp	Merkley	Shaheen
Hirono	Mikulski	Stabenow
Johnson (SD)	Murphy	Tester
Kaine	Murray	Udall (CO)
King	Nelson	Udall (NM)
Klobuchar	Pryor	Warner
Landrieu	Reed	Warren
Leahy	Reid	Whitehouse
Lee	Rockefeller	Wyden
Levin	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 152) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. DURBIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we have had very good cooperation. We are working this list down. I have another unanimous consent request. I believe most of these will go by voice vote, and I appreciate everybody's cooperation.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 624, 295, 232, 538, 412, AND 340 EN BLOC

I ask unanimous consent that the next amendments in order to be called up be the following: Johanns No. 624, Corker No. 295, Burr No. 232, Wicker No. 538, Coburn No. 412, and Shelby No. 340; that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes in relation to any of these amendments; that notwithstanding all time having expired on the resolution, there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote and that all the votes be 10-minute votes; that upon disposition of the Shelby amendment No. 340, the next amendment in order be an amendment from the majority; and I ask unanimous consent they be reported en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] proposes amendments en bloc: for Mr. JOHANNS, amendment numbered 624; for Mr. CORKER, amendment numbered 295; for Mr. BURR, amendment numbered 232; for Mr. WICKER, amendment numbered 538; for Mr. COBURN, amendment numbered 412; for Mr. SHELBY, amendment numbered 340.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 624

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore families' health care flexibility by repealing the $2,500 federal cap on flexible spending accounts and the requirement that individuals obtain a prescription from a physician before purchasing over-the-counter drugs with their own flexible spending account or health savings account dollars in order to safeguard families' capacity to plan ahead for the rising cost of care, make their own health care decisions, and ensure children who have special needs can receive adequate care)

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO RESTORE FAMILY HEALTH CARE FLEXIBILITY BY REPEALING THE HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT AND FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT RESTRICTIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE LAW

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that restore families' health care flexibility, which may include repealing tax increases on tax-advantaged accounts in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; Stat. 119), without raising revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 295

(Purpose: To end a scoring gimmick that allows changes in mandatory program spending that do not save money to offset increased spending)

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, insert the following:

SEC. _____. BUDGET SCORING RULE RELATING TO CERTAIN CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAM SPENDING.

In the Senate, a bill, resolution, amendment, motion or conference report that includes a provision that reduces direct spending that would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not be scored by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget as new negative budget authority if such provision does not result in net outlay savings over the total of the period of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

AMENDMENT NO. 232

(Purpose: To protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR BARDA AND THE BIOSHIELD SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that may provide for full funding for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority under section 319L of the Public Health Serve Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e) and the Special Reserve Fund under Section 319-F2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) without raising new revenue by the amounts provided in such authorizing legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 538

(Purpose: To increase the vote threshold required to waive a budget point of order prohibiting unfunded mandates in excess of limit)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT.

Section 425(a)(1) and (2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be subject to the waiver and appeal requirements of subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

AMENDMENT NO. 412

(Purpose: To create a deficit-reduction reserve fund that addresses the nonprofit postal discount for State and national political committees)

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR POSTAL REFORM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the United States Postal Service, which may include measures addressing the nonprofit postal discount for State and national political committees and use such savings to reduce the deficit. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

AMENDMENT NO. 340

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that requires financial regulators to conduct rigorous cost-benefit analyses on all proposed rules)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE FINANCIAL REGULATORS TO CONDUCT RIGOROUS COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES ON ALL PROPOSED RULES.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that relate to the finalization of rules with positive cost-benefit analyses promulgated by a financial regulator, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the Financial Stability Oversight Council, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Financial Research, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 624

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 624, offered by the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. JOHANNS.

The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, this amendment restores a family's ability to plan ahead for health care costs and afford care. It eliminates a cap on flexible spending accounts.

It also eliminates the silly requirement that Americans get a doctor's prescription to purchase over-the-counter medications with their FSA or health savings account.

In addition, the health savings account can be used for people who have disabilities, so this eliminates the possibility of doing that beyond the cap.

I ask my colleagues to support me in eliminating the cap and eliminating this crazy requirement about getting a doctor's prescription to use a common medication.

It is supported by the National Downs Syndrome Society, the National Center for Learning Disabilities, and the Chamber of Commerce. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I have looked at this amendment. I do have some concerns about the implementation, but I think we can work them out. I would be willing to accept this on a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 624) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 295 WITHDRAWN

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 295 offered by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. CORKER.

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, we saw during this last CR that there is a process called ChIMPS where you can take money out of mandatory spending temporarily and spend more in discretionary spending, which over the last 2 years has allowed us to spend $35 billion more than the Budget Control Act allowed. Senator MIKULSKI and Senator SHELBY both agree that there is a problem here. They have agreed to try to work toward a solution to keep this gimmick from being used in the future. I will say that this came over from the House this way. It is not something that originated here in the Senate. But because they have agreed to work toward a solution, I withdraw my amendment and thank them for their cooperation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator from Tennessee first for consulting with Senator SHELBY and me. You are exactly right, he has identified a problem. We are concerned. I promise the Senator we will definitely work with him. I appreciate the Senator withdrawing the amendment. I am going to say publicly in front of my colleagues, we will definitely work with the Senator.

AMENDMENT NO. 232

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 232 offered by the Senator from Alabama, Mr. SHELBY.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I believe that the next amendment in order is the Burr amendment No. 232.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, very quickly, the purpose of my amendment is very simple. It is to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority and the BioShield Reserve Fund. BARDA and Bioshield are critical components of our Nation's medical countermeasure enterprise. Today these programs ensure that we have the countermeasures necessary to protect the American people against the full range of chemical, biologic, radiological, and nuclear threats whether natural or the result of manmade attacks. After 9/11 Congress established Bioshield to encourage the development of these countermeasures. Supporting BARDA and Bioshield at their authorized levels is a matter of national security and should be a priority.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am speaking for my counterpart. This is another deficit-neutral fund, which I know Senator SESSIONS has been expressing his concern about all evening. I am delighted to accept this amendment on a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 232) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. DURBIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 538

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 538 offered by the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. WICKER.

Mr. WICKER. This amendment simply puts us back where we were several years ago, at a 60-vote point of order for unfunded mandates. Washington should not use extensive unfunded mandates to shove the weight of irresponsible government growth down to State and local governments. The threshold now is 51 votes to wave a point of order on unfunded mandates. This amendment would simply put it back the way it used to be in the law to 60 votes.

I urge a ''yes'' vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I think this amendment is unnecessary.

We already have proper points of order. I will not hold it up. I will not oppose it if you want to do a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there any further debate?

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The nos appear to have it.

Mr. WICKER. Division. Mr. President, the Chair accepted the amendment. If we are going to start enforcing this, I will marshal my forces and we will learn to yell louder. But the Chair accepted my amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I believe that the voice vote was a ''yes'' vote. I would ask my colleagues if we can redo the vote so we can hear it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 538) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 412

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 412 offered by the Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. COBURN.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, this is a simple vote. The Postal Service lost $15.8 billion last year. Political parties contributed to that loss by our getting a discount on all of our mail. All this will do is put us at the same rate as everybody else commercially in terms of the mailing. It is probably about $50- to $60 million if we pass this amendment that we will increase the revenue to the Postal Service.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I will not oppose this amendment. I am delighted to see another deficit-neutral reserve fund put into place on this bill that I know my colleagues on the other side of this aisle have not been very happy about throughout the process. But in the spirit of good will, I am happy to accept this amendment on a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 412) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 340

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 340 offered by the Senator from Alabama, Mr. SHELBY.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, this amendment would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that requires financial regulators to perform rigorous cost-benefit analysis of their proposals. If this analysis determines that a proposed rule's cost exceeds its benefits, the rule should not be implemented. Given the far-reaching scope many new financial rules will have on our markets, I believe it is imperative that regulators conduct thorough cost-benefit analysis to fully understand how these rules will affect our economy.

Independent final regulators operate under a patchwork of Federal laws that require varying degrees of economic analysis and provide too much discretion to regulators. As a result, American job creators are under siege from capricious rulemaking activities. Regulations should be based on solid evidence and supported by robust economic analysis, not the arbitrary preferences of bureaucrats.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield my time to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, I rise in strong opposition to amendment No. 340. The amendment is another attempt to block Wall Street reform. This amendment would slow down rulemaking and invite Wall Street to bring lawsuits against their financial regulators.

GAO recently found that the recent financial crisis may have cost us over $13 trillion. We should not hamstring the cops on the beat as they try to prevent another crisis. Efforts to undermine sensible regulations are opposed by many organizations, including AARP, CFA, and the AFL–CIO. I oppose this amendment and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I join my colleague in opposing this amendment. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 79 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alexander	Collins	Hatch
Ayotte	Corker	Heller
Barrasso	Cornyn	Hoeven
Blunt	Crapo	Inhofe
Boozman	Cruz	Isakson
Burr	Enzi	Johanns
Chambliss	Fischer	Johnson (WI)
Coats	Flake	King
Coburn	Graham	Kirk
Cochran	Grassley	Lee
McCain	Portman	Shelby
McCaskill	Risch	Thune
McConnell	Roberts	Toomey
Moran	Rubio	Vitter
Murkowski	Scott	Wicker
Paul	Sessions	

NAYS—52

Baldwin	Hagan	Pryor
Baucus	Harkin	Reed
Begich	Heinrich	Reid
Bennet	Heitkamp	Rockefeller
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Landrieu	Stabenow
Carper	Leahy	Tester
Casey	Levin	Udall (CO)
Coons	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Cowan	Menendez	Warner
Donnelly	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	
Gillibrand	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 340) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEAHY. I move to lay that motion on the table

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 225, 329, 293, 527, 153, AND 136 EN BLOC

Mrs. MURRAY. I have another group of amendments for which I will ask unanimous consent.

I ask unanimous consent the next amendments in order to be called up will be the following: Flake amendment No. 225, Graham amendment No. 329, Heller amendment No. 293, Boozman amendment No. 527, Portman amendment No. 153, and Ayotte amendment No. 136; that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes in relation to any of these amendments, but notwithstanding all time having expired on the resolution, there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote, and that all votes be 10-minute votes; that upon the disposition of Ayotte amendment No. 136, the next amendment be an amendment from the majority.

I ask the amendments be called up en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LEE. I would ask the chairperson of the Budget Committee how many more traunches there might be.

Mrs. MURRAY. I would answer the Senator, we are working through between the majority and minority as fast as we can. I don't think anybody here will say I have not been working very hard to get up their amendment.

We are doing our best to get everybody considered from both sides. If we keep going, I am happy to do this.

Mrs. BOXER. Parliamentary inquiry: May I ask the Chair how many amendments we have voted on in this budget, both voice and actual votes?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will take some time to answer that.

Mrs. MURRAY. May I make a suggestion?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I think a lot of people want to know the answer to that question. If we could move to the Flake amendment, ask me any question you have, and I will have the answer for you.

Mrs. BOXER. I have the answer. It is 61.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington has a unanimous consent request. Is there objection? Hearing none, so ordered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] proposes amendments en bloc: for Mr. FLAKE, amendment numbered 225, for Mr. GRAHAM, amendment numbered 329, for Mr. HELLER, amendment numbered 293, for Mr. BOOZMAN, amendment numbered 527, for Mr. PORTMAN, amendment numbered 153, for Ms. AYOTTE, amendment numbered 136.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 225

(Purpose: To prohibit earmarks)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT CONTAINS EARMARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or resolution introduced in the Senate or the House of Representatives, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that includes an earmark.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) PROCEDURE.—Upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a) against an earmark, and such point of order being sustained, such earmark shall be deemed stricken.

(2) CONFERENCE REPORT AND AMENDMENT BETWEEN THE HOUSES PROCEDURE.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable under the same conditions as was the conference report. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) EARMARK.—For the purpose of this section, the term ''earmark'' means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives as certified under paragraph 1(a)(1) of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate—

(A) providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or Congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative formula-driven or competitive award process; or

(B) that—

(i)(I) provides a Federal tax deduction, credit, exclusion, or preference to a particular beneficiary or limited group of beneficiaries under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(II) contains eligibility criteria that are not uniform in application with respect to potential beneficiaries of such provision; or

(ii) modifies the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in a manner that benefits 10 or fewer entities.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SENATE.—In the event the Chair is unable to ascertain whether or not the offending provision constitutes an earmark as defined in this subsection, the question of whether the provision constitutes an earmark shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply to any authorization of appropriations to a Federal entity if such authorization is not specifically targeted to a State, locality or congressional district.

AMENDMENT NO. 329

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to broaden the effects of the sequester, including allowing Members of Congress to donate 20 percent of their salaries to charity or to the Department of the Treasury during sequestration)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO BROADEN THE EFFECTS OF THE SEQUESTER, INCLUDING ALLOWING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DONATE A PORTION OF THEIR SALARIES TO CHARITY OR TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY DURING SEQUESTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that are related to broadening the impact of the sequester, which may include allowing Members of Congress to donate 20 percent of their salaries to charity or to the Department of the Treasury if the enforcement procedures established under section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and section 901(e) of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 go into, or remain in effect, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 293

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Bureau of Land Management collaborates with States in efforts to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat by developing and approving State plans that prevent the listing of the bird under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and preserve the way of life in, and economic health of, the impacted areas)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT COLLABORATES WITH WESTERN STATES TO PREVENT THE LISTING OF THE SAGE-GROUSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that would improve the management of public land and natural resources, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 527

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-reduction reserve fund to protect private property rights by discouraging eminent domain abuse by State and local governments, while providing for continued economic development assistance eligibility where eminent domain is used for customary purposes, including to acquire property for public use, for public rights of way, to acquire abandoned property, or to remove immediate threats to public health and safety, and to provide that any savings will reduce the deficit)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR EMINENT DOMAIN ABUSE PREVENTION.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall reduce allocations, pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, equal to amounts withheld pursuant to one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to federal economic development assistance, which may include amendments to the eligibility of a State or local government to receive benefits, including restricting benefits when eminent domain has been used to take private property and transfer it to another private use, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

AMENDMENT NO. 153

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote exports.

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EXPORT PROMOTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to promoting exports, which may include providing the President with trade promotion authority, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 136

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for the prohibition on funding of the Medium Extended Air Defense System)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE PROHIBITION ON FUNDING OF THE MEDIUM EXTENDED AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting use of funds for defense programs not authorized by law, which may include the Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS), without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 225 WITHDRAWN

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 225, offered by the Senator from Arizona, Mr. FLAKE.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. I have not yet delivered my maiden speech. I will be very brief. I plan to withdraw this amendment, and I understand there will be a point of order raised against germaneness with a 60-vote threshold I can't overcome. I just want to make the point this body has done good work in the last 2 years on a bipartisan basis to get rid of the scourge of earmarks and the abuse of earmarks which has taken place in both this Chamber and the House.

This amendment would have simply been for a point of order to be raised if earmarks were contained in legislation. I would encourage this body to continue the practice which has occurred over the past 2 years and not have congressional earmarks. I thank you for your indulgence.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 329

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 329, offered by the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, the next amendment is offered by Senator GRAHAM, amendment No. 329.

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes. We need to vote on this.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. This amendment will get your attention.

About 500,000 or 600,000 Federal employees will be furloughed because of sequestration. They are going to miss 1 day a week of pay. We can't dock our own pay constitutionally, but I am asking through this amendment that all of us, beginning in April, take 20 percent of our salary and give it to the charity of our choice or anybody we would like so that we would feel what other people are feeling because of sequestration.

Thank you. Have a good night.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there an amendment?

Mr. GRAHAM. What is the question?

I will take a voice vote, absolutely.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I am happy to take a voice vote on this amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there any further debate?

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The Chair is in doubt.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The noes appear to have it.

Mr. GRAHAM. Wait a minute. I ask for a rollcall vote.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, may I have the floor for a moment?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I was really trying to focus on what the Senator was saying. It was very difficult for me to understand, and I think many of us were confused about the amendment. I support the amendment, and I ask for a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 329) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 293

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 293, offered by the Senator from Nevada, Mr. HELLER.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, my amendment reinforces the important role of States having primary responsibility for wildlife management. If the sage-grouse is listed as an endangered species, it will hurt most States in the western portion of the country. It will make important activities, such as renewable energy and grazing, in many cases impossible.

I need help and support. I urge support for this amendment, and I appreciate the help and support I have gotten from Senators HATCH, CRAPO, and RISCH.

I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, this actually is a commonsense approach, and I do urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I will be happy to accept it on a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 293) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 527

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 527, offered by the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. BOOZMAN.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, this amendment would discourage the taking of private property to transfer to another private, nongovernmental use. It does not diminish the use of eminent domain for customary purposes, including the acquiring of property for public use, for public rights-of-way, to acquire abandoned property, or to remove immediate threats to public health or safety.

In the past, we have had significant bipartisan support in regard to protecting property rights, so I would encourage us to vote in favor of the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I do not oppose this amendment, and I am happy to have a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further debate?

The question is agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 527) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 153

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 153, offered by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. PORTMAN.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, this is a jobs amendment. This is about having authority to knock down barriers to trade.

I am offering this in connection with Senator WYDEN today and also Senator HATCH. Expanding exports and enforcing our trade laws go hand in hand. That is why later I will be supporting the ENFORCE Act offered by Senator WYDEN.

The bottom line is that not since 2007 have we had trade promotion authority in this country, and without it we can't complete trade agreements. As a result, America is falling behind because other countries are completing agreements, and the people who are getting hurt the most are our workers, our farmers, and our service providers.

So if you want to give our workers in this country a fair shake, a level playing field by knocking down barriers to trade, you can vote for this amendment.

I yield to my colleague from Oregon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, very briefly, I think this is an opportunity to update our laws, particularly looking at environmental protection, labor rights, and digital trade. So I urge all colleagues to support this amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am willing to accept this on a voice vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 153) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 136

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 136, offered by the Senator from New Hampshire, Ms. AYOTTE.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, my amendment would establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit funding for the Medium Extended Air Defense System, known as MEADS. This is a system our Army has said would never work. We have already spent $3 billion on this system. It is essentially a missile to nowhere. In fact, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator LEVIN, has said he feels strongly that it is a waste of money. We have already appropriated $380 million in 2013 for something our troops will never use.

Some have argued there is an agreement that we have to pay termination fees. That is false. The actual agreement says the responsibility of the participants will be subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purposes. The language is clear.

With $16 trillion in debt, I would urge my colleagues to stop funding the missile to nowhere and make sure our taxpayer dollars are used wisely.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Ms. AYOTTE. I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to suggest that the amendment being offered by the Senator from New Hampshire is unnecessary. It relates to fiscal year 2014. There will be no request for this missile system in fiscal year 2014.

I suggest that if she wants to pass this, she might, but perhaps she can do it by voice vote because her amendment won't apply to any suggested funding for this missile system in this next fiscal year.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I am amenable to a voice vote.

Mr. COBURN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask that the chairman be recognized. She tried to get recognition, and she couldn't.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, before we go to the rollcall vote on this, I want to turn to all my colleagues and remind all of us that what we are here trying to do is to pass a budget out of the Senate.

I have heard from so many people for so many months about how important it is that we get a budget out so we can move to the next process in this whole thing of getting our country back on track, and we are trying to do it in a responsible way.

We have had a really great debate in our committee, out here on the floor, and many Senators have participated in it. We have now had I believe 62 or 63 amendments, and I think we have a responsibility to work toward final passage.

I am aware that not every Senator had an opportunity to have an amendment, but I think many, many Senators have to say they were able to get their amendments. We have had amendments on virtually every topic here tonight, including the budget, but I would really ask all Senators to stop and think about what we are showing the American public.

What we would like the American public to think is that the Senate as a group of 100 people can have a process to move a budget forward and vote on it, whether we agree with it or we disagree with it. And I think we are pretty much there in showing the American public that we can have a good debate, have numerous amendments, have our voices heard. At the end of the day, it is a ''yes'' or ''no'' vote.

So while we have this next vote, I would really like everyone to take a second and think about how we look to the American people and how important it is that we move this process along so that we can come to a final conclusion and hopefully get bipartisan agreement to get our country back on track.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I thank Chairman MURRAY for her leadership and for her fairness in helping us move a lot of amendments fairly and equitably tonight. We are in a situation where—no need to debate it into the night—I wish we had not been in a position where the majority leader was determined to finish this weekend. I wish we could have started earlier in the week or to come back on April 8, but that is not possible.

We have gone 4 years without a budget, and Members have been constricted in the filing of amendments this year more than any other time in probably the history of the Senate. One has to ask or beg permission to be allowed to have an amendment. Senator AYOTTE is one of those. Senator MORAN and others had amendments. So they are frustrated, and they want their votes.

So I would just say, let's keep going. Let's keep in good humor. Let's try to get as many of these votes in as possible. I have had several Members suggest that we might vote from our chairs and not leave the Chamber and cut these rollcall votes down to a much shorter period of time. Maybe we could discuss that. But I think the list needs to be continued to be produced. A number of Senators haven't had amendments, and they really feel as though they have a right to. And this may be their only opportunity, the way things are going this year, to even get a vote on something they care about.

So that is my observation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, we do have a vote that needs to occur but a final word here. I would just say that we want to get a budget passed, and I know the minority wants us to pass a budget. We have been told that time and time again. We can't pass a budget if we are filibustered by amendments for the rest of the night.

So I would urge all our colleagues to have this vote, and let's have some discussions and see if we can come to a final conclusion.

With that, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, point of information.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. I would like to ask the distinguished budget chair through the Chair what delay or what conflict with any other event could this possibly pose until at least 6 or 7 a.m.? I don't understand what delay that would cause, to allow more votes on amendments, or what conflict that could possibly pose with any other events, including airplane flights, at least until several hours from now. None of us wants to delay the process, and none of us wants to prevent a vote. Clearly, that is not an issue for several hours. I would just ask that of the distinguished chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington wish to respond?

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I can keep on standing all night. I am sure a number of Senators can. I do have respect for a number of our Senators here who may not be able to stand as long as some of us or who are elderly, and I would ask consideration of them. That is just my request.

With that, I do think we need to get to a vote here.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There has been a request for the yeas and nays.

Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 5, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 80 Leg.]

YEAS—94

Alexander	Franken	Murkowski
Ayotte	Gillibrand	Murphy
Baldwin	Graham	Murray
Barrasso	Grassley	Nelson
Baucus	Hagan	Paul
Begich	Harkin	Portman
Bennet	Hatch	Pryor
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Heitkamp	Reid
Boozman	Heller	Risch
Boxer	Hirono	Roberts
Brown	Hoeven	Rockefeller
Burr	Inhofe	Rubio
Cantwell	Johanns	Sanders
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Schatz
Carper	Johnson (WI)	Schumer
Casey	Kaine	Scott
Coats	King	Shaheen
Coburn	Kirk	Stabenow
Collins	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Landrieu	Thune
Corker	Leahy	Toomey
Cornyn	Lee	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Levin	Udall (NM)
Crapo	Manchin	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Warner
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warren
Durbin	McConnell	Whitehouse
Enzi	Menendez	Wicker
Feinstein	Merkley	Wyden
Fischer	Mikulski	
Flake	Moran	

NAYS—5

Chambliss	Isakson	Shelby
Cochran	Sessions	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 136) was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order, the majority has the next amendment.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, we have been working throughout the last vote. I am hoping we are getting to a very short list in the near future.

I recognize there are Senators who are frustrated and that want an opportunity to speak out. I know there are a number of Senators who are very tired. Everybody's patience is wearing thin. I would just ask everybody to hold your patience for just a few more minutes. I am going to put us into a quorum call. I am hoping we can get an agreement and give everybody some certainty.

I know on our side we want to get a budget passed. We have been working for a great deal of time. We want to move this process forward. We know there are Senators on the other side who may not agree with our budget but agree with us that we have to move to a process to get our country back on track.

So I would ask everybody's patience for just a short while; hopefully, we can get this resolved and we can get a budget passed.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield for a question?

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I will hold the floor and yield for a question.

Mr. SESSIONS. If the Senator will yield for a question with regard to the possibility of us starting one of the votes that will probably be a rollcall vote, and let's get started on that while we work out the further details.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I would be willing to get an amendment going, but I haven't seen it yet. I would like the ability to take a look at it, so I suggest the absence of a quorum. It will only be for a very few minutes—patience, please—and then we will come back in and see if we can get to a vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am proud of our Senators for having patience for exactly 30 seconds.

I yield to the Senator from Idaho to offer an amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho.

AMENDMENT NO. 318

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call up amendment No. 318.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO] proposes an amendment numbered 318.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the reconciliation instruction to include instructions to the Committee on Finance to achieve the Budget's stated goal of $275 billion in mandatory health care savings)

On page 50, line 1, after the number ''$975,000,000,000'' insert the following: ''and sufficient to reduce outlays by $275,000,000,000''

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, there is now 2 minutes of debate.

The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, in the budget that has been put forward, there is a reconciliation instruction for almost $1 trillion of new taxes. On the spending side there is, I think, a relatively modest amount—not adequate—but there is an amount of health care savings in the amount of $275 billion. Interestingly, that is not in a reconciliation instruction. We do not have the protection and assistance of a reconciliation instruction for the economy reforms that are in the budget but we do for the tax increases that are in the budget which results in this interesting circumstance. The tax increases by this budget would be guaranteed to occur because the filibuster would be avoided through reconciliation, and the reforms of the entitlement system would be guaranteed not to occur because they would face a 60-vote margin, having been kept out of the reconciliation instructions.

What this amendment does is it would put the health care savings in the budget into a reconciliation instruction so we can at least start down the path of dealing with reforms of our entitlement system.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Let me thank the Senator from Idaho, who has been very involved in a lot of discussions over time in trying to manage us toward a better place with our Federal debt and deficit. I understand his dedication, but I oppose this amendment. Over the last several years we have enacted $1.8 trillion in spending cuts on a bipartisan basis. We do not have any trouble cutting spending in this body right now. We do seem to have trouble locking in the revenue necessary to achieve a balanced revenue reduction. I recommend our colleagues oppose this amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 81 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alexander	Fischer	Murkowski
Ayotte	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Pryor
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Corker	Kirk	Toomey
Cornyn	Lee	Udall (CO)
Crapo	McCain	Vitter
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	

NAYS—52

Baldwin	Cantwell	Durbin
Baucus	Cardin	Feinstein
Begich	Carper	Franken
Bennet	Casey	Gillibrand
Blumenthal	Coons	Hagan
Boxer	Cowan	Harkin
Brown	Donnelly	Heinrich

Heitkamp
Hirono
Johnson (SD)
Kaine
King
Klobuchar
Landrieu
Leahy
Levin
Manchin
McCaskill
Menendez
Merkley
Mikulski
Murphy
Murray
Nelson
Reed
Reid
Rockefeller
Sanders
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Stabenow
Tester
Udall (NM)
Warner
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 318) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask unanimous consent that the following package of amendments, 17 Democratic and 13 Republican amendments, be considered and agreed to en bloc: Shaheen No. 149, Blumenthal-Moran No. 577, Johnson No. 593, Manchin No. 316, Wyden No. 394, Baucus No. 267, Hagan No. 269, Franken No. 353, Cardin No. 453, Udall of New Mexico No. 192, Franken No. 479, Baucus No. 581, Casey No. 265, Sanders No. 594, Wyden-Portman No. 618, Levin No. 430, as modified, Manchin No. 499, Toomey No. 434, Coats No. 195, Hoeven No. 319, Ayotte No. 161, Kirk No. 671, Murkowski No. 672, Rubio No. 623, Alexander No. 348, Boozman No. 389, Heller No. 477, Hoeven No. 217, Enzi No. 489, and Hoeven No. 655.

This is a package that has been agreed to by both managers, and I urge the Senate to accept them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. INHOFE. Reserving the right to object, it is understood that we are having a side-by-side that would be on there.

No objection.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Reserving the right to object, does the Senator have foreign affairs amendments there?

Mrs. MURRAY. That is different.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 149

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase the capacity of Federal agencies to ensure effective contract management and contract oversight)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF AGENCIES TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AND CONTRACT OVERSIGHT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would increase the capacity of Federal agencies to ensure effective contract management and contract oversight, including efforts such as additional personnel and training for Inspectors General at each agency, new reporting requirements for agencies to track their responses to and actions taken in response to Inspector General recommendations, urging the President to appoint permanent Inspectors General at agencies where there is currently a vacancy, and any other effort to ensure accountability from contractors and increase the capacity of Inspectors General to rout out waste, fraud, and abuse in all government contracting efforts, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 577

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to ensure operation of all contract air traffic control towers receiving funding through the contract tower program of the Federal Aviation Administration as of March 20, 2013, and that are located at airports still in service as of the date of the introduction of such legislation)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investment in civil air traffic control services, which may include air traffic management at airport towers across the United States or at facilities of the Federal Aviation Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 593

(Purpose: To establish a scorekeeping rule to ensure that increases in guarantee fees of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac shall not be used to offset provisions that increase the deficit)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITING THE USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to ensure that increases in guarantee fees charged by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac shall not be used to offset provisions that increase the deficit.

(b) BUDGETARY RULE.—In the Senate, for purposes of determining budgetary impacts to evaluate points of order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this resolution, any previous resolution, and any subsequent budget resolution, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that increases any guarantee fees of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained in such legislation.

AMENDMENT NO. 316

(Purpose: To address prescription drug abuse in the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to addressing prescription drug abuse, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 394

(Purpose: To ensure that chronic illness is addressed as part of health care improvement)

On page, 62, line 12, insert ''focus on chronic illness,'' after ''efficiency,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 267

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and districts)

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO SUPPORT RURAL SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to the establishment of the Office of Rural Education Policy within the Department of Education, which could include a clearinghouse for information related to the challenges of rural schools and districts or providing technical assistance within the Department of Education on rules and regulations that impact rural schools and districts, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 269

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the enforcement of provisions of free trade agreements that relate to textile and apparel articles)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN ENFORCEMENT OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENT PROVISIONS RELATING TO TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to strengthening the enforcement of provisions of free trade agreements that relate to textile and apparel articles, which may include increased training with respect to, and monitoring and verification of, textile and apparel articles, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 353

(Purpose: To amend section 308 relating to broadband infrastructure investments in rural areas)

On page 59, line 1, after ''telecommunications,'' insert ''including promoting investments in broadband infrastructure to expedite deployment of broadband to rural areas,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 453

(Purpose: To provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund on health care improvement)

On page 62, line 13, insert ''improve overall population health, promote health equity or reduce health disparities,'' after ''nation,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 192

(Purpose: To modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's servicemembers and veterans to increase access to health care for veterans in rural areas)

On page 60, strike line 7 and insert the following:

credentialing requirements; or

(6) supporting additional efforts to increase access to health care for veterans in rural areas through telehealth and other programs that reduce the need for such veterans to travel long distances to a medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

AMENDMENT NO. 479

(Purpose: To provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education)

On page 60, line 22, insert ''standardize financial aid award letters,'' after ''students,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 581

(Purpose: To exempt remote sales of business inputs)

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may include requirements that States recognize the value of small businesses to the United States economy by exempting the remote sales of business inputs from sales and use taxes'' after ''2023''.

AMENDMENT NO. 265

(Purpose: To prohibit certain revisions of allocations for workforce investment measures that lack program integrity controls for the Job Corps program)

On page 76, line 18, strike ''reduce'' and all that follows through ''job training,'' on lines 19 and 20 and insert ''ensure effective administration, reduce inefficient overlap, improve access, and enhance outcomes of Federal workforce development, youth and adult job training,''

AMENDMENT NO. 594

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Older Americans Act of 1965, which may include congregate and home-delivered meals programs, or other assistance to low-income seniors)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME SENIORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Older Americans Act of 1965, which may include congregate and home-delivered meals programs, or other assistance to low-income seniors, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 618

(Purpose: To provide for the enforcement of the trade remedy laws of the United States)

On page 52, line 18, strike '', or international'' and insert ''(including requiring timely and time-limited investigations into the evasion of antidumping and countervailing duties), or international''.

AMENDMENT NO. 430, AS MODIFIED

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. RESERVE FUND TO END OFFSHORE TAX ABUSES BY LARGE CORPORATIONS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to corporate income taxes, which may include measures to end offshore tax abuses used by large corporations, or measures providing for comprehensive tax reform that ensures a revenue structure that is more efficient, leads to a more competitive business environment, and may result in additional rate or deficit reductions, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023''.

AMENDMENT NO. 499

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that abundant domestic energy sources and technologies can meet present and future greenhouse gas emissions rules)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THAT DOMESTIC ENERGY SOURCES CAN MEET EMISSIONS RULES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that are related to the research, development, and demonstration necessary for domestically abundant energy sources and current energy technologies to comply with present and future greenhouse gas emissions rules while still remaining economically competitive, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 434

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the inland waterways system)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING FUNDING FOR THE INLAND WATERWAYS SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding the inland waterways system, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 195

(Purpose: To require fuller reporting on possible costs to taxpayers of any budget submitted by the President)

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5___. TO REQUIRE FULLER REPORTING ON POSSIBLE COSTS TO TAXPAYERS OF ANY BUDGET SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

When the Congressional Budget Office submits its report to Congress relating to a budget submitted by the President for a fiscal year under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, such report shall contain—

(1) an estimate of the pro rata cost for taxpayers who will file individual income tax returns for taxable years ending during such fiscal year of any deficit that would result from the budget; and

(2) an analysis of the budgetary effects described in paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 319

(Purpose: To provide additional resources to Criminal Investigations and Police Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs)

On page 28, line 3, increase the amount by $3,500,000.

On page 28, line 4, increase the amount by $3,500,000.

On page 46, line 11, decrease the amount by $3,500,000.

On page 46, line 12, decrease the amount by $3,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 161

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for achieving full auditability of the financial statements of the Department of Defense by 2017)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ACHIEVING FULL AUDITABILITY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BY 2017.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving full auditability of the financial statements Department of Defense by 2017, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 671

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sanctions with respect to Iran)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Iran, which may include efforts to clarify that the clearance and settlement of euro-denominated transactions through European Union financial institutions may not result in the evasion of or otherwise undermine the impact of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran by the United States and the European Union (including provisions designed to strictly limit the access of the Government of Iran to its foreign exchange reserves and the facilitation of transactions on behalf of sanctioned entities), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 672

(Purpose: To permit a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide assistance for fishery disasters declared during 2012)

On page 58, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

(10) to provide assistance for fishery disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce during 2012;

AMENDMENT NO. 623

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate on underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF SENATE ON UNDERUTILIZED FACILITIES OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the ninth largest real property holder of the Federal Government, with more than 124,000 acres and more than 4,900 buildings and other structures with a replacement value of more than $30,000,000,000.

(2) The annual operation and maintenance costs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have increased steadily, and, as of 2012, the Administration has more than $2,300,000,000 in annual deferred maintenance costs.

(3) According to Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Administration continues to retain real property that is underutilized, does not have identified future mission uses, or is duplicative of other assets in its real property inventory.

(4) The Office of Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and Congress have identified the aging and duplicative infrastructure of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as a high priority and longstanding management challenge.

(5) In the NASA Authorization Act of 2010, Congress directed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to examine its real property assets and downsize to fit current and future missions and expected funding levels, paying particular attention to identifying and removing unneeded or duplicative infrastructure.

(6) The Office of Inspector General found at least 33 facilities, including wind tunnels, test stands, airfields, and launch infrastructure, that were underutilized or for which National Aeronautics and Space Administration managers could not identify a future mission use and that the need for these facilities have declined in recent years as a result of changes in the mission focus of the Administration, the condition and obsolescence of some facilities, and the advent of alternative testing methods.

(7) The Office of Inspector General found that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has taken steps to minimize the costs of continuing to maintain some of these facilities by placing them in an inactive state or leasing them to other parties.

(8) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has a series of initiatives underway that, in the judgment of the Office of Inspector General, are ''positive steps towards 'rightsizing' its real property footprint'', and the Office of Inspector General has concluded that ''it is imperative that NASA move forward aggressively with its infrastructure reduction efforts''.

(9) Existing and emerging United States commercial launch and exploration capabilities are providing cargo transportation to the International Space Station and offer the potential for providing crew support, access to the International Space Station, and missions to low Earth orbit while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration focuses its efforts on heavy-lift capabilities and deep space missions.

(10) National Aeronautics and Space Administration facilities and property that are underutilized, duplicative, or no longer needed for Administration requirements could be utilized by commercial users and State and local entities, resulting in savings for the Administration and a reduction in the burden of the Federal Government to fund space operations.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume—

(1) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should move forward with plans to reduce its infrastructure and, to the greatest extent practicable, make property available for lease to a government or private tenant;

(2) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should pursue opportunities for streamlined sale or lease of property and facilities, including for exclusive use, to a private entity, or expedited conveyance or transfer to a State or political subdivision, municipality, instrumentality of a State, or Department of Transportation-licensed launch site operators for the promotion of commercial or scientific space activity and for developing and operating space launch facilities; and

(3) leasing or transferring underutilized facilities and properties to commercial space entities or State or local governments will reduce operation and maintenance costs for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, save money for the Federal Government, and promote commercial space and the exploration goals of the Administration and the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 348

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent restrictions to public access to fishing downstream of dams owned by the Corps of Engineers)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT RESTRICTIONS TO PUBLIC ACCESS TO FISHING DOWNSTREAM OF DAMS OWNED BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Corps of Engineers from restricting public access to waters downstream of a Corps of Engineers dam, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 389

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE DISPROPORTIONATE REGULATORY BURDENS ON COMMUNITY BANKS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to alleviating disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 477

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to authorize the provision of per diem payments for the provision of services to dependents of homeless veterans under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO AUTHORIZE PROVISION OF PER DIEM PAYMENTS FOR PROVISION OF SERVICES TO DEPENDENTS OF HOMELESS VETERANS UNDER LAWS ADMINISTERED BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between both Houses, motions, or conference reports related to care, services, or benefits for homeless veterans, which may include providing per diem payments for the furnishing of care for dependents of homeless veterans, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 217

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support programs related to the nuclear missions of the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE NUCLEAR MISSIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that support programs related to the nuclear missions of the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 489

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to phase-in any changes to the individual or corporate tax systems)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PHASE-IN ANY CHANGES TO INDIVIDUAL OR CORPORATE TAX SYSTEMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to the phase-in of any changes to the individual or corporate tax systems, including any changes to individual or corporate income tax exclusions, exemptions, deductions, or credits, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 655

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increases in aid for tribal education programs, including the Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions Program administered by the Department of Education)

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASES IN AID FOR TRIBAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increases in aid for tribal education programs, including the Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions Program administered by the Department of Education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

Mrs. MURRAY. I am now going to ask for unanimous consent for a number of amendments to get to final passage. I would say to all Senators that we are going to have a number of votes. We would like to tell everyone to sit in your seat. We will get through these faster if we can have the rollcalls and be done quickly. So I encourage everyone to be in this room.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that on the next block of amendments—we have talked to everybody who was talkable—we would vote from our desks. There would be no recapping of the votes by the tally clerks, and that they be 7 1/2-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I thank the leader. I think it has real potential. There still would be some votes that could go by voice vote, we would hope. But if we do this pressure in this way I think it would speed up things. I thank the leader for that suggestion. I have heard it from our side for a while. I think it is a good idea.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 184, 382, 526, 338, 471, 702, 673, 521, 414, 416, 709, 154, 710, AND 139, EN BLOC

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask unanimous consent that the next amendments in order to be called up be the following: Barrasso No. 184, Paul No. 382, Vitter No. 526, Vitter No. 338, Cruz No. 471, Cruz No. 702, Lee No. 673, Lee No. 521, Coburn No. 414, Coburn No. 416, Coburn No. 709, Portman No. 154, Leahy No. 710, a side-by-side to Senator INHOFE's No. 139, and Inhofe No. 139; that there be no second-degree amendments prior to votes in relation to any of those amendments; that none of the amendments be divisible; that notwithstanding all time having expired under the resolution, there be 2 minutes equally divided prior to each vote, and that all votes be 10-minute votes; that upon disposition of the Inhofe amendment No. 139, the Senate proceed immediately to vote on adoption of S. Con. Res. 8, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MENENDEZ. Reserving the right to object, I will not object, but I do want our colleagues to understand that some of these amendments the chairwoman just asked to be put in order are incredibly fundamental important foreign policy issues that you do not do at 3 in the morning and change the dynamics of the Middle East, and change the dynamics of our national security and interests in international organizations.

That is what some of these amendments will do. You do not do it in a budget process, you do it through regular order in a committee that ultimately can hear both sides as we have succeeded so far this session in a very bipartisan way. So I will not object because of the chairwoman's effort to get us to a conclusion. But I will be urging all of our colleagues to oppose all of those amendments because this is foreign policy on the fly. It is dangerous. We send very important messages when we cast votes in certain ways that can affect the balance of stability in the Middle East, that can affect our relationships across the world, that can affect our effectiveness in institutions that we need at the end of the day to promote our national security, our national interests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I would hope that we would defeat these amendments. If there is no objection——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. We will then move to these amendments. Again, all Senators sit in your seats and vote. We will get through these as quickly as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. I have an inquiry. I would like to make a unanimous consent request that we be able to use our electronic devices while we are sitting at our desks on the floor so that we might get any communication that we need from our staff, and also so we can be productive.

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] proposes amendments en bloc: For Mr. BARRASSO, No. 184, for Mr. PAUL No. 382, for Mr. VITTER No. 526, for Mr. VITTER No. 338, for Mr. CRUZ No. 471, for Mr. CRUZ No. 702, for Mr. LEE No. 673, for Mr. LEE No. 521, for Mr. COBURN No. 414, for Mr. COBURN No. 416, for Mr. COBURN No. 709, for Mr. PORTMAN No. 154, for Mr. LEAHY No. 710, for Mr. INHOFE No. 139.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 184

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite exports from the United States through reform of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 in such a manner that greenhouse gas emissions produced outside the United States by any good exported from the United States are not subject to the requirements of that Act)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO EXPEDITE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to promoting the export of goods, including manufactured goods, from the United States through reform of environmental laws, which may include the regulation of greenhouse gas emissions produced outside the United States by goods exported from the United States, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 382

(Purpose: To provide funding to the Department of Transportation for interstate bridge infrastructure projects and to reduce the Federal deficit by decreasing the amounts available for foreign assistance and loan guarantee programs administered by the Department of Energy)

On page 5, line 9, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 12, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 23, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 24, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 25, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 1, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 2, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 3, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 4, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 5, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 6, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 7, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 12, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 13, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 14, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 15, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 6, line 16, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 6, line 17, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 6, line 18, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 6, line 19, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 6, line 20, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 6, line 21, reduce the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 7, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 8, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 11, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 12, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 15, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 16, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 19, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 20, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 23, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 15, line 24, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 2, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 3, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 6, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 7, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 10, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 11, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 14, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 15, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 18, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 16, line 19, reduce the amount by $15,000,000,000.
On page 18, line 23, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 18, line 24, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 2, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 3, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 6, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 7, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 10, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 11, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 14, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 15, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 18, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 19, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 22, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 19, line 23, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 2, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 3, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 6, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 7, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 10, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 11, reduce the amount by $1,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 6, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 7, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 10, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 11, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 14, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 15, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 18, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 19, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 22, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 26, line 23, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 2, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 3, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 6, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 7, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 10, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 11, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 14, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 15, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 18, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.
On page 27, line 19, increase the amount by $8,000,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 526

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure election integrity by requiring a valid government-issued photographic ID for voting in federal elections)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE A PHOTOGRAPHIC ID FOR VOTING IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that would create a system for requiring a valid government-issued photographic ID for voting in federal elections without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 338

(Purpose: To end the mobile phone welfare program)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENDING SUBSIDIES FOR MOBILE PHONE SERVICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that would prohibit the Universal Service Fund from subsidizing commercial mobile service, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 471

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce foreign assistance to Egypt and increase funding for an east coast missile defense shield)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO EGYPT AND INCREASE FUNDING FOR AN EAST COAST MISSILE DEFENSE SHIELD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing foreign assistance to Egypt and increasing funding for the Missile Defense Agency to establish a land-based missile defense capability on the east coast of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 702

(Purpose: To Create A Point of Order Against Any Legislation That Would Provide Taxpayer Funds to The United Nations While Any Member Nation Forces Citizens or Residents of that Nation to Undergo Involuntary Abortions)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION FUNDING THE UNITED NATIONS WHILE MEMBER NATIONS FORCE THEIR CITIZENS OR RESIDENTS TO UNDERGO ABORTIONS.

(a) In General—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year or any amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report thereon that would make public funds available to the United Nations, or to any affiliate organization of the United Nations, while any member nation compels citizens or residents of that nation to involuntarily undergo abortions in any year covered by the budget resolution.

(b) Supermajority Waiver and Appeal in the Senate—

(1) WAIVER—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 673

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FURTHER RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF LAW-ABIDING AMERICANS TO OWN A FIREARM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year or any amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report thereon that further restricts the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm in any year covered by the budget resolution.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''further restriction on the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm'' means any further restriction on the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm not contained in law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget, including but not limited to any legislation that—

(1) prohibits, increases restrictions on, or regulates the manufacture or ownership of any firearm that is permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) prohibits the manufacture or possession of specified categories of firearms based on the characteristics of such firearms that are permitted to be manufacture or possessed under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(3) prohibits specific firearms or categories of firearms that are permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(4) limits the size of ammunition feeding devices or prohibits categories of ammunition feeding devices that are permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(5) requires background checks through a Federal firearms licensee for private transfers of firearms if the transfers do not require a background check under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(6) establishes a record-keeping system for the sale of firearms not established prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution of the budget; or

(7) imposes prison sentences for sales, gifts, or raffles of firearms to veterans who are unknown to the transferor as a person prohibited from possessing a firearm that would not otherwise be imposed under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget.

(c) SUPER MAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 521

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the reauthorization of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM AT LEVELS ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO PROPERTY TAX REVENUES LOST DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF FEDERAL LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program at levels roughly equivalent to lost tax revenues due to the presence of Federal land without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 414

(Purpose: To create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to eliminate tax loopholes and special interest tax breaks for the PGA tour, the NFL, NASCAR, Hollywood, fish tackle box manufacturers, and Eskimo whaling captains)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND CLOSING TAX EXPENDITURES FOR THE PGA TOUR, THE NFL, NASCAR, HOLLYWOOD, FISH TACKLE BOX MANUFACTURERS, AND WHALING CAPTAINS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to closing certain tax expenditures, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 416

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to eliminate non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense)

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE PREVENTION OF NON-DEFENSE RELATED SPENDING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, motions, or conference reports related to the Department of Defense, which may include measures eliminating non-defense related programs at the Department, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 709

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 154

(Purpose: To require the Congressional Budget Office to include macroeconomic feedback scoring of tax legislation)

At the end of subtitle B of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4____. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATES.

(a) REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.—In the case of any legislative provision to which this section applies, the Congressional Budget Office, with the assistance of the Joint Committee on Taxation, shall prepare, to the extent practicable, as a supplement to the cost estimate for legislation affecting revenues, an estimate of the revenue changes in connection with such provision that incorporates the macroeconomic effects of the policy being analyzed. Any macroeconomic impact statement under the preceding sentence shall be accompanied by a written statement fully disclosing the economic, technical, and behavioral assumptions that were made in producing—

(1) such estimate; and

(2) the conventional estimate in connection with such provision.

(b) LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS TO WHICH THIS SECTION APPLIES.—This section shall apply to any legislative provision—

(1) which proposes a change or changes to law that the Congressional Budget Office determines, pursuant to a conventional fiscal estimate, has a revenue impact in excess of $5,000,000,000 in any fiscal year; or

(2) with respect to which the chair or ranking member of the Committee on the Budget of either the Senate or the House of Representatives has requested an estimate described in subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 710

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the United States will not negotiate or support treaties that violate Americans' Second Amendment rights under the Constitution of the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT NEGOTIATE OR SUPPORT TREATIES THAT VIOLATE AMERICANS' SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the implementation of treaties, including upholding the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States when treaties are negotiated, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 139

(Purpose: To uphold Second Amendment rights and prevent the United States from entering into the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO UPHOLD SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS AND PREVENT THE UNITED STATES FROM ENTERING INTO THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS TRADE TREATY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to upholding Second Amendment rights, which shall include preventing the United States from entering into the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit or revenues over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 184

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN.) There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, in 2010, President Obama set forth a goal of doubling our Nation's exports in 5 years. Three years later we are not on the pace to achieve that goal. One problem is the EPA is blocking exports. EPA is blocking exports on account of the greenhouse gas emissions those exports would produce outside of the United States; that is after they leave our shores.

This is a dangerous precedent. It will hurt exports of automobiles, aircraft, and heavy equipment such as tractors. This amendment prohibits Federal agencies from blocking exports on account of greenhouse gas emissions those exports would produce after they leave the United States.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, before we go to the yeas and nays, can I just say, in setting an example for the evening, I will be less than 1 minute. We believe this is current law. We will accept a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays were already ordered on this amendment. Does the Senator from Wyoming seek recognition?

Mr. BARRASSO. A voice vote will be acceptable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the yeas and nays are vitiated.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 184) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 382

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. On behalf of Senator MCCONNELL and myself, I have to introduce this amendment to create a bridges fund. We have done considerable nation building abroad. I think it is time we do some nation building at home.

We have two bridges in our State, Brent Spence as well as the Sherman Minton Bridge, that need to be repaired and replaced. We do not have enough money in our highway trust fund. This would create a new bridges fund. It would come from money we are currently sending overseas to build bridges overseas. So it would bring foreign aid money back home to the United States where it is needed. It would also take some money from the Department of Energy loans, which I think can be more useful at home to build bridges.

So I urge adoption of this amendment which would allow a new creation of a bridges fund, which I think our country desperately needs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. The Senate budget resolution that is in front of us, that we are hoping to get passed tonight, provides strong investments in transportation infrastructure. It fully funds MAP–21, the recent highway bill. It provides $50 billion for urgent transportation needs and another $10 billion for an infrastructure bank.

We could put more funding toward transportation projects and fund some good projects but not without making cuts to other vital programs. The amendment before us will make unnecessary and deep cuts to foreign aid and energy programs. I oppose this amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 72, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 82 Leg.]

YEAS—26

Barrasso	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Scott
Cochran	Lee	Sessions
Crapo	McConnell	Shelby
Cruz	Moran	Thune
Enzi	Paul	Toomey
Grassley	Portman	Vitter
Hatch	Risch	

NAYS—72

Alexander	Feinstein	Menendez
Ayotte	Fischer	Merkley
Baldwin	Flake	Mikulski
Baucus	Franken	Murkowski
Begich	Gillibrand	Murphy
Bennet	Graham	Murray
Blumenthal	Hagan	Nelson
Blunt	Harkin	Pryor
Boozman	Heinrich	Reed
Boxer	Heitkamp	Reid
Brown	Hirono	Rockefeller
Burr	Hoeven	Sanders
Cantwell	Isakson	Schatz
Cardin	Johanns	Schumer
Carper	Johnson (SD)	Shaheen
Casey	King	Stabenow
Chambliss	Kirk	Tester
Collins	Klobuchar	Udall (CO)
Coons	Landrieu	Udall (NM)
Corker	Leahy	Warner
Cornyn	Levin	Warren
Cowan	Manchin	Whitehouse
Donnelly	McCain	Wicker
Durbin	McCaskill	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Kaine	Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 382) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. WYDEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 526

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, there is 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 526 offered by Mr. VITTER.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, this amendment would require photo IDs to participate in Federal elections, which is allowed now by States. However, the Justice Department is trying to virtually shut down this practice unreasonably by opposing it in many States. This would be a clarification to mandate the Federal IDs, just as we do in many other less consequential acts such as air travel.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Voter photo identification laws are overly burdensome and have the ability to disenfranchise voters. We should not attempt to implement these policies nationwide, especially at 3:15 in the morning on a budget resolution.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 54, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 83 Leg.]

YEAS—44

Alexander	Fischer	McConnell
Ayotte	Flake	Moran
Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Isakson	Sessions
Cochran	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	Manchin	Wicker
Enzi	McCain	

NAYS—54

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murray
Baucus	Hagan	Nelson
Begich	Harkin	Pryor
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Reid
Boxer	Hirono	Rockefeller
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Collins	Levin	Tester
Coons	McCaskill	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Menendez	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Mikulski	Warren
Feinstein	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Kaine	Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 526) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mrs. BOXER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 338

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are two amendments equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 338 offered by Mr. VITTER.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I would just note there is nothing in a unanimous consent which precludes a Senator from withdrawing an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thanks the Senator from Washington.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. I certainly thank the honorable chairwoman for that kind note, but I do wish to move forward with my amendment.

This amendment is simple. It ends the cell phone welfare entitlement. I yield back my time and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Access to a telephone is beneficial for anyone trying to get a job or attempting to communicate with their family or receiving help in an emergency. Since 1985, the Lifeline Program has made it easier for low-income Americans to have a phone by providing a small monthly subsidy toward basic service. The program has seen an influx in new users over the past several years after the eligibility expanded to include mobile phones.

The FCC issued an order in January 2012 to attack waste, fraud, and abuse in the program, and that order has been successful.

I recommend my colleagues oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 84 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Alexander	Coburn	Fischer
Ayotte	Cochran	Flake
Barrasso	Collins	Graham
Blunt	Corker	Grassley
Boozman	Cornyn	Hatch
Burr	Crapo	Heller
Chambliss	Cruz	Hoeven
Coats	Enzi	Inhofe
Isakson	Moran	Sessions
Johanns	Murkowski	Shelby
Johnson (WI)	Paul	Thune
Kirk	Portman	Toomey
Lee	Risch	Vitter
McCain	Roberts	Wicker
McCaskill	Rubio	
McConnell	Scott	

NAYS—53

Baldwin	Hagan	Nelson
Baucus	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Landrieu	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 338) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 471

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 2 minutes equally divided prior to the vote on amendment No. 471 offered by Mr. CRUZ.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, this amendment would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce foreign assistance to Egypt and to increase funding for an east coast missile defense shield.

Just 2 weeks ago, the Secretary of State announced he had freed an additional $250 million in an unconditional economic support fund for the Government of Egypt. This was in the midst of the sequester and at the same time the American people were told there were insufficient funds to pay for police officers, firefighters and teachers, and even White House tours.

All of us are concerned about the situation in Egypt—a nation that, among other things, has repeatedly turned a blind eye to the abuse of women and to the persecution of Christians.

Last week the European Union threatened to hold its 5 million euro pledge of economic aid to Egypt absent meaningful reforms. We should do at least as well as the EU. This amendment would reduce, in an unspecified amount, the foreign aid to Egypt and allow that money to be put to vital national security ends here at home; namely, missile defense.

I ask the amendment be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield my time to the Senator from New Jersey, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, that money the Senator referred to was money that was already existing and it was at a critical time.

The United States and Egypt have a longstanding security relationship that is vital to the stability of the Middle East and the security of the region. Our aid to Egypt is tied directly to the Camp David Accord which has acted to stabilize the Middle East and has helped to serve America and Israel's security for the past 35 years. It is vital and it can't be put at risk.

We also have significant interests in Egypt in countering terrorism, addressing the deteriorating security in the Sinai, and maintaining preferential access to the Suez Canal.

We cannot give the Egyptian leaders a blank check, but we also cannot have a collapse of the Egyptian economy which Israel would face the immediate consequences of.

This is the type of amendment that does not consider the checks and balances necessary and the complexities of the issue, which we will handle in the committee.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CRUZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 74, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 85 Leg.]

YEAS—25

Barrasso	Heller	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Scott
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Collins	Kirk	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Moran	Toomey
Enzi	Paul	Vitter
Fischer	Risch	
Grassley	Roberts	

NAYS—74

Alexander	Donnelly	Levin
Ayotte	Durbin	Manchin
Baldwin	Feinstein	McCain
Baucus	Flake	McCaskill
Begich	Franken	McConnell
Bennet	Gillibrand	Menendez
Blumenthal	Graham	Merkley
Blunt	Hagan	Mikulski
Boozman	Harkin	Murkowski
Boxer	Hatch	Murphy
Brown	Heinrich	Murray
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Nelson
Cardin	Hirono	Portman
Carper	Hoeven	Pryor
Casey	Isakson	Reed
Chambliss	Johanns	Reid
Coats	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Cochran	Kaine	Sanders
Coons	King	Schatz
Corker	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cornyn	Landrieu	Shaheen
Cowan	Leahy	Stabenow

Tester	Warner	Wicker
Udall (CO)	Warren	Wyden
Udall (NM)	Whitehouse	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 471) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 702

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 2 minutes equally divided prior to the vote on amendment No. 702 offered by Mr. CRUZ.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, this amendment would create a budget point of order prohibiting any measure that provides taxpayer funds to the United Nations while any member nation forces citizens to undergo involuntary abortions.

I recognize Members of this body have differing views on the right to life, but surely all of us can be agreed that for a woman to be forced against her will to abort her child is a horrific evil. Yet the world was shocked when photographs surfaced last year of 23-year-old Feng Jianmei and her aborted child.

China recently acknowledged under its one-child policy it has carried out 336 million abortions, more than the entire population of the United States. Those are 336 million lives that never breathed a breath of life on this Earth.

In 1997, the House passed a Forced Abortion Condemnation Act that, unfortunately, died in the Senate. This body should condemn that policy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield my time to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, no one—no one—in this body supports forced abortions. No one. However, the United Nations has no authority to control the acts of any individual nation.

Instead of punishing the country that is carrying out the bad policy, this amendment would go after an entity that has no control over the policy and all the while negatively impacting our national interests because it takes away all funding to the United Nations if such a member country is engaged in such acts. It would impact funding for peacekeeping operations in the Golan Heights, in Darfur, in Congo; funding for Syrian refugees, which now exceeds 1 million and is threatening the political and economic instability of Jordan and Lebanon; funding to the International Atomic Energy Agency that we need to go after Iran.

These are all reasons this amendment should be voted against.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CRUZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 61, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 86 Leg.]

YEAS—38

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heller	Roberts
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johanns	Thune
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	Manchin	

NAYS—61

Baldwin	Hagan	Nelson
Baucus	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Blunt	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Boxer	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Kirk	Sessions
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Landrieu	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Collins	Levin	Udall (CO)
Coons	McCain	Udall (NM)
Cowan	McCaskill	Warner
Donnelly	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Mikulski	Wicker
Flake	Murkowski	Wyden
Franken	Murphy	
Gillibrand	Murray	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 702) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 673

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 673, offered by Mr. LEE.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, my amendment would establish a point of order for any piece of legislation brought before this body that would undermine the sacred right protected by the second amendment to bear arms. It is important that we safeguard this right so the government doesn't intrude upon it. That is why I have introduced this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane. The underlying resolution therefore violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I move to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act for the consideration of the pending amendment No. 673 pursuant to section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 87 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Baucus	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hagan	Pryor
Burr	Hatch	Risch
Chambliss	Heitkamp	Roberts
Coats	Heller	Rubio
Coburn	Hoeven	Scott
Cochran	Inhofe	Sessions
Collins	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johanns	Thune
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	Manchin	Wicker
Donnelly	McCain	

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Begich	Hirono	Reid
Bennet	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Boxer	King	Schatz
Brown	Kirk	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Landrieu	Stabenow
Carper	Leahy	Tester
Casey	Levin	Udall (CO)
Coons	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Cowan	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murray	
Harkin	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50 and the nays are 49. Three-fifths of the Senators not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to, the point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEAHY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 521

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, there is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 521, offered by Mr. LEE.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program was established to compensate local taxing authorities, such as counties, for the tax revenue lost due to the presence of Federal public land. Unfortunately, the funding for this program has never been offered to the degree necessary that it would, in fact, offset this revenue. In States such as mine, where most of the land is owned by the Federal Government, this is a big problem because our taxing authorities are not able to get the revenue they need from this land. As a result, programs ranging from public education to fire and safety programs—the basic services of government—are not able to be met because of inadequate revenue.

This amendment seeks to ensure that funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program is at least roughly equivalent to the actual lost property tax revenues due to the presence of Federal public land. I urge each of my colleagues to support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. We will take this on a voice vote.

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I would ask that the Senator accommodate us. We are willing to give it to him.

Mr. LEE. Let's do it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 521) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 414 WITHDRAWN

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 414, offered by Mr. COBURN.

Mr. COBURN. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 416

There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 416, offered by Mr. COBURN. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, with a lot of consternation, we are worried about how the sequester affects everybody—the Defense Department and all the other agencies. But in fact the Pentagon spends $67 billion on things that have absolutely nothing to do with defense. All we will be doing is creating a deficit-neutral reserve fund to move this nondefense spending—either move it or eliminate it from the Defense Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is important to reduce wasteful spending and ensure all Federal funding is spent efficiently and effectively. The budget resolution is not the appropriate place for funding decisions at a subprogrammatic level.

I recommend we oppose the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COBURN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 56, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 88 Leg.]

YEAS—43

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hatch	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rubio
Chambliss	Hoeven	Scott
Coats	Inhofe	Sessions
Coburn	Isakson	Shelby
Cochran	Johanns	Thune
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Vitter
Crapo	Lee	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NAYS—56

Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Baucus	Harkin	Nelson
Begich	Heinrich	Pryor
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Collins	Levin	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murkowski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 416) was rejected.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

THANKING THE SENATE PAGES

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, before we go to the next vote, I would like to thank all the pages. They have been here all night working, and I would like to thank them: Austin Hall, Patrick Irby-Bailey, Emma Duhnke, Andrew Brennen, Stewart Maxfield, Brittany Robertson, and Katie Robinson.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

AMENDMENT NO. 709

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 709, offered by Mr. COBURN.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, 3½ years ago we instructed the GAO to tell us where the government problems were, what are the government programs, and where was there duplication. We have yet to pass one piece of legislation that would eliminate any of the duplication in the Federal Government—not one. What this does is combine 17 different amendments that I had offered on this budget to create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to cause us—to force us—to look at all these programs by area and consolidate them.

What this amendment would do, very specifically—it doesn't say you eliminate; it says you consolidate. You get efficiency, you get effectiveness, and you look to make sure when we are spending tax dollars that they are actually accomplishing something and they are doing it in the most efficient and effective ways.

I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. The budget already includes a deficit reduction reserve fund for the elimination, consolidation, and reform of Federal programs to achieve savings. Our budget goes even further to instruct committees to review the GAO report on duplication and asks committees to use this information to reduce overlap and identify efficiencies. The budget does not single out individual programs because we believe that sorting through duplication should be the role of our authorizing committees. That is why we have specifically instructed committees to review GAO's findings on duplication in their high-risk list.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 89 Leg.]

YEAS—62

Alexander	Coburn	Grassley
Ayotte	Cochran	Hagan
Barrasso	Collins	Hatch
Baucus	Corker	Heller
Begich	Cornyn	Hoeven
Bennet	Crapo	Inhofe
Blunt	Cruz	Isakson
Boozman	Donnelly	Johanns
Burr	Enzi	Johnson (WI)
Casey	Fischer	Kaine
Chambliss	Flake	King
Coats	Graham	Kirk

Klobuchar	Nelson	Shaheen
Lee	Paul	Shelby
Manchin	Portman	Tester
McCain	Pryor	Thune
McCaskill	Risch	Toomey
McConnell	Roberts	Vitter
Merkley	Rubio	Warner
Moran	Scott	Wicker
Murkowski	Sessions	

NAYS—37

Baldwin	Harkin	Reid
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rockefeller
Boxer	Heitkamp	Sanders
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Cantwell	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Cardin	Landrieu	Stabenow
Carper	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Coons	Levin	Udall (NM)
Cowan	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	
Gillibrand	Reed	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 709) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 154

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 154, offered by Mr. PORTMAN.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, this should be an easy one. It is simply an amendment that says that here in the Senate we should have better information to be able to legislate better. By the way, it is information that the House of Representatives already has. Surely we would want to have the same information in the Senate that the House of Representatives as they pursue tax reform.

This says the Congressional Budget Office should provide the Joint Tax Committee macroeconomic analysis of tax reform. It only applies to tax bills over a certain amount, $5 billion a year. I worked with the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Congressional Budget Office to ensure this would not require more work because the analysis is already done, but it is not provided to us.

Under a 2003 rule in the House, it is provided to the Ways and Means Committee. It is required to be provided but not to us. We heard a lot of discussion over the last several days about the need for tax reform—Democrats and Republicans agree on that—and we agree it ought to be progrowth. The President called for it. This would enable us to legislate more wisely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I yield to the Chair of the Finance Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, the amendment requires something called dynamic scoring. The Joint Committee on Tax, which provides us with information on how to score revenue measures, uses conventional scoring, and has been doing this for years and years. And they do utilize the secondary effects when they do conventional scoring.

Dynamic scoring goes many steps farther. It tries to dissipate the macroeconomic effect down the road, which is basically what Ben Bernanke does. It is very difficult and arbitrary and very hard to do. It would cause great swings. It may be close to the mark, it may be off the mark.

In addition, this amendment required dynamic scoring only with respect to revenue measures, but not required with respect to spending measures. When CBO does spending, they use conventional scoring. I might also say that in the footnote, the Joint Committee on Tax already gives its best guess of what the dynamic scoring would be, although that is not the numbers they use when they try to estimate the revenue effect.

I think it would be a big mistake to do that at this time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 90 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Alexander	Fischer	McCain
Ayotte	Flake	McCaskill
Barrasso	Graham	McConnell
Begich	Grassley	Moran
Blunt	Hagan	Murkowski
Boozman	Hatch	Paul
Burr	Heitkamp	Portman
Chambliss	Heller	Risch
Coats	Hoeven	Roberts
Coburn	Inhofe	Rubio
Cochran	Isakson	Scott
Collins	Johanns	Sessions
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Cornyn	Kaine	Thune
Crapo	Kirk	Toomey
Cruz	Lee	Vitter
Enzi	Manchin	Wicker

NAYS—48

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Pryor
Baucus	Harkin	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Landrieu	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Levin	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Merkley	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Mikulski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Franken	Nelson	Wyden

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment (No. 154) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 710

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 710 offered by Mr. LEAHY.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this amendment is very clear, and it anticipates another amendment coming up by another Senator. The United States negotiates treaties, for example, the Arms Trade Treaty. But under the Supreme Court, Reid v. Covert, 1956, our Constitution trumps any agreement made in a treaty by our government.

So all my amendment does is make clear that the United States should not agree to any arms trade treaty that would violate our second amendment rights. It is straightforward, it respects our constitutional rights, but it also gives our government the flexibility it needs to negotiate treaties.

I would be happy with a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I think this is a good amendment. I want to make it very clear that this has nothing to do with my amendment No. 139, which comes up next. This is merely talking about negotiating treaties. Mine is about opposing second amendment rights.

I have no objection to taking this by voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 710) was agreed to.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

AMENDMENT NO. 525

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, before going to the next amendment, I have one unanimous consent request. Senator SESSIONS and I have been able to clear Durbin-Moran amendment No. 525. I ask unanimous consent that it be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 525) was agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 525

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENTS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to Federal investments in biomedical research, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 139

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes equally divided in the usual form prior to our final vote on amendment No. 139 offered by Mr. INHOFE.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I want to make sure that everyone understands what the United Nations trade treaty is. The trade treaty is a treaty that cedes our authority to have trade agreements with our allies in terms of trading arms.

I want to very briefly read this so nobody over there or over here misunderstands what this amendment does. This is right out of the amendment. Uphold the second amendment rights, that is one thing. And secondly, prevent the United States from entering into the United Nations arms trade treaties.

I retain the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I yield to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we are presently negotiating an arms trade treaty which will help to keep illicit firearms out of the hands of war criminals and terrorists. It is a humanitarian issue. We have people such as Joseph Kony who is out murdering children. He is able to do it because he is taking part in the international arms trade. We are trying to stop those things.

My earlier amendment makes it very clear, we cannot trump our own second-amendment rights, but we can stop these children from being killed because of this, and that is why I oppose the Inhofe amendment. Let our negotiators negotiate. Any treaty still has to come back here to get a two-thirds vote anyway.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma has 18 seconds remaining.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first of all, the idea that we would have to go to the international body to decide whether we would trade arms with Israel is pretty disgusting. I want to make sure everyone understands. This is the first time—probably the last time this year that we are going to have a chance, an opportunity to vote for our second amendment rights. I think my colleagues should take advantage of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. INHOFE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 91 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Alexander	Fischer	McConnell
Ayotte	Flake	Moran
Barrasso	Graham	Murkowski
Begich	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hagan	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Pryor
Burr	Heinrich	Risch
Chambliss	Heitkamp	Roberts
Coats	Heller	Rubio
Coburn	Hoeven	Scott
Cochran	Inhofe	Sessions
Collins	Isakson	Shelby
Corker	Johanns	Tester
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Crapo	Kirk	Toomey
Cruz	Lee	Vitter
Donnelly	Manchin	Wicker
Enzi	McCain	

NAYS—46

Baldwin	Harkin	Reed
Baucus	Hirono	Reid
Bennet	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Boxer	King	Schatz
Brown	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Landrieu	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Stabenow
Carper	Levin	Udall (CO)
Casey	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cowan	Merkley	Warren
Durbin	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wyden
Franken	Murray	
Gillibrand	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is now 2 minutes equally divided prior to a vote on the concurrent resolution.

The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, first of all, over the last two decades the average budget resolution considered 78 amendments. We have done 101. The average vote-arama is 35 amendments. We have done 70—twice as many. Doing this has been a Herculean feat, but it has been done by the leadership of Senator MURRAY, with Senator SESSIONS. I think we all should recognize how hard this has been for Senator MURRAY.

(Senators applauding.)

Mr. MCCONNELL. Would the majority leader yield?

Mr. REID. Yes, of course. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I want to commend Senator MURRAY, Senator SESSIONS, and the majority leader for conducting an open and complete and full debate. I know everyone is exhausted, and people may not feel it at the moment, but this is one of the Senate's finest days in recent years, and I commend everyone who has participated in this extraordinary debate.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we don't have to have a quorum call. We are not going to be voting from our desks, so everybody can go back to regular disorder.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be 2 minutes for debate equally divided prior to a vote on the concurrent resolution.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. It is late—early in the morning. I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleague Senator SESSIONS for a vigorous debate and for all of our colleagues participating in this debate. I am very proud of my colleagues. I urge a ''yes'' vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I have so enjoyed working with the chairman. She has done a great job. She has managed this group as we needed to be managed.

I am disappointed in the budget. It does not do the job for our times.

I thank the Chair and look forward to the vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 92 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Heinrich	Nelson
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Landrieu	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Levin	Tester
Cowan	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden
Harkin	Murray	

NAYS—49

Alexander	Enzi	Moran
Ayotte	Fischer	Murkowski
Barrasso	Flake	Paul
Baucus	Graham	Portman
Begich	Grassley	Pryor
Blunt	Hagan	Risch
Boozman	Hatch	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rubio
Chambliss	Hoeven	Scott
Coats	Inhofe	Sessions
Coburn	Isakson	Shelby
Cochran	Johanns	Thune
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Corker	Kirk	Vitter
Cornyn	Lee	Wicker
Crapo	McCain	
Cruz	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—1

Lautenberg

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8), as amended, was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, the Senate has passed a budget. I want to thank all of my colleagues. I especially want to thank our staff who

have literally spent weeks and weeks and days and hours on this—Evan Schatz and Mike Spahn and John Righter and the others who are sitting behind us tonight—as well as Senator SESSIONS and all of his staff.

It is a tribute to their hard work and my lost voice that we are sitting here tonight ready to take the next step to get our country back on a better fiscal path.

I thank the Presiding Officer and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I also would like to thank the staff. My group is here. And I say to Senator MURRAY, your team is fabulous.

We work hard on bills that come through the Senate, and there are a lot of challenges. But few are bigger than this, with all these amendments—hundreds of them that came through—and it was a real challenge.

I congratulate the staff, I congratulate the Senator's team, and I hope we can continue to have good relations as we go forward and work together.

I would mention Marcus Peacock, my staff director, who was fabulous. He enjoyed every minute of this. I asked him how he was doing, and he said: I am going to be sorry tomorrow when it is over. But maybe that is a sign of sickness. I do not know.

I want to express my appreciation to my staff: Dan Kowalski, Bill Beach, Greg D'Angelo, Gene Emmans, George Everly, Matt Giroux, Brittany Godwin, Tori Gorman, Graham Hixon, Andrew Herther, Chris Jackson, Cari Kelly, Joseph McCormack, Greg McNeill, Carlton Milsap, Marcus Peacock, Kim Proctor, John Selden, William Smith, Paul Winfree, Stephen Miller, Andrew Logan, Garrett Murch, and Katie Moses. I think that is everybody. Tori Gorman has been back there in the center of that zoo and did a great job for us trying to work on these amendments.

So, again, I would like to thank Senator MURRAY for her leadership, helping us get through this difficult time, and it is good to say that as of this time, 5 a.m., there has not been a day without a budget being passed in the Senate.

(Laughter.)

Mrs. MURRAY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT ANNIVERSARY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, three years ago tomorrow, President Obama signed into law the Affordable Care Act. This landmark law will extend health insurance coverage to millions of uninsured Americans when the reforms are fully implemented next year. Getting to this point has been an arduous process. But in the end, this achievement proved that real reform is possible, and that the voices of so many Americans who over the years have called on their leaders to act have finally been heard.

Since its passage, Americans have seen the immediate benefits of the Affordable Care Act and 3 years later, those improvements continue. Seniors on Medicare who have high-cost prescriptions are continuing to receive help when trapped within the coverage gap known as the doughnut hole. The Affordable Care Act completely closes the coverage gap by 2020, and the new law makes it easier for seniors to afford prescription drugs in the meantime. In 2010, more than 7,000 Vermonters received a $250 rebate to help cover the cost of their prescription drugs when they hit the doughnut hole. Last year alone, nearly 6,400 Vermonters with Medicare received a 50-percent discount on their covered brand-name prescriptions, resulting in an average savings of $765 per person. Since the Affordable Care Act was signed into law, more than 5,000 young adults in Vermont have gained health insurance coverage under these reforms, which allow young adults to stay on their parents' plans until their 26th birthdays. The improvements we are seeing in Vermont go on and on: in 2011 and 2012, 71 million Americans and 151,000 Vermonters with private insurance gained access to and received preventative screening coverage with no deductible or copay, including more than 80,000 Medicare beneficiaries. These are just a few of the dozens of consumer protections included in the law that are benefiting Vermonters and all Americans every day, and in many ways.

The law goes into full swing next year as even more consumer protections are implemented and millions more Americans gain access to health insurance coverage. Beginning in January, insurance companies will no longer be allowed to deny coverage to individuals with preexisting health conditions or to charge higher premiums based on health status or gender. Unfortunately, estimates show that 44,000 Vermonters currently do not have health insurance, but with the Medicaid expansion contained in the Affordable Care Act, 84 percent of these Vermonters will qualify for Medicaid or a premium tax credit. Also important to Vermonters, to assist Vermont with our State's work on implementing Vermont's State-based health insurance exchange—or marketplace—Vermont has received more than $125,000,000 in grants for research and for information technology development, as well as almost $3,480,000 for maternal health programs. These tangible initiatives help at-risk families gain the support they need to improve their children's health and ability to learn, and they help prevent child abuse.

I was proud as well to work with Senator GRASSLEY and others to include strong anti-fraud provisions in the law that already have helped prevent and detect fraudulent activities that in the past have cost American taxpayers multiple millions of dollars each year. Thanks in part to these efforts, $4.2 billion was returned to taxpayers last year alone.

In only 3 years, Vermonters across our State have seen the many benefits of health care reform unfold in their lives. I see and hear about these improvements and pocketbook savings in visits to every corner of our State. At home in Middlesex and throughout Vermont, whether I am in the grocery store, at the gas pump, or at church, I am constantly reminded of how important access to quality affordable health care is to individuals and families. I applaud Vermont's efforts to expand the Affordable Care Act's reach even further to help every resident secure health insurance. I am proud that the Affordable Care Act offers Vermont the foundation it needs to reach this goal, and I look forward to working to see that it is met.

Regrettably, opponents of the Affordable Care Act continue to misleadingly attack the law in an attempt to undermine its implementation. The moment President Obama signed this bill into law, opponents sought to continue their political battle by challenging the landmark legislation in the courts. With the legal challenges now nearly resolved, we are now seeing amendments filed to every bill we consider on the floor, aimed at repealing or gutting the Affordable Care Act. In fact, on the budget resolution we are considering today, dozens of amendments have been filed in an effort to block the Affordable Care Act's implementation, to undermine its success in making lives better across the land, or to repeal the law completely. This is unfortunate, it is shortsighted, and it is cynical. Even more shameful is the budget resolution considered and passed by the House this week. The House-passed budget would make drastic changes to the Medicaid Program causing 14 to 20 million Americans to lose health coverage; it would replace Medicare with a voucher scheme costing seniors at least $6000 more per year; and would completely repeal all the consumer protections included in the Affordable Care Act.

The Affordable Care Act is not perfect, but in the true interests of the

people we represent we should be working together to ensure its success. We can make improvements where necessary, but we must allow full implementation to continue. Already the Affordable Care Act has changed so many lives for the better, and we must not turn our backs on the millions more who will have access to health care next year because of these reforms.

The Affordable Care Act is a tremendous achievement that will improve the lives of Americans for generations to come. This anniversary is a time to renew our commitment to completing this important work on behalf of the American people, who are counting on us to do the right thing. With each year that we move forward to implement the features of this landmark health care reform law, the stories of families not being able to gain access to affordable coverage are becoming fewer and fewer and are being replaced by stories of the success of these reforms, one family at a time, all across Vermont and all across America. I look forward to continuing to work with Vermont and with the administration as the law moves forward in its fourth year.

BRATTLEBORO REFORMER CENTENNIAL

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in visiting with fellow Vermonters in and around Brattleboro in southern Vermont last weekend, I appreciated the opportunity to be in town during the month The Brattleboro Reformer marked its centennial anniversary. Local newspapers serve their communities in so many vital ways, and we in Vermont are blessed to have so many that have endured and served for so long.

These are challenging times for newspapers, as newsrooms and publishers adapt to rapidly changing technologies and public preferences. The Brattleboro Reformer has been quick on its feet to meet these challenges. I join with all Vermonters in congratulating The Reformer's hard-working staff on this historic anniversary, and we wish them many more.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a recent news article about this milestone.

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

THE BRATTLEBORO REFORMER TURNS 100

[From the Vermont Digger, March 10, 2013]

(By Randolph T. Holhut)

BRATTLEBORO—The Brattleboro Reformer celebrated its 100th anniversary as a daily newspaper with cake, coffee, and an open house for well-wishers on March 1.

For Publisher Ed Woods, the fact that a small town in Vermont has held on to its daily newspaper while other major cities have seen their daily papers cut back in publishing frequency, or close down altogether, is a testament to the uniqueness of Windham County.

''Southern Vermont is different from the rest of the country,'' said Woods, who has been the Reformer's publisher since 2008. ''We're providing news and information in the way that our customers request it.''

That means delivering a paper-and-ink edition of the Reformer every day but Sunday, while gradually building up an audience that wants its news online.

According to the most recent circulation figures for the Reformer by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the paper's total average daily circulation was 6,756 print editions and 1,093 digital editions, or a total of 7,849 as of March 31, 2012.

For the Saturday Weekend Reformer, circulation was 8,155 print and 1,091 digital for a total of 9,246.

By comparison, in the March 31, 2007, report, total average circulation was 9,684 on weekdays and 10,709 on Saturdays.

Although print circulation is down, Executive Editor Tom D'Errico is quick to point out that the digital reach of the paper is growing.

The paper currently has 6,000 followers of its Facebook page, which D'Errico said it is using as a breaking news site that complements www.Reformer.com, and there are 1,200 subscribers to the paper's Twitter feed.

''These things didn't exist for us two and a half years ago,'' said Woods. ''Social media is bringing our news to a new audience. The transition to digital is going to happen, but it's going to happen more slowly here.'' He cited the slow progress of bringing universal broadband coverage to southern Vermont, and the older population of the county that still prefers a paper-and-ink news source.

D'Errico, who became the managing editor of the Reformer in 2007, said that social media—Facebook, Twitter, and the like—has become critical to the way his paper gathers and disseminates the news. ''That's how people tip us off to stories now,'' he said. ''It's easy and instantaneous, compared to email or a phone call.''

And, with a newsroom that is smaller than it used to be, it allows the four full-time reporters to cover more ground than before.

LONG HISTORY

Although the Reformer published its first daily edition on March 3, 1913, the paper had long history prior to that date.

Charles Davenport, a stalwart Democrat, started The Windham County Reformer in 1876 as a weekly paper to counter what Davenport believed was the pro-Republican bias of The Vermont Phoenix—then the dominant weekly newspaper in Brattleboro.

Howard C. Rice bought an interest in the paper from Davenport in 1905, and two years later, moved it into the American Building on Main Street—the Reformer's home for the next seven decades until it moved to its present location on Black Mountain Road in October 1981.

Few had faith that Brattleboro could support its own daily paper, but Rice eventually convinced Windham County that it could consume its news in daily bites, and like it. That began in 1913, when the Phoenix and Reformer merged. The Phoenix continued as the weekly edition of the Reformer until it was discontinued in 1955. By that point, the daily Reformer's circulation had grown from less than 2,500 to more than 7,000.

Rice stepped down as editor and publisher in 1950 and was succeeded by John S. Hooper. The Rice family continued to own the paper until 1966, when it was purchased by the Miller family, owners of The Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield, Mass.

Under the Millers, the changes came fast and frequent. Offset printing was introduced in 1969, and molten lead and Linotypes gave way to computerized typesetting and paste-up. Typewriters gave way to video display terminals in the late 1970s. The biggest change of all, besides the move to the new plant off Putney Road, was the switch from afternoon to morning publication in 1982.

All of these changes were overseen by Norman Runnion, who started at the Reformer as Hooper's assistant in 1969 and became the managing editor in 1971.

By the time the Reformer celebrated its 75th anniversary as a daily in 1988, circulation had grown to more than 10,000. Runnion retired two years later, leaving a legacy of building what former Boston Globe editor Tom Winship once called the best small newspaper in New England.

But the next big change came in 1995, when the Miller family sold the paper to Denver-based MediaNews Group (MNG), ending more than eight decades of local ownership.

CHANGE IS CONSTANT.

In the years since the sale of the paper to MediaNews Group, the paper has made the change from analog to digital, in the design of its news pages as well as its photography.

Delivery of the news changed also. The World Wide Web went from a curiosity to a disruptive force in publishing in the space of a decade, and papers large and small have scrambled to keep up.

Meanwhile, MNG acquired the Town Crier family of free weeklies in the late 1990s, and expanded the Black Mountain Road plant to accommodate their new purchase. They also bought the Original Vermont Observer, another weekly, in the mid-2000s. The papers were ultimately merged into one weekly, and were discontinued in 2012.

But for all the turmoil of a changing industry, and changing economics, the Reformer endures. With MNG joining the Journal Register Company to form Digital First Media in 2011, there has been a greater emphasis on transforming the two newspaper companies into one online media company.

''John Paton [the CEO of Digital First] has brought to us a business model to make the transition to digital media,'' said Woods. ''We are beginning to see the resources arrive here to make that transition. Our mission to provide the news hasn't changed, just the way we deliver the news.''

And both Woods and D'Errico say they have come to realize what a humbling experience it is to run a newspaper that people still feel passionate about, and are quick to offer an opinion about.

''A lot is changing in this industry, and it is impossible not to embrace the change,'' said Woods. ''But our core responsibility is not changing at all.''

''Small-town newspapers offer something that can't be found anywhere else,'' said D'Errico. ''While big city newspapers are struggling, our focus on local news makes us as valuable today as we were in 1913.''

PATUXENT RIVER NAVAL AIR STATION

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the 70th anniversary of the commissioning of Naval Air Station, NAS, Patuxent River. On April 1, 1943 the base was commissioned and the Navy Department issued the following press release:

''Naval Air Station, Patuxent, situated on a 6,500-acre tract at Cedar Point, Maryland, was commissioned today with Rear Admiral John S. McCain, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, U.S.N., Commandant of the Potomac River Naval Command, and Representative Landsdale G. Sasscer of Maryland speaking at the commissioning exercises.

The commissioning address was made by Rear Admiral Reichmuth who turned the situation over to Commander William T. Rassieur, U.S.N., of 1429 South Westmoreland Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Naval Air Station, Patuxent, will be one of the finest and largest Navy aviation establishments in the East when construction work is completed. It will combine and concentrate flying and operating aspects of experimental work previously conducted at Naval Air Station, Anacostia, and Norfolk, and at the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia. It will serve also as the East Coast terminal for Naval Air Transport Service, now located at Norfolk.

The new station is 60 airline miles southeast of Washington, D.C. Six thousand people have been employed constructing the station, beginning work on March 1, 1942.

Facilities for both land and seaplanes have been installed, while docks also have been constructed for vessels which will handle freight in connection with activities of the air transport unit.

In addition to seaplane ramps, the field has three runways for land plane. The largest is 10,000 feet in length and 500 feet wide, while the remaining two are 6,000 feet long and 300 feet wide. Four hangars for all types of planes are among the 45 buildings of the station.

When fully staffed the station will have several thousand officers and men.''

Mr. President, as noted earlier in the Navy's press release, my Grandfather then Rear Admiral McCain, was a speaker at the commissioning in 1943. In his speech he said, ''I have every reason to expect that under your expert guidance this work will be done more rapidly and more efficiently, and that it will rapidly increase in scope and its effectiveness, as it must do for naval aviation to meet its present problems and to hold its proper place as an outstanding major air service of the world.''

Mr. President, today NAS Patuxent River, commonly referred to as Pax River, hosts over 17,000 people, including active-duty servicemembers, civil-service employees, defense contractor employees, and military dependents. NAS Patuxent River is home to the Naval Air Systems Command, NAVAIR, Headquarters, Air Test Wing Atlantic, U.S. Naval Test Pilot School, Scientific Development Squadron 1, Air Test and Evaluation Squadron 20, Rotary Wing Test Squadron 21, and Air Test and Evaluation Squadron 23.

For nearly 70 years, the dedicated men and women of NAS Pax River have made the impossible possible, turning theory into experiment and experiment into operational capability. The dedicated and skilled workforce of NAS Patuxent River has made innumerable contributions to the aerospace industry, the Naval Aviation Enterprise, and the economic and national security of the United States. Their attention to detail is directly reflected in the record of excellence of United States Naval Aviation. During both war and peace their meticulous and exacting work to support the defense of our Nation has continued, ensuring, as my grandfather expected, that naval aviation meets its present problems and holds its proper place as an outstanding major air service of the world.

While the historic sites, natural resources, and technology contained within its gates make it a unique destination; it is undoubtedly the people of Naval Air Station Patuxent River and their distinguished service that make it an irreplaceable National asset. On April 1, 2013, they will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the base commissioning. In recognition of this major milestone I wish them continued success in their future endeavors.

REMEMBERING CASSANDRA WOODS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, earlier this month, I, my staff, and the entire State of Michigan lost someone very special. Cassandra Woods, my longtime State staff director, passed away after fighting cancer for two decades.

Cassandra Woods was one of the most extraordinary people I have ever known.

She became the heart and soul of my Michigan offices. After beginning as an intern more than 30 years ago, she served as my State director for the last 12. She led a staff of 25 in 7 offices around the State into becoming a cohesive team serving the public.

In countless efforts to bring growth and hope to our people, she pressed forward and never wavered—from riverfront projects, to M–1 Rail on Woodward Avenue, to Focus:HOPE, to our effort to bring a baseball academy for kids adjacent to the old Tiger Stadium field, and oh so much more in so many places around our state.

She was an invaluable source of advice and counsel to me and to my Washington staff. She represented me at public events and in meetings with State and local officials. All the while, she kept adding her energy and her way of looking at life to her own personal missions.

Cassandra brought to her family and to our community her unique combination of great inner strength and an outward gentleness, an iron will with a smiling demeanor, a way of being direct and blunt in an engaging and positive way, imparting tough love and discipline with compassion and almost always with that wonderful laugh of hers.

Cassandra's legendary courage in her two-decade battle with cancer and the way she inspired others to take on that adversity with fierce calm left an indelible impact on the countless people whom she lifted up.

I am fortunate enough in my job to meet some incredibly brave people. I have traveled many times to Afghanistan and other places where American troops are in harm's way. I have met young men and women who have done incredible things, shown unfathomable courage, faced dangers so great that, had they simply turned and fled in terror, none of us could really blame them. And I have heard and remembered the stories of those who chose not to flee, knowing that by standing their ground, they would risk or even give up their lives.

Cassandra Woods' life was worthy of a different kind of awe. John F. Kennedy once wrote, ''Without belittling the courage with which men have died, we should not forget those acts of courage with which men have lived.'' Cassandra had an unflinching courage to live and to pass that courage on to others. She became a tireless and effective advocate for cancer patients. After defeating cancer for the first time almost 20 years ago, she felt a responsibility, with God's help, to assist others, in her words, to ''come through the fire and come out whole.''

Her life-affirming commitment was present when she was on the frontlines a few years ago in the electoral battle to permit stem cell research in Michigan and, of course, in her joyous activities in her church.

When Barb and I visited with Cassandra a few days before she passed away, she reminisced about many things. More than anything else, she spoke to us about her love of her family, her mother and her children. With special passion, she spoke of her two grandchildren: Justin, with whom she spent so much time and whom she took so much joy in watching grow; and Bianca, who slept in Cassandra's bed after the two of them would sing songs together to help Bianca fall asleep.

Cassandra applied a sense of family to our community. One Christmas, the staff, who loved her so much and whom she loved so much, was discussing how long to close our offices over the holidays. Some wanted our offices closed for the whole week between Christmas and New Year's. Cassandra wouldn't hear of such a thing. Christmas is a time of year when some of Senator LEVIN's constituents need our help the most, she said. We shouldn't close the office more than a day or two. And that was the end of the discussion. It was so typical of Cassandra; she was always thinking of others who might need help.

The poet Dylan Thomas urged us not to go ''gentle into that good night'' but rather to ''rage against the dying of the light.'' Cassandra Woods chose another way to leave us—by going gently, guided by her brave heart and her abiding faith and with the same grace and confidence that marked her life, a life so full of a light that will not die but will shine always in the hearts of all of us who loved her.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF GIDEON V. WAINWRIGHT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, Monday marked the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court's landmark decision in Gideon v. Wainwright. That decision recognized that every person accused of a crime, whether wealthy or poor, is guaranteed the right to counsel. At its core, Gideon is the promise of justice for all, including the most vulnerable citizens of our society.

We need to celebrate that landmark ruling and to recognize Clarence Gideon. In many instances throughout our history, it has been ordinary citizens who have led to the most profound changes in our country, and that is certainly the case here.

Clarence Gideon was a poor drifter with a history of drinking and gambling. He was charged in Florida with breaking and entering into a pool hall and stealing money from vending machines. When he requested a lawyer be appointed to represent him, because he could not afford to hire an attorney, he was told that a lawyer was only provided to defendants facing the death penalty.

From his prison cell at the Florida State Prison, Gideon wrote a handwritten note to the U.S. Supreme Court seeking to overturn his conviction because he had not been appointed a lawyer. That note read, simply: ''The question is I did not get a fair trial. The question is very simple. I requested the court to appoint me attorney and the court refused.''

That handwritten note led, 50 years ago Monday, to the Court unanimously declaring the ''obvious truth'' that ''lawyers in criminal court are necessities, not luxuries.'' As the Court made clear:

> In our adversary system of criminal justice, any person hauled into court, who is too poor to hire a lawyer, cannot be assured a fair trial unless counsel is provided for him.
>
> From the very beginning, our state and national constitutions and laws have laid great emphasis on procedural and substantive safeguards designed to assure fair trials before impartial tribunals in which every defendant stands equal before the law. This noble idea cannot be realized if the poor man charged with crime has to face his accusers without a lawyer to assist him.

Mr. President, since Gideon, there has been progress. Since 1963, governments have expended greater resources in defending accused persons, and many more criminal defendants receive fairer trials with due process of law. And, we must acknowledge the thousands of lawyers, many of whom have the education and skills to command much higher salaries in the private sector, who have chosen to dedicate their careers to ensuring the rights of our most vulnerable citizens, those accused of a crime. As just one example, I am proud that I recently recommended Jane Kelly, a career Federal defender in Iowa, to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, and I look forward to her speedy confirmation.

While we rightly celebrate Gideon and the progress over the last 50 years, we must acknowledge that we have much work still to do. As Attorney General Holder recently said,

> [a]cross the country, public defender offices and other indigent defense providers are underfunded and understaffed . . . Millions of Americans still struggle to access the legal services that they need and deserve—and to which they are constitutionally entitled.

Even when a defendant is provided an attorney, too many are represented by attorneys who do not have the time, training, or tools to do their jobs properly. Many defendants are ''represented'' by lawyers who have hundreds of other cases and who lack requisite expertise and sufficient support staff. Too often the representation is perfunctory and so deficient as not to amount to representation at all.

According to a 2011 report by the Justice Policy Institute, only 27 percent of county-based public defender offices and 21 percent of state public defender systems have enough attorneys to meet national guidelines. Only 7 percent of county-based public defender offices have enough investigators to meet national guidelines, and 87 percent of small county-based public defender offices do not have a single full-time investigator.

As a result, too many defenders lack access to sufficient resources to interview key witnesses, collect or test physical evidence, or generally prepare a quality defense. A 2009 investigation by the Constitution Project, the National Legal Aid & Defender Association, and the National Right to Counsel Committee found documented instances in which public defenders carried as many as 500 active felony cases at a time—the American Bar Association recommends 150—and as many as 2,225 misdemeanor cases. The ABA recommends 400.

According to a Brennan Center report, the average amount of time spent by a public defender at arraignment is often less than 6 minutes per case. And, the National Law Journal article examining Gideon's anniversary highlighted the fact that in Wisconsin, private lawyers who are hired to represent indigent defendants are paid $40 an hour—unchanged since 1978. In Maryland, a State court of appeals last year ruled defendants are entitled to counsel at bail hearings. Rather than paying to ensure this right, the State legislature repealed the law instead.

Unfortunately, sequestration is exacerbating the problem. In Iowa, the Federal defender has notified the Federal courts that because of the sequester, each Federal defender employee will need to be furloughed for 20 to 24 days between April 8 and September 30. The Federal defender is being forced to close the Southern District Office on Mondays and the Northern District Office on Fridays. These furloughs and closings will put a strain on already overworked public servants and has the risk of jeopardizing the quality representation every defendant in Iowa deserves.

When criminal defendants lack quality representation, there is a heightened risk of our justice system making egregious mistakes. We have learned all too well, especially with the advent of DNA evidence, that an unknowable number of genuinely innocent persons have been wrongly convicted. For innocent persons to lose their liberty or, in the case of the death penalty, their lives, is a travesty of justice. It is a national shame. And, as Attorney General Janet Reno once said, ''in the end, a good lawyer is the best defense against wrongful conviction.'' There is no more telling example than Gideon himself. After the Supreme Court ruled in his favor, he was retried, only this time with a lawyer. The jury took 1 hour to acquit him.

Recognizing that we must improve our system of representation for indigent Americans, I am proud to cosponsor the Gideon's Promise Act, introduced Monday by Senator LEAHY.

Not only does the basic right guaranteed for criminal defendants in Gideon five decades ago remain not yet fully realized, it is also outrageous that there remains no guaranteed right to counsel in the civil context. As James Sandman, president of the Legal Services Corporation, recently said,

> Most Americans don't realize that you can have your home taken away, your children taken away and you can be a victim of domestic violence but you have no constitutional right to a lawyer to protect you.

This issue is personal for me. Before I was elected to Congress, I practiced law with Polk County legal aid in Iowa. I can honestly say the work I did with legal aid is some of the most important and rewarding of my career. I learned firsthand that, without access to an attorney, the poor are often powerless in the face of injustice and wrongdoing, even within a judicial system that purports to ensure equal justice under law.

At the Federal level, since the administration of President Nixon, we as a nation have supported civil legal aid programs through the Legal Services Corporation. And, make no mistake: these programs have made a crucial difference to millions of low-income Americans. Recipients of LSC funding help clients secure basic human needs, such as wrongly denied Society Security benefits and health care. Low-income Americans receive aid with consumer, housing and employment issues. LSC-funded attorneys help parents obtain and keep custody of their children, assist parents in enforcing child support payments, and help women who are victims of domestic violence. In addition, LSC has greatly expanded its capacity to meet the legal needs of veterans, active-duty servicemembers and their families, and has been critical in providing legal assistance to Americans impacted by deadly natural disasters.

Unfortunately, however, too many Americans today cannot afford critical civil legal representation. In many parts of the Nation, more than 80 percent of those who need an attorney go without one. Nationally, over 50 percent of applicants for federally funded legal services who request legal aid are turned away because programs lack adequate funding. In other words, American citizens are being denied justice not because of the facts of their case or because of governing law, but solely because they cannot afford an attorney. This is not justice. And, to state the obvious, it makes a mockery of the principle of equal justice under the law.

I want to thank Senators MIKULSKI and SHELBY for all of their hard work and effort with respect to the fiscal year 2013 appropriations bill and for protecting critical funds for LSC. That bill provided $358 million for LSC, a $10 million increase over fiscal year 2012, which itself was a $56 million cut from fiscal year 2011. This is still far less than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1995, which would be about $594 million in today's dollars, and even further below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1981—about $800 million in today's dollars. But this week's bill was a critical increase in a difficult budget environment and I am grateful.

At the same time, however, it is long past time for us as a nation to make clear that all Americans, whether wealthy or poor, have the right to legal representation. It was President Nixon who created the Legal Services Corporation and who said,

> I would suggest there is no subject which is more important to the legal profession, that is more important to this nation, than . . . the realization of the ideal of equal justice for all.

As my former Republican colleague Pete Domenici declared:

> I do not know what is wrong with the United States of America saying to the needy people of this country that the judicial system is not only for the rich. What is wrong with that? . . . That is what American is all about.

On Clarence Gideon's gravestone in Hannibal, MO, is a quote drawn from the letter he wrote to Abe Fortas, who was appointed to represent him before the Supreme Court. It reads, ''Each era finds an improvement in law for the benefit of mankind.''

Directly across from the Senate stands the marble judicial temple of the Supreme Court, and above its entrance is engraved the most fundamental principle and ideal of our system of criminal justice. It says, simply, ''Equal Justice Under Law.'' Let us as a nation continue to strive to fulfill the promise of our Constitution, for both criminal and civil litigants. ''Equal Justice Under Law'' must be more than an aspiration chiseled on a marble façade; it must be a concrete reality for ALL of our fellow citizens.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE ''CHIP'' WALTER, JR.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to George ''Chip'' Walter, Jr. Chip, a career veteran of the Navy, currently serves as the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs at the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. As the vice chairman of the Senate Select Intelligence Committee, I have had the pleasure to work with Chip in this position and have greatly appreciated his professionalism, knowledge, and dedication, which has benefited not only me but also numerous other Members and staff here in Congress. He is an exemplar of public service to our country.

Prior to his position at the CIA, he held numerous legislative affairs positions within the Department of Defense, including director of Legislative Affairs for Central Command, which included a year tour in Kabul, Afghanistan, as the legislative adviser to the commander of Central Command. It was in Kabul where I and many other Members met Chip as we traveled on codels to Afghanistan at the height of the war. His professionalism and affable nature made a great impression on me and others.

His work with the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence began with the nomination and confirmation of GEN David Petraeus to be Director of the CIA. Soon after, he was named director of the Office of Congressional Affairs at the CIA, where he managed the day-to-day relationship between Congress and the Agency. The Congressional Affairs position at the CIA is always a difficult job, but these last few months have been particularly challenging with the confirmation of a new CIA Director, along with implementing lessons learned in the aftermath of the September 11, 2012, Benghazi attacks. Chip showed a resolute trustworthiness through these difficult times that many Members of Congress appreciated. Chip has given much to this Nation through his dedicated and selfless service. Let me take a minute to recount some of his other accomplishments which include a long and distinguished career as a naval aviator, from which he retired as a captain in 2011.

Chip, a native of Sudbury, MA, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in May 1983. He was designated a naval aviator in 1985. His first assignment was in Brunswick, ME, where he served as an instructor pilot, mission commander, and formation instructor. During that assignment he completed three deployments to the Mediterranean and North Atlantic. In the summer of 1989, he reported to Fleet Replacement Squadron, FRS, THIRTY in Jacksonville, FL, where he earned the designations of FRS instructor pilot, advanced training instructor, formation instructor, and alternate naval aviation training and operations procedures standardization, NATOPS, evaluator for Naval Air Forces Atlantic.

He served as the flag secretary of Carrier Group TWO in 1991, and in October 1992, he deployed in the USS *John F. Kennedy* Battle Group to the Mediterranean in support of OPERATIONS PROVIDE PROMISE and PROVIDE COMFORT. In August 1993, he attended the Naval War College, Newport, RI, and graduated with distinction in June 1994. In November 1994, he reported to Patrol Squadron TEN while deployed to Naval Air Station Signorelli, Sicily and later completed a tri-site deployment to Keflavik, Iceland; Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico; and Howard Air Force Base in Panama, serving as the operations officer. In November 1996, Captain Walter began work in the Bureau of Naval Personnel as the assistant Washington placement officer.

Following his tour in the Bureau, he was assigned as the executive assistant to the Chief of Navy Legislative Affairs. In the spring of 2000, Captain Walter reported to Patrol Squadron ONE as the executive officer. He assumed command of the ''Screaming Eagles'' Squadron in February 2001 and completed a Western Pacific deployment. After his command tour, he reported to the Joint Staff and served in the Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate, J8, and later as the Chairman's deputy director of Legislative Affairs. In September 2005, he was assigned as the executive assistant for director of Air Warfare, N88. In June 2006, he assumed duties as commander TASK FORCE SIX SEVEN. In addition to traditional duties of the commander TASK FORCE SIX SEVEN, he was designated commander of the Black and Caspian Sea for Naval Forces Europe. In July 2008, he assumed the duties as the director, CENTCOM Legislative Affairs. He deployed to Kabul, Afghanistan, in July 2010, for a year tour as the legislative adviser to the commander, General Petraeus. Captain Walter became director of Congressional Affairs for the Central Intelligence Agency on September 26, 2011.

Over the course of his career, Chip has consistently served in highly selective and challenging assignments, demonstrating the quality of his character and abilities. Because of men like Chip, we have an able and ready military that truly is a global force for good. Throughout his distinguished career he has represented our country and Navy with dignity and honor, and this is why I am so privileged to pay tribute to this fine sailor and American.

In a few weeks, Chip will be moving on to another assignment. I speak for many of us who have worked with him when I say he will be missed and not easily replaced. I want to thank his wife, Kim, along with his three children, Kristyn, Bethany, and Griffin, who have lovingly supported him throughout his career in the military and government. Chip, thank you for your distinguished service to our country. I wish you and your family Godspeed and continued happiness as you start a new chapter in your lives.

REMEMBERING GOVERNOR BOOTH GARDNER

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to a great American governor, dedicated public servant, and community leader from the State of Washington, Governor Booth Gardner.

He was born August 21, 1936 in Tacoma, WA and was a leader of tremendous compassion, dignity, and bravery whose service to our State will live on far into the future. Booth was generous in sharing his wisdom and his time, and I will never forget the lessons he taught me when I was just beginning my political career in Olympia many years ago.

I learned so much from Booth because he was a man that led by example. He demonstrated governing was about the people you served and served with, by learning everyone's name, what issues they cared deeply about, and by taking the time to work with anyone who shared his desire to make Washington State a better place to live.

Booth also showed compromise and compassion were not competing ideals by being pragmatic when he needed to be, but by always working to protect the needs of the most vulnerable.

Governor Gardner passed away on March 15, 2013 in Tacoma at the age of 76, after a long battle with Parkinson's. While I am deeply saddened by his passing, Booth's imprint on our State will long be seen in our classrooms and the many open spaces he fought to protect.

Up until the very end of his life, Booth remained a fighter for the issues he cared most about. Those of us who knew him couldn't have imagined it any other way. I miss him greatly.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying homage to Governor Booth Gardner. He lived a full life, and the people of Washington State will always be indebted to him for his role in shaping the future of our State. Our thoughts are with his loved ones at this time of great loss.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING L. S. ''SAM'' SKAGGS

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today I wish to pay special tribute to a man I have admired, L. S. ''Sam'' Skaggs. Sam was a private and quiet man yet had a resounding impact on Utah's business climate and many community initiatives that will be felt for generations. Sadly, Sam recently passed away leaving a void to many.

Sam was part of a large family dynasty whose name became known throughout the country in the food and drug industry. Sam was just a young man when the sudden death of his father threw him into the leadership of the family corporation. It was apparent early on that his aptitude for business and his strength as a leader would serve the family and its businesses well for many years to come.

During his leadership the chain of less than a dozen drugstores grew to more than 200 stores. He also oversaw the transition to the larger American Stores brand. His name became synonymous with expertise in the growth of business employing the strategy of a low, high volume approach and the rapid expansion of many common outlets.

Sam was not only known for his business acumen—he was also a tremendously generous philanthropist. He helped found the L. S. Skaggs Pharmacy Institute at the University of Utah College of Pharmacy to provide students and future students of pharmacy to excel. He also made a generous contribution to fund the Special Collections Section of Brigham Young University's Harold B. Lee Library.

His family's ALSAM Foundation has helped many Catholic charities which were close to his heart. He donated the Skaggs Catholic Center, a 57-acre complex that houses Juan Diego Catholic High School, John the Baptist Elementary and Middle School, and the Guardian of Angel Daycare. Galey Colosimo, principal of Juan Diego High School, had this to say about his passing: ''It is a sad day, but we remember him with gratitude for all he has done for us.''

Sam also served his country and left his studies at Utah's Westminster College to enlist in the Army in World War II. It has been said that it was during his days of military service that he witnessed many acts of compassion by Roman Catholic chaplains, which led to his conversion to the Catholic Church and prompted many of his kind acts of service and generosity.

I am grateful that Utah was home to this great business and philanthropic leader. He was a good man, and a true neighbor and friend to many. His memory will live on through the success of the businesses he led and most significantly through the generosity he exhibited to so many wonderful and worthwhile causes that he loved.•

ARTS FOR LEARNING WEEK

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, over 60 years ago, the Young Audiences organization was founded with a mission to promote arts-integrated education. Each year the Young Audiences Arts for Learning impacts more than 5 million students in over 8,000 schools and communities. In honor of its commendable work around arts education, through its 30 affiliates across the United States, I am pleased to recognize the week of March 24, 2013 as National Young Audiences Arts for Learning Week.

I would especially like to highlight the work of the Young Audiences of Northeast Ohio, YANEO, which reaches more than 240,000 students across 18 counties in my home State. YANEO's 120 professional artists assist young Ohioans by teaching dance, theater, music, visual arts, literary, and media arts. Additionally, the Young Audiences Artworks in Cleveland successfully pairs Ohio teenagers with local artists to mentor students and provide them with college and career advice.

Art programs help keep students engaged in their schools and communities. Music and visual arts not only serve as a form of personal expression, but enable dynamic collaboration. Learning to dance, sing, and perform in front of a group can instill confidence in children. Learning to edit a film, record a song, or create a graphic design can provide individuals with an invaluable set of skills which are transferable to the workplace. Contributing to local communities through the arts—from outdoor murals to large theatrical performances—offers young people a new sense of belonging, purpose, and achievement. The arts help to look at the world, and themselves, anew.

Including arts and music in a student's curriculum may also greatly improve his or her grasp of math and scientific problems. It has been demonstrated exposure to the arts endows children with insight, reason, and technical proficiency. Art education improves communication skills, academic achievement, encourages discipline, and discourages high-risk behavior. Students' ability to innovate and utilize new technologies through arts activities will not only better prepare students for 21st century jobs, but is also key to our Nation's competiveness in the global economy.

I commend both the students who participate in Young Audiences and the hard-working parents, teachers, volunteers, and artists of Young Audiences who inspire future generations of artists and musicians. Your passion and commitment should be celebrated.•

TRIBUTE TO DEANNA LONDON

(By request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD:)

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to one of New Jersey's great local leaders: Deanna London.

At the end of this month, Ms. London will end a remarkable 25-year tenure at the Human Needs Food Pantry in Montclair, NJ, a period that saw her rise from volunteer to executive director. On any typical day, she can be found meeting with families and individuals who have come for a meal, courting community members for support, and overseeing the large operation she has helped to expand. No job is too small for her to tackle and no person unworthy of help.

When she first walked into the Human Needs Food Pantry in Montclair 2½ decades ago, Ms. London was just looking for a volunteer opportunity, restless and eager for the chance to ''communicate with people,'' as she said in a recent interview. Yet,

as a volunteer opportunity turned into a quarter century and an executive directorship, London built a legacy that should inspire every American to serve. And in explaining that, ''I always thought that I got more out of it, because there is something fabulous to being able to help somebody,'' London has offered a model of service that all Americans should aspire to emulate.

Her dedication to her fellow New Jerseyans and the compassion she has shown for her neighbors in need is an inspiring example of an American putting everything aside to do all she can for others. It is what America is all about—that we are all in this together.

I know that when Deanna London hands over the reins to former Tenafly police chief Michael Bruno, the pantry will be in good hands. And I also know that when she leaves in just a few weeks, her service to New Jersey and this country will only continue.

New Jersey is a stronger State because of residents like Deanna London, and I wish her my very best as she completes one chapter of her life and begins another.●

REMEMBERING THOMAS MADOLE

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, in law enforcement there is spirited debate over who walks the toughest beat in America. The village public safety officers, or VPSOs, our first responders in the last frontier, are rarely part of that debate because they largely function out of sight and out of mind of the broader community of law enforcement officers.

Alaska's VPSOs wear all four hats of first response. They are at the same time police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians and search and rescue coordinators. They are the sole first responders in the bush villages of Alaska—villages with populations that might number 400 to 600 people—and carry out their dangerous work with no backup in the immediate community. The closest backup is often an Alaska State Trooper in a rural hub, who must fly in to the village by air—assuming weather conditions allow the troopers to fly. I would submit to you that our village public safety officers, who patrol unarmed, in fact walk the toughest beat in America.

This week the people of Alaska are mourning the line of duty death of Thomas Madole, age 54, the village public safety officer in Manokotak, AK. Officer Madole was killed while responding to a report of a possibly suicidal person. He was unarmed. His assailant was not. The name Manokotak is an English transliteration of a Central Alaska Yupik word, and 94 percent of its residents are Alaska Native descendants of the original people to occupy the Bristol Bay region.

Officer Madole is the second VPSO to give his life in the protection of his village. The first was Officer Ronald Zimin, whose end of watch was October 22, 1986. A sad coincidence that Officer Zimin also lost his life responding to a domestic violence call while serving in another village in Alaska's Bristol Bay region. Officer Zimin's name appears on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Judiciary Square, Washington, DC. I suspect that a delegation of Officer Madole's friends and colleagues will journey from the Bristol Bay region to Washington, DC, to honor Officer Madole when his name is added to the memorial in May 2014. I expect to join them.

The heroes of law enforcement are remembered for how they gave their lives and not the manner in which their lives were ended. There is much to say for how Officer Madole lived his life. He will be remembered as a man of peace. An ordained minister of the Assemblies of God Church, he preached and mentored in the Yupik hub community of Bethel, AK for 6 years before moving to Manokotak. Patricia Zulkosky, a board member of the Bethel Assemblies of God Church referred to Madole as ''a man of God, he walked his talk.'' And in the community of Manokotak, Madole is remembered as a friend and a role model for the youth as much as a cop.

Officer Madole leaves behind a wife and a son. On behalf of my Senate colleagues, I extend condolences to Officer Madole's survivors and the people of Manokotak on this tragic loss.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 1:29 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 933. An act making consolidated appropriations and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 649. A bill to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and placed on the calendar:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–919. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0624)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–920. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1172)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–921. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam srl Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1173)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–922. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0861)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–923. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0091)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–924. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0421)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–925. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2010–0036)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–926. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Reims Aviation S.A. Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1274)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–927. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. and Bell Helicopter Textron Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0145)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–928. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter Company'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0159)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–929. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0909)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–930. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca S.A. Turboshaft Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–1037)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–931. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1164)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–932. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0860)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–933. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0720)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–934. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (OPERATIONS) LIMITED Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1157)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–935. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1159)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–936. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1106)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–937. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1015)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–938. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft-Manufactured Model S–64F'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FM–2012–0689)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–939. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1224)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–940. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0721)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 18, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–941. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of the Commission's Rules Governing Certain Aviation Ground Station Equipment, et. al., in WT Docket Nos. 10–61 and 09–42 and RM–11503 and RM–11596'' (FCC 13–30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 20, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–942. A communication from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Connect America Fund; High Cost Universal Support'' ((RIN3060–AF85) (FCC 13–16)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 20, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–943. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Parts 1, 2, 22, 24, 27, 90 and 95 of the Commission's Rules to Improve Wireless Coverage Through the Use of Signal Boosters'' (FCC 13–21) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 20, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–8. A joint resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado recognizing the bravery and sacrifice of the crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and designating January 23rd each year as ''U.S.S. Pueblo Day''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 13–1008

WHEREAS, The U.S.S. *Pueblo* was originally launched as a United States Army cargo ship in 1944 but was transferred to the United States Navy and renamed the U.S.S. *Pueblo* in 1966; and

WHEREAS, The U.S.S. *Pueblo* was named for the city of Pueblo, Colorado, and the county of Pueblo, Colorado, and was the third ship in the naval fleet to bear the name Pueblo; and

WHEREAS, After leaving Japan in early January 1968 on an intelligence mission, the U.S.S. *Pueblo* was attacked by the North Korean military on January 23, 1968; and

WHEREAS, According to United States Naval authorities and the crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, the ship was in international waters at the time of the attack; and

WHEREAS, One crew member of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* was killed during the attack, and eighty crew members and two civilian oceanographers were captured and held for eleven months by the North Korean government; and

WHEREAS, This year marks the forty-fifth anniversary of North Korea's attack on the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and her crew; and

WHEREAS, The U.S.S. *Pueblo* is still in commission in the United States Navy but continues to be held by the North Korean government and is currently a museum in Pyongyang, North Korea; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

(1) That we, the members of the General Assembly, recognize the bravery and sacrifice of the crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*; and

(2) That we take pride in the fact that the U.S.S. *Pueblo* bears the name of a city and a county in Colorado, and, therefore, the citizens of Colorado should be aware of the incident that occurred with the U.S.S. *Pueblo* forty-five years ago;

(3) That we recognize the recent passing of North Korean leader Kim Jong II, and that we take this occasion to renew the call for the return of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* to the people of the United States; and

(4) That we hereby designate January 23 each year as ''U.S.S. *Pueblo* Day'' as a day to remember and honor the brave crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to President Barack Obama, Governor John W. Hickenlooper, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate Patrick Leahy, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives John Boehner, and the members of Colorado's Congressional delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN, from the Select Committee on Intelligence:

Special Report entitled ''Report of the Select Committee on Intelligence Covering the Period January 5, 2011 to January 3, 2013'' (Rept. No. 113–7).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Special Report entitled ''Legislative Activities Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, One Hundred Twelfth Congress'' (Rept. No . 113–8).

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Jane Kelly, of Iowa, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BENNET:

S. 651. A bill to provide for the withdrawal and protection of certain Federal land in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 652. A bill to protect investors by fostering transparency and accountability of attorneys in private securities litigation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 653. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 654. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for collegiate housing and infrastructure grants; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 655. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide grants for Urban Jobs Programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 656. A bill to promote the domestic development and deployment of natural gas and clean energy technologies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 657. A bill to eliminate conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities that do not meet primary indicators of health, sanitation, and safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WARNER, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 658. A bill to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to enhance capabilities to prepare for and respond to cyber emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 659. A bill to reauthorize the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 660. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to establish the position of Chief Innovation and Intellectual Property Negotiator in the Office of the United States Trade Representative to ensure the protection of United States innovation and intellectual property interests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THUNE:

S. 661. A bill to amend the Health Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to promote timely emergency rehabilitation and restoration of Federal forest land impacted by catastrophic events, to redirect for a 5-year-period funding normally made available for land acquisition to mechanical forest treatment and salvage operations due to catastrophic events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 662. A bill to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 663. A bill to provide for the inclusion of the State of California as a separate Federal milk marketing order upon the petition and approval of California dairy producers of such inclusion; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 664. A bill to require reports by Federal Government entities regarding responses to Inspector General recommendations on potential cost-saving measures or on reimbursement for poor contractor performance, cost overruns, or other reasons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CASEY, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 665. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under the Act, to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for high gravity violations, to adjust penalties for inflation, to provide rights for victims or their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. FLAKE):

S. Res. 90. A resolution standing with the people of Kenya following their national and local elections on March 4, 2013, and urging a peaceful and credible resolution of electoral disputes in the courts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 91. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. Con. Res. 10. A concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Con. Res. 11. A concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and an adjournment of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 113

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 113, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require certain creditors to obtain certifications from institutions of higher education, and for other purposes.

S. 114

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 114, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, with respect to certain exceptions to discharge in bankruptcy.

S. 169

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 169, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize additional visas for well-educated aliens to live and work in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 183

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 183, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act

to provide for fairness in hospital payments under the Medicare program.

S. 218

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 218, a bill to ensure that amounts credited to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are used for harbor maintenance.

S. 232

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 232, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices.

S. 248

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 248, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require labeling of genetically engineered fish.

S. 264

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 264, a bill to expand access to community mental health centers and improve the quality of mental health care for all Americans.

S. 294

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 294, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the disability compensation evaluation procedure of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for veterans with mental health conditions related to military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

S. 313

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 313, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax treatment of ABLE accounts established under State programs for the care of family members with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 333

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 333, a bill to establish certain duties for pharmacies to ensure provision of Food and Drug Administration-approved contraception, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 333, supra.

S. 336

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 336, a bill to restore States sovereign rights to enforce State and local sales and use tax laws, and for other purposes.

S. 337

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 337, a bill to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America.

S. 338

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 338, a bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to provide consistent and reliable authority for, and for the funding of, the land and water conservation fund to maximize the effectiveness of the fund for future generations, and for other purposes.

S. 375

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 375, a bill to require Senate candidates to file designations, statements, and reports in electronic form.

S. 422

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 422, a bill to amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 and title 38, United States Code, to require the provision of chiropractic care and services to veterans at all Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers and to expand access to such care and services, and for other purposes.

S. 470

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 470, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that the Purple Heart occupy a position of precedence above the new Distinguished Warfare Medal.

S. 496

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 496, a bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to change the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule with respect to certain farms.

S. 528

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 528, a bill to amend the Higher Education Opportunity Act to restrict institutions of higher education from using revenues derived from Federal educational assistance funds for advertising, marketing, or recruiting purposes.

S. 617

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 617, a bill to provide humanitarian assistance and support a democratic transition in Syria, and for other purposes.

S. 642

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 642, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make the provision of technical services for medical imaging examinations and radiation therapy treatments safer, more accurate, and less costly.

S. 650

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 650, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to preserve consumer and employer access to licensed independent insurance producers.

S. CON. RES. 6

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 6, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 65

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 65, a resolution strongly supporting the full implementation of United States and international sanctions on Iran and urging the President to continue to strengthen enforcement of sanctions legislation.

AMENDMENT NO. 136

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 136 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 138

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 138 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 139

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 139 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 142

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 142 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the

appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 149

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 149 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 150

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 150 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 153

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 153 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 155

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 155 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 158

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 158 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 161

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 161 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 162

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 162 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 164

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 164 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 167

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 167 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 168

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 168 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 169

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 169 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 170

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 170 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 171

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 171 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 184

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 184 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 185

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 185 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 187

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 187 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 188

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 188 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal

year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 189

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 189 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 192

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 192 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 192 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 198

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 198 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 202

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 202 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 210

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 210 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 211

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 211 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 213

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 213 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 222

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 222 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 238

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 238 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 239

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 239 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 239 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 244

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 244 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 247

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 247 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 248

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 248 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 249

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 249 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 252

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 252 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 261

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 261 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal

year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 262

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 262 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 265

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 265 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 266

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 266 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 267

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 267 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 273

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 273 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 277

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 277 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 278

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 278 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 293

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 293 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 311

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 311 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 313

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 313 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 314

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 314 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 341

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 341 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 341 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 349

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 349 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 353

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 353 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 360

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 360 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 364

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 364 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 369

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 369 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 389

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 389 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 406

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 406 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 408

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 408 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 409

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 409 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 411

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 411 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 425

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 425 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 430

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 430 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 434

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 434 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 438

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 438 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 441

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 441 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 442

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 442 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 457

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 457 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 458

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 458 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 478

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 478 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 482

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 482 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

At the request of Mr. COONS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 482 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 483

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 483 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 484

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 484 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 486

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 486 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 488

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 488 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 494

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 494 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 496

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 496 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 497

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. COWAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 497 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 499

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 499 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 504

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 504 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 505

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 505 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

AMENDMENT NO. 656

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 656 proposed to S. Con. Res. 8, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United Stated Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 652. A bill to protect investors by fostering transparency and accountability of attorneys in private securities litigation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 652

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Securities Litigation Attorney Accountability and Transparency Act''.

SEC. 2. DISCLOSURES OF PAYMENTS, FEE ARRANGEMENTS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND OTHER POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BETWEEN PLAINTIFF AND ATTORNEYS.

(a) SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 21D(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u–4(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) DISCLOSURES REGARDING PAYMENTS.—

''(A) SWORN CERTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In any private action arising under this title, each plaintiff and any attorney for such plaintiff shall provide sworn certifications, which shall—

''(I) be personally signed by such plaintiff and each such attorney, respectively;

''(II) be filed with the complaint; and

''(III) identify any direct or indirect payment, or promise of any payment, by such attorney, or any person affiliated with such attorney, to such plaintiff, or any person affiliated with such plaintiff, beyond the pro rata share of any recovery received by the plaintiff, except as ordered or approved by the court in accordance with paragraph (4).

''(ii) COURT ACTIONS.—Upon disclosure of any payment or promise of payment described in clause (i), the court shall disqualify the attorney from representing the plaintiff.

''(B) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'payment' includes the transfer of money and any other thing of value, including the provision of services, other than representation of the plaintiff in the private action arising under this title.

''(11) DISCLOSURES REGARDING LEGAL REPRESENTATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In any private action arising under this title, each plaintiff and any attorney for such plaintiff shall provide sworn certifications, which shall—

''(i) be personally signed by such plaintiff and each such attorney, respectively;

''(ii) be filed with the complaint; and

''(iii) identify the nature and terms of any legal representation provided by such attorney, or any person affiliated with such attorney, to such plaintiff, or any person affiliated with such plaintiff, other than the representation of the plaintiff in the private action arising under this title.

''(B) COURT ACTIONS.—The court—

''(i) may allow certifications under subparagraph (A) to be made under seal;

''(ii) shall review such certifications to determine whether cause exists to believe that the nature or terms of the fee arrangement for any other matter influenced the selection and retention of counsel in the private action arising under this title;

''(iii) may conduct a factual inquiry or refer the question to a magistrate, if the court makes a finding described in clause (ii); and

''(iv) shall disqualify the attorney from representing the plaintiff in any action arising under this title, if the court finds, after such inquiry, that the nature or terms of the fee arrangement for any other matter influenced the selection and retention of counsel in any such action.

''(12) DISCLOSURES REGARDING CONTRIBUTIONS.—In any private action arising under this title, each plaintiff and any attorney for such plaintiff shall provide sworn certifications, which shall—

''(A) be personally signed by such plaintiff and each such attorney, respectively;

''(B) be filed with the complaint; and

''(C) identify any contribution made during the 5-year period preceding the date of filing

of the complaint by such attorney, any person affiliated with such attorney, or any political action committee controlled by such attorney, to any elected official with real or apparent authority to retain counsel for such plaintiff or to select or appoint, influence the selection or appointment of, or oversee any individual or group of individuals with that authority.''.

(b) SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 27(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77z–1(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) DISCLOSURES REGARDING PAYMENTS.—

''(A) SWORN CERTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In any private action arising under this title, each plaintiff and any attorney for such plaintiff shall provide sworn certifications, which shall—

''(I) be personally signed by such plaintiff and each such attorney, respectively;

''(II) be filed with the complaint; and

''(III) identify any direct or indirect payment, or promise of any payment, by such attorney, or any person affiliated with such attorney, to such plaintiff, or any person affiliated with such plaintiff, beyond the pro rata share of any recovery received by the plaintiff, except as ordered or approved by the court in accordance with paragraph (4).

''(ii) COURT ACTIONS.—Upon disclosure of any payment or promise of payment described in clause (i), the court shall disqualify the attorney from representing the plaintiff.

''(B) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'payment' shall include the transfer of money and any other thing of value, including the provision of services, other than representation of the plaintiff in the private action arising under this title.

''(10) DISCLOSURES REGARDING LEGAL REPRESENTATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In any private action arising under this title, each plaintiff and any attorney for such plaintiff shall provide sworn certifications, which shall—

''(i) be personally signed by such plaintiff and each such attorney, respectively;

''(ii) be filed with the complaint; and

''(iii) identify the nature and terms of any legal representation provided by such attorney, or any person affiliated with such attorney, to such plaintiff, or any person affiliated with such plaintiff, other than the representation of the plaintiff in the private action arising under this title.

''(B) COURT ACTIONS.—The court—

''(i) may allow certifications under subparagraph (A) to be made under seal;

''(ii) shall review such certifications to determine whether cause exists to believe that the nature or terms of the fee arrangement for any other matter influenced the selection and retention of counsel in the private action arising under this title;

''(iii) may conduct a factual inquiry or refer the question to a magistrate, if the court makes a finding described in clause (ii); and

''(iv) shall disqualify the attorney from representing the plaintiff in any action arising under this title, if the court finds, after such inquiry, that the nature or terms of the fee arrangement for any other matter influenced the selection and retention of counsel in the private action arising under this title.

''(11) DISCLOSURES REGARDING CONTRIBUTIONS.—In any private action arising under this title, each plaintiff and any attorney for such plaintiff shall provide sworn certifications, which shall—

''(A) be personally signed by such plaintiff and each such attorney, respectively;

''(B) be filed with the complaint; and

''(C) identify any contribution made during the 5-year period preceding the date of filing of the complaint by such attorney, any person affiliated with such attorney, or any political action committee controlled by such attorney, to any elected official with real or apparent authority to retain counsel for such plaintiff or to select or appoint, influence the selection or appointment of, or oversee any individual or group of individuals with that authority.''.

SEC. 3. SELECTION OF LEAD COUNSEL.

(a) SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 21D(a)(3)(B)(v) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u–4(a)(3)(B)(v)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''In exercising the discretion of the court over the approval of lead counsel, the court shall employ a competitive bidding process as one of the criteria in the selection and retention of counsel for the most adequate plaintiff, unless the court determines on the record that such a process is not feasible.''.

(b) SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 27(a)(3)(B)(v) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77z–1(a)(3)(B)(v)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''In exercising the discretion of the court over the approval of lead counsel, the court shall employ a competitive bidding process as one of the criteria in the selection and retention of counsel for the most adequate plaintiff, unless the court determines on the record that such a process is not feasible.''.

SEC. 4. STUDY OF AVERAGE HOURLY FEES IN SECURITIES CLASS ACTIONS.

(a) STUDY AND REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States (in this section referred to as the ''Comptroller General'') shall conduct a study and review of fee awards to lead counsel in securities class actions during the 7-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act, to determine the effective average hourly rate for lead counsel in such actions. Such study and review shall also consider lead counsel perquisites, including travel and accommodation.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives on the results of the study and review required by this section. The Comptroller General shall submit an updated report every 3 years thereafter.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''securities class action'' means a private class action arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77 et seq.) or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78 et seq.) that is brought as a plaintiff class action pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 657. A bill to eliminate conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities that do not meet primary indicators of health, sanitation, and safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am very pleased to join today with the senior Senator from Oklahoma, Senator INHOFE, in reintroducing legislation that has already attracted broad support from across the social and political spectrum. An almost identical version was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee two years ago, and then last December it was cleared by both sides for passage by unanimous consent but the Senate adjourned shortly before it could be adopted.

This bill, titled the Foreign Prison Conditions Improvement Act of 2013, seeks to address a much neglected, global human rights and humanitarian problem—the inhumane treatment of people in foreign prisons and other detention facilities.

On any given day, millions of people are languishing in foreign prisons, many in pretrial detention having never been brought before a judge or formally charged or proven guilty of anything, deprived of their freedom in abysmal conditions, often for years longer than they could have been sentenced to prison if convicted.

Others are imprisoned after being convicted of offenses, often after woefully unfair trials, including for nothing more than peacefully expressing political or religious beliefs or defending human rights. Regardless of their status they have one thing in common. They are deprived of the most basic rights and necessities—safe water, adequate food, essential medical care, personal safety, and dignity.

Anyone who has been inside one of these facilities, or seen photographs or press reports of what they are like, understands that this is about the mistreatment of human beings in ways that are reminiscent of the Dark Ages.

A few examples illustrate the point. In Haiti's National Penitentiary before the 2010 earthquake, more than 4,100 prisoners were confined in a space built for less than 900. Many did not have room to lie down and had to sleep standing up. Sanitation was practically non-existent. Deadly contagious diseases were rampant. The overwhelming majority of inmates had never been formally charged, never seen a lawyer or a judge. The earthquake damaged the prison and the prison guards fled, leaving the inmates to fend for themselves without food or water. They managed to get out, but the squalid facility filled up again.

Senator WHITEHOUSE and I visited that facility just last month. It currently holds more than 3,700 prisoners of which more than 3,400 are awaiting trial. Thanks to the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and a small Florida-based organization, Health Through Walls, a new infirmary and X-ray machine have dramatically reduced the incidence of HIV and tuberculosis. A small Vermont-based organization, the Rural Justice Center, is using USAID funds to chip away at the pretrial detention problem. These are examples of how modest funding can save lives and improve access to justice for prisoners in facilities plagued by abysmal conditions.

I recall a newspaper article about how in Benin, in West Africa, the skin of prisoners was ragged from the extraction of fly larvae, an affliction that is symptomatic of the deplorable conditions. Many inmates suffer from tuberculosis, scabies, parasites, lung infections or other illnesses. The prison in Abomey, located in southern Benin,

was built in 1904 to house a maximum of 150 prisoners. A year or two ago, more than 1,000 were reportedly confined there.

Last February, a fire at the Comayagua Prison in Honduras killed 360 inmates. In one overcrowded cell block only four of 105 prisoners survived. More than half of those who died were waiting to be charged or tried.

It is common in prisons from Latin America to the Middle East, Africa, and Asia for inmates to be severely malnourished and to go for months without being able to wash. Many prisoners depend for survival on food brought to them by relatives. In many countries individuals awaiting trial, young and old, are housed together with convicted, violent criminals.

Prisoners and other detainees in many countries are also routinely victimized by poorly trained, abusive guards who are virtually unsupervised and unaccountable to any higher authority. Sexual abuse of men, women and children is common.

Prisoners in many countries die in prison from lack of proper medical care. Inmates suffer from AIDS and other illnesses in facilities with no medical records, where doctors do not enter. Prisoners intentionally cut or otherwise harm themselves in the hope of receiving medical attention for life-threatening illnesses. If and when they are released they infect the local population.

A New York Times article described how prisoners in one African country were punished by being stripped naked and held in solitary confinement in small, windowless cells, sometimes for days on end, in ankle-to-calf-high water contaminated with their own excrement. It is like something out of The Count of Monte Cristo, only worse because it is happening in the 21st Century. But the article went on to describe how that country's prison service conducted its own audit, appointed a new medical director, and allowed human rights workers access to its facilities. The legislation Senator INHOFE and I are introducing seeks to provide incentives for those kinds of improvements. Our bill would do the following:

First, it calls attention to this long ignored problem. Most people know little if anything about what goes on inside foreign prisons, and many would prefer not to know.

Second, it sets forth primary indicators for the elimination of inhumane conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities, such as human waste facilities that are sanitary and accessible, and adequate ventilation, food and safe drinking water.

Third, it requires the Secretary of State to report annually on the conditions in prisons and other detention facilities in at least 30 countries receiving United States assistance or under sanction by the United States, selected by the Secretary's determination that such conditions raise the most serious human rights or humanitarian concerns.

Fourth, it encourages the Secretary and the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development to furnish assistance for the purpose of eliminating inhumane conditions where such assistance would be appropriate and beneficial.

For countries that are not making significant efforts to eliminate such conditions, the Secretary is to enter into consultations with their government to achieve the purposes of the Act.

The legislation also provides for training of Foreign Service Officers, and directs the Secretary to designate, within the Department of State's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, an official with responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Act.

Finally, it authorizes the expenditure of funds to implement the Act.

Once enacted, the Foreign Prison Conditions Improvement Act of 2013 will help foreign governments ensure that prisoners in their countries are treated as any people deprived of their freedom should be—as human beings, with dignity, in safety, and provided the basic necessities of life.

In countries around the world, the United States is helping to reform justice systems and strengthen the rule of law. No justice system can claim to deliver justice if prisoners and other detainees are treated like animals, or worse. By helping to change attitudes, and showing how with relatively little money prison conditions can be significantly improved, we can help advance the cause of justice more broadly.

Millions of people around the world look to the United States as a defender of justice. This legislation will further that goal and it reflects the best instincts of the American people. It has been endorsed by a wide range of groups, including Amnesty International, USA; Baptist World Alliance, Division of Freedom and Justice; Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention; Human Rights First; Human Rights Watch; International CURE; International Justice Mission; International Prison Chaplains' Association; Jewish Council for Public Affairs; Just Detention International; Justice Fellowship/Prison Fellowship Ministries; National Association of Evangelicals; National Religious Campaign Against Torture; New Evangelical Partnership for the Common Good; Open Society Policy Center; Penal Reform International; Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism; United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society; and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. I want to thank these groups for their support and their efforts to focus attention on this urgent problem.

Identical legislation is planned for reintroduction in the House by Representative CHRIS SMITH who cares deeply about this issue, so this is a bipartisan, bicameral effort.

Finally, I want to thank Senator INHOFE, who has visited many African countries and has witnessed the problems this legislation seeks to address, as well as his staff, who have been very helpful throughout this process. At a time when some people seem to get satisfaction from calling Washington broken, this is another example of how two Senators, of different parties, whose political views often differ, can work together in furtherance of a just cause.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I join my friend Senator LEAHY from Vermont in introducing, the Foreign Prison Conditions Improvement Act of 2013.

As I stated when we introduced this bill in the 112th Congress, our bill seeks to identify and eliminate unhealthy and unsafe prison conditions found in developing countries like Haiti and on the African continent where millions suffer inhumane conditions as well as to address the dysfunctions in their legal systems.

The introduction of this bill comes at an appropriate time because Jon Hammer, the imprisoned U.S. Marine being held in the Cedes Prison in Matamoras, Mexico was freed this past December 21st.

Corporal Hammer, who served in Iraq and Afghanistan, was arrested in August and charged with a Federal weapons felony—facing up to 15 years in prison, for carrying an antique gun into Mexico on his way to Costa Rica for a hunting trip, despite, as I understand it, having a required permit and attempting to declare the gun. During the past 90 days, he faced the same harsh conditions that our bill is trying to address. Namely, Hammer was housed in an overcrowded and unsanitary prison, beaten by fellow inmates who were members of the murderous Mexican drug cartels, threatened with death in an extortion attempt by these inmates and chained to a bed.

I had been involved in seeking Jon's release for several weeks, and I was heartened when he was released. His treatment, however, serves as an excellent example of the deficiencies found everyday in foreign prisons worldwide from Africa to no further away than our southern border.

Our bill focuses on eliminating excessive pre-trial detention and dysfunctional justice systems which frequently result in prisoners and other detainees spending years in unhealthy prison conditions before their cases are even adjudicated. Tragically, inadequate, misplaced or lost records often result in the incarcerated being held indefinitely because their cases have never been heard. Unbelievably, such poor recordkeeping has kept many in prison long after their sentences have been served. Our bill also encourages these nations to provide humane and sanitary prison conditions so that prisoners can be released in good health, and thus stem one of the causes of the spread of HIV and tuberculosis among the general public.

Our bill calls upon the Department of State to submit to Congress an annual report for five years that describes inhuman prison conditions at least 30 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance. It gives the Secretary of State and Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development the discretion to restructure, reprogram or reduce U.S. foreign assistance to these countries based upon whether they are making ''significant efforts'' to eliminate inhuman conditions in their prisons and other detention facilities.

The goals of this bill are noble, but it will take close monitoring and hard work by our U.S. Foreign Service personnel on the ground overseas to fulfill this work. That is why our bill directs the Secretary of State to provide training to these embassy and consulate personnel so that they can effectively investigate and assess prison conditions in foreign prisons as well as assist these foreign governments to adopt substantive prison reforms. The Secretary is also directed to designate and task a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State within the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor with the responsibility for gathering the information for the annual report and make recommendations to the Secretary based off its conclusions.

I have made 128 African country visits over the past 16 years, and I believe that given the chance, the majority of Africa's leaders will welcome the opportunity to interact with our embassy and consulate personnel and adopt the best practices for achieving the elimination of unhealthy and unsafe conditions in their prisons and other detention facilities. It is also my hope that our neighbors to the south will adopt safe and sanitary prisons conditions and correct the dysfunctions in their justice systems so that another U.S. citizen does not have to spend 90 days in prison for a paperwork error.

The task at hand reminds me of the teaching of Jesus in Matthew 25:39:40 when he said, '''When did we see you sick or in prison and visit you?' And the King will answer them, 'Truly, I say to you, as you did it to one of the least of these my brothers, you did it to me.'''

We are all our brothers' keepers.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WARNER, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 658. A bill to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to enhance capabilities to prepare for and respond to cyber emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators VITTER, COONS, BLUNT, LANDRIEU, LEAHY, WARNER, and MURRAY in introducing the Cyber Warrior Act of 2013 to build Cyber and Computer Network Incident Response Teams in the National Guard.

This bill would establish a Cyber and Computer Network Incident Response Team, CCNIRT, in each state and the District of Columbia, which could provide a scalable response, called into support by the Governor in case of a domestic initial response or by the Secretary of Defense in a Title 10 status when the situation warrants it. These teams would combine both Active and Traditional Guard Members, thereby leveraging the private sector IT expertise and experience. The use of the Guard would also support the goal of retaining the cyber training of military personnel when they retire.

The bill would allow the Guard to further develop cyber capabilities to address existing and potential future surge needs. This bill would also allow the National Guard to support existing DHS, DOJ, Secret Service, and State and Local cyber efforts with their unique capabilities and expertise, as well as leverage their private sector expertise.

The Guard members under this bill would add to existing Guard end strengths. The funding to support this mission is intended to be born by the active duty, but not incur any new budgetary authority.

The bill would also authorize Governors to ask their National Guard to help train State and Local Law Enforcement and other Cyber Responders in cyber security, and help them develop sound best practices that allow more cohesive interaction with Federal-level responders.

The bill requires cyber Guard Members to receive the same level of training that is available to the Active Duty cyber personnel, to the extent practicable. The bill would require the Secretary of Defense to report on such training.

The bill would also require the Secretary of Defense to report to committees of jurisdiction on the following ways to attract and retain more cyber warriors.

The bill requires description and assessment of various mechanisms to recruit and retain members of the regular and reserve components of the Armed Forces; an assessment of the use virtual and/or short term deployments in case of cyber incident responses; and a description of the training requirements and physical demands in the cyber specialties.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 659. A bill to reauthorize the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to speak for a few minutes today on the importance of reauthorizing the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act.

This past year was the warmest on record and we are witnessing more climate-driven events, including drought. Over 60 percent of the nation experienced some form of drought during 2012. In my home State of Oregon, serious drought is likely to persist in the southeastern part of the State.

Last summer marked the Nation's most widespread drought in 60 years, stretching across 29 States and threatening crop production and power plant operations. The levels in many lakes and reservoirs have declined putting at risk a crucial part of our Nation's drinking water supplies. The impacts of the drought are profound and the outlook for this summer isn't any better.

The Drought Act was originally reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in 1992. Since then it has provided over $74 million in drought assistance activities to States across the West. It not only authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to undertake construction, management and conservation activities that will minimize and mitigate the losses and damages resulting from drought conditions, but it also gives specific considerations to the needs of fish and wildlife.

My proposed legislation would reauthorize the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act, which expired last year, for an additional 5 years. Given the drought last year and the forecast for prolonged drought in parts of this country, it is reasonable to raise the authorization level by $20 million, which this legislation does. As one indication of the associated costs of drought, in 2012 the drought caused an estimated $50 billion in damages.

In closing, I look forward to working with this administration and my colleagues in the Senate to reauthorize this vital program and to ensure the Bureau of Reclamation has the resources it needs to adequately address the drought conditions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 663. A bill to provide for the inclusion of the State of California as a separate Federal milk marketing order upon the petition and approval of California dairy producers of such inclusion; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today, on behalf of myself and Senator BOXER, to introduce the California Federal Milk Marketing Order Act. This legislation will allow California's dairy industry to operate on a system that is consistent with the industry in other states.

The bill is as simple and straight forward as it gets—it's only two paragraphs long.

The first paragraph allows the California dairy producers to create their own ''regional order'' within the existing Federal Milk Marketing Order Program, if they elect to do so.

If California dairy farmers do elect to join the Federal order, the second paragraph allows California to maintain its existing ''quota system,'' which I will explain in a moment.

It is important for me to say up front how non-controversial this legislation should be.

The legislation has broad bi-partisan support among the diverse California congressional delegation.

The bill would likely add no new burden to the Federal taxpayer.

Congress enacted an identical provision in 1996.

But the provision expired along with the 1996 Farm Bill. So essentially, the legislation I am introducing today is simply the reauthorization of that no-cost provision.

More importantly though, this legislation can help the struggling dairy industry. Prices have dipped back to near historic lows, and farmers are often milking their cows at or below the cost of production.

In California, this has resulted in a drastic consolidation of the industry. Forty-eight dairies went out of business in 2011. Eleven left the business in 2010. And 100 more left the business in 2009.

With only 1,668 dairies left in the state in 2011, those losses represent more than a 10 percent contraction in just three years.

But this legislation has the potential to begin the turnaround for California by bringing the milk pricing formulas in line with the rest of the nation.

To explain how the turnaround could occur, I'd like to start with the basics.

USDA operates 10 regional Federal Milk Marketing Orders for dairy farmers in 42 States. The order sets up a system to pay farmers a set price for their milk, even though food manufacturers pay different prices based on how the milk is used. For instance, farmers in the Federal order receive the same price for milk that is put in a carton for drinking as milk that is converted into dry milk powder. This is true even though these products sell for significantly different prices at the grocery store.

However, California, the Nation's largest milk producing State, operates under a different system. The State elected to run its own milk marketing order, so California farmers are paid different values for their products, and they are playing by different rules.

One unique characteristic of the California Marketing Order, and the reason for this legislation, is the system known as ''quota,'' which I mentioned earlier.

Producers who own a portion of the ''quota'' receive a premium for their milk, roughly five percent more than other producers. Rights to quota can be bought or sold on the open market, and economists estimate that the combined value associated with quota is roughly $900 million.

It is this $900 million value that the California Federal Milk Marketing Order Act authorizes to be converted into a Federal order.

Inclusion of the quota will not come at taxpayer expense. Producers who own quota receive a higher price for their milk, but the additional payment is offset by a marginal increase in prices paid by dairy processors.

I know that dairy support programs can be convoluted and controversial. But I want to make sure that my colleagues know that this legislation is not.

The bill simply gives California dairy farmers the option of entering into the Federal order, at the time of their choosing. It does not mandate a thing.

I hope my colleagues will see the sense in this legislation and join me in supporting our dairy farmers by enacting this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 663

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''California Milk Marketing Order Act''.

SEC. 2. INCLUSION OF CALIFORNIA AS SEPARATE MILK MARKETING ORDER.

(a) INCLUSION AUTHORIZED.—Upon the petition and approval of California dairy producers in the manner provided in section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture shall designate the State of California as a separate Federal milk marketing order.

(b) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—If designated under subsection (a), the order covering California shall have the right to reblend and distribute order receipts to recognize quota value.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 90—STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF KENYA FOLLOWING THEIR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS ON MARCH 4, 2013, AND URGING A PEACEFUL AND CREDIBLE RESOLUTION OF ELECTORAL DISPUTES IN THE COURTS

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. FLAKE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 90

Whereas the Government and people of the United States stand with the people of Kenya following their national and local elections on March 4, 2013;

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Kenya have long shared a strong bilateral partnership, and Kenya plays a critically important role as a cornerstone of stability in East Africa and as a valued ally of the United States;

Whereas Kenya's disputed 2007 presidential election threatened the country's stability and its democratic trajectory, triggering an explosion of violence that resulted in the deaths of some 1,140 civilians and displaced nearly 600,000, some of whom have still not returned home;

Whereas a mediation effort by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan and an African Union Panel of Eminent African Personalities, supported by the United States, led to the signing of the National Accord on February 28, 2008, which facilitated a power-sharing arrangement and led to a series of constitutional, electoral, and institutional reforms to address underlying causes of the crisis;

Whereas, as part of that reform process, the citizens of Kenya participated in a national referendum in August 2010, approving a new constitution that mandated significant institutional and structural changes to the government;

Whereas those constitutional changes have led to important reforms in the judicial sector and the electoral system in Kenya that aim to build greater public confidence in government institutions, and which demonstrate meaningful progress;

Whereas Kenya's Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Post-Election Violence (the ''Waki Commission'') concluded from its investigation in 2008 that there had been ''no serious effort by any government'' to punish perpetrators of previous incidents of ethnic and political violence, leading to a culture of impunity that contributed to the crisis that followed the 2007 elections, and, since then, despite laudable judicial reforms, few perpetrators or organizers of that violence have been held accountable for their crimes in Kenyan courts;

Whereas, based on the findings of the Waki Commission, mediator Kofi Annan submitted a list of key suspects to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 2009, and several have been subsequently charged at the ICC with crimes against humanity;

Whereas the Department of State's 2011 Human Rights Report on Kenya notes, ''Widespread impunity at all levels of government continued to be a serious problem. The government took only limited action against security forces suspected of unlawful killings, and impunity in cases of corruption was common. Although the government took action in some cases to prosecute officials who committed abuses, impunity . . . was pervasive'';

Whereas President Barack Obama's Strategy on Sub-Saharan Africa, released in June 2012, states that the United States will not stand by while actors ''. . . manipulate the fairness and integrity of democratic processes, and we will stand in steady partnership with those who are committed to the principles of equality, justice and the rule of law'';

Whereas, prior to the March 2013 elections, concerns about political violence in Kenya were high, and in the months preceding there had been strong indications that local politicians in various parts of the country were involved in organizing or inciting violence in order to influence local electoral outcomes;

Whereas, in a February 2013 message to the people of Kenya, President Obama highlighted the power Kenyan communities have to reject intimidation and violence surrounding the upcoming election, resolve disputes in the courts as opposed to the streets, and ''move forward towards prosperity and opportunity that unleashes the extraordinary talents of your people'';

Whereas, five years after Kenya's post-election crisis, the country held its first general elections under the new constitution on March 4, 2013, which were largely peaceful; and

Whereas Kenya's presidential candidates and their political parties committed themselves to a peaceful electoral process, and to resolving any resulting disputes through the judicial process, which is now underway with

the filing of cases before the Kenyan Supreme Court on March 16, 2013: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the people of Kenya on their commitment to peaceful elections, as demonstrated on March 4, 2013;

(2) calls on the people of Kenya to continue to reject intimidation and violence, and encourages the peaceful and credible resolution of electoral disputes in the courts;

(3) urges restraint on all sides, while recognizing the right of the people of Kenya to peacefully exercise their constitutional rights to freedom of expression, assembly, and demonstration;

(4) urges accountability for anyone found to be complicit in promoting violence or manipulating electoral processes or results;

(5) notes that many of the underlying grievances that have underpinned ethnic divisions and fueled the 2007–2008 violence remain largely unaddressed;

(6) affirms that accountability for the 2007-2008 post-election violence is a critical element to ensure Kenya's democracy, peace, and long-term stability;

(7) calls on the Government of Kenya to respect commitments to seek justice for the victims of political violence, including by honoring its obligations under the Rome Statute to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court with regard to the three cases that remain before the Court slated to go to trial in 2013;

(8) recognizes that, while the Government of Kenya has made important progress since the 2007 election, aspects of the Kenyan reform agenda specified in the National Accord and 2010 constitution remain unfinished, particularly with regard to police reform, devolution, land reform, and security;

(9) encourages the people and Government of Kenya to support ongoing implementation of constitutional reforms, rule of law, and efforts to strengthen governing, security, and judicial institutions that respect the dignity and rights of all the people of Kenya and ensure protection for judges;

(10) congratulates the many candidates elected to office in the March 2013 election—including those at the newly-formed county level—and expresses hope that newly-elected members of government will herald a new generation of responsible leadership in Kenya; and

(11) reaffirms that the people of the United States will continue to stand with the people of Kenya in support of democracy, partnership, and peace.

SENATE RESOLUTION 91—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 91

Whereas the week of April 1, 2013 through April 7, 2013 is National Public Health Week, and the theme for 2013 is ''Public Health is ROI: Save Lives, Save Money'';

Whereas, since 1995, public health organizations have used National Public Health Week to educate the public, policymakers, and public health professionals about issues that are important to improving the health of the people of the United States;

Whereas the value of a strong public health system is in the air people breathe, the water they drink, the food they eat, and the places where they live, learn, work, and play;

Whereas each 10 percent increase in local public health spending contributes to a 6.9 percent decrease in infant deaths, a 3.2 percent decrease in cardiovascular deaths, a 1.4 percent decrease in deaths due to diabetes, and a 1.1 percent decrease in deaths due to cancer;

Whereas routine childhood immunizations save $9,900,000 in direct health care costs, save 33,000 lives, and prevent 14,000,000 cases of disease;

Whereas childhood health problems linked to preventable environmental exposures, such as lead poisoning, asthma complications, and developmental disabilities, cost the United States $76,600,000,000 in 2008, and those costs increased from 2.8 percent of total health care costs in 1997 to 3.5 percent in 2008;

Whereas the cost of providing dental care for Medicaid-eligible children who live in communities without water fluoridation is twice as high as the cost for providing dental care for Medicaid-eligible children who receive the oral health benefits of drinking water with fluoridation;

Whereas a $52 investment in a child safety seat prevents $2,200 in medical costs, resulting in a return of $42 for every $1 invested;

Whereas an investment in workplace wellness initiatives reduces sick leave and results in a return of $3.27 in medical costs alone for every $1 invested;

Whereas health problems linked to hunger and food insecurity cost $130,500,000,000 annually;

Whereas, from 1991 to 2006, investments in HIV prevention averted more than 350,000 infections and saved more than $125,000,000,000 in medical costs; and

Whereas, by adequately supporting public health and prevention, the people of the United States can transform a health system focused on treating illness into a health system focused on preventing disease and promoting wellness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week;

(2) recognizes the efforts of public health professionals, the Federal Government, States, municipalities, local communities, and individuals in preventing disease and injury;

(3) recognizes the role of public health in improving the health of people in the United States;

(4) encourages increased efforts and investment of resources to improve the health of people in the United States through—

(A) interventions to promote community health and prevent disease and injury; and

(B) strengthening the public health system of the United States; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to learn about the role that the public health system plays in improving health in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 10—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR AN EVENT TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA

Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 10

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR EVENT TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used for an event on June 9, 2013, to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. REID of Nevada (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was:

S. CON. RES. 11

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Friday, March 22, 2013 through Tuesday, March 26, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, April 8, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on Monday, March 25, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 9, 2013, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 517. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 518. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 519. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 520. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 521. Mr. LEE proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 522. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 523. Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 524. Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 525. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY , Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 526. Mr. VITTER proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 527. Mr. BOOZMAN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 528. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 529. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 530. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 531. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 532. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 533. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 534. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 535. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 536. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mrs. HAGAN, Mrs. FISCHER, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 537. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. HELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 538. Mr. WICKER proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 539. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 540. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 541. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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SA 543. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 544. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 545. Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 546. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 547. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 548. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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SA 554. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 555. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 556. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 557. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 558. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 559. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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SA 562. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 563. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 564. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 565. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 566. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 567. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 568. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 569. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 570. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 571. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 572. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 573. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. HELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 574. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 575. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 576. Mr. UDALL, of Colorado (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 577. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HAGAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. MANCHIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 578. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 579. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 316, to reinstate and transfer certain hydroelectric licenses and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of certain hydroelectric projects; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 580. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years

2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 581. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. AYOTTE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 582. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 583. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 584. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 585. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 586. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 587. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 588. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 589. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 590. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 591. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 592. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 593. Mr. JOHNSON, of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CORKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BROWN, Mr . JOHANNS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. REED, Mr. COBURN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 594. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. MERKLEY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 595. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 596. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 597. Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 598. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 599. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 600. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 601. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 602. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 603. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 604. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 605. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 606. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 607. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 261 submitted by Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. ROBERTS) and intended to be proposed to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 608. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 609. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 610. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 611. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 612. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 613. Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 614. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 615. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 616. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 617. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 618. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 619. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 620. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 621. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 622. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 623. Mr. RUBIO proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 624. Mr. JOHANNS proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 625. Mr. JOHANNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 626. Mr. JOHANNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 627. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 628. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 629. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 630. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 631. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 632. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 633. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 634. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 635. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 636. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 637. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 638. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 639. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 640. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 641. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 642. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 643. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 644. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 645. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 646. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 647. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 648. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 649. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 650. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 651. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. COWAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 652. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 653. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 654. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 655. Mr. HOEVEN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 656. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr . PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 657. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr . PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 658. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr . PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 659. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 660. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 661. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 662. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 663. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 664. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 665. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 666. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 667. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 668. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 669. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 670. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 671. Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HELLER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. COONS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 672. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COWAN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. KING) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 673. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. VITTER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 674. Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 675. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 430 proposed by Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 676. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 677. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 678. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 679. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 680. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 681. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 682. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 683. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 684. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 685. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 686. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 687. Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 688. Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S . Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 689. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 690. Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 691. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 692. Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 693. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 694. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 695. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 696. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HELLER, Mr. TESTER, Mr . CORNYN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 697. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 698. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 699. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 700. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 701. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 702. Mr. CRUZ proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 703. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 704. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 705. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 706. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 707. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 708. Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res . 8, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 709. Mr. COBURN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

SA 710. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 517. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4_____. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF MEDICARE SAVINGS TO SATISFY CONDITIONS FOR BUDGET POINTS OF ORDER.

In the Senate, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that reduce Medicare outlays or increase Medicare revenues and use those savings to offset other increases in spending or reductions in revenues outside of Medicare shall not be scored for purposes of determining budgetary effects to evaluate points of order set out under this resolution, any previous budget resolution, any subsequent budget resolution, or the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SA 518. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AUTHORIZING ADVANCED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to authorizing advanced appropriations for the Indian Health Service and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service, without raising new revenue, and may include maximizing the accountability and financial integrity in the delivery of health-care services, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 519. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or that otherwise establish a process to review Federal programs that are inefficient or duplicative,'' after ''property,''.

SA 520. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY BY ACCELERATING THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES FROM DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY LABORATORIES TO THE MARKETPLACE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from Department of Energy laboratories to the marketplace, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 521. Mr. LEE proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM AT LEVELS ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO PROPERTY TAX REVENUES LOST DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF FEDERAL LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to that make changes to or provide for the reauthorization of the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program at levels roughly equivalent to lost tax revenues due to the presence of Federal land without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 522. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4_____. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.

It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should pass and the States should agree to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring a Federal balanced budget.

SA 523. Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REPEAL THE MEDICAL DEVICE TAX AND THE WIND PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that are related to tax reform, which may include repealing the excise tax on medical devices and tax credit for the production of electricity from wind, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 524. Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, line 7, decrease the amount by $500,000,000.

On page 15, line 8, decrease the amount by $25,000,000.

On page 15, line 12, decrease the amount by $150,000,000.

On page 15, line 16, decrease the amount by $125,000,000.

On page 15, line 20, decrease the amount by $90,000,000.

On page 15, line 24, decrease the amount by $25,000,000.

On page 16, line 3, decrease the amount by $15,000,000.

On page 16, line 7, decrease the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 16, line 11, decrease the amount by $8,000,000.

On page 16, line 15, decrease the amount by $5,000,000.

On page 16, line 19, decrease the amount by $5,000,000.

On page 26, line 6, increase the amount by $500,000,000.

On page 26, line 7, increase the amount by $25,000,000.

On page 26, line 11, increase the amount by $150,000,000.

On page 26, line 15, increase the amount by $125,000,000.

On page 26, line 19, increase the amount by $90,000,000.

On page 26, line 23, increase the amount by $25,000,000.

On page 27, line 3, increase the amount by $15,000,000.

On page 27 line 7, increase the amount by $10,000,000.

On page 27, line 11, increase the amount by $8,000,000.

On page 27, line 15, increase the amount by $5,000,000.

On page 27, line 19, increase the amount by $5,000,000.

SA 525. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENTS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to Federal investments in biomedical research, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 526. Mr. VITTER proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC._____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE A PHOTOGRAPHIC ID FOR VOTING IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that would create a system for requiring a valid government-issued photographic ID for voting in federal elections without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 527. Mr. BOOZMAN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR EMINENT DOMAIN ABUSE PREVENTION.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall reduce allocations, pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, equal to amounts withheld pursuant to one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to federal economic development assistance, which may include amendments to the eligibility of a State or local government to receive benefits, including restricting benefits when eminent domain has been used to take private property and transfer it to another private use, and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SA 528. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AUTHORIZING ADVANCED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that may authorize advanced appropriations for the Indian Health Service without raising new revenue, and may include maximizing the accountability and financial integrity in the delivery of health-care services, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 529. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 405. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PER FLIGHT USER FEES ON GENERAL AVIATION.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for any budget year or any amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report thereon that assesses a per flight user fee with respect to general aviation in any year covered by the resolution.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 530. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 49, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 50, line 2.

On page 4, line 6, reduce the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, reduce the amount by $40,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, reduce the amount by $55,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, reduce the amount by $70,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, reduce the amount by $82,110,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, reduce the amount by $95,881,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, reduce the amount by $115,534,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, reduce the amount by $135,203,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, reduce the amount by $149,801,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, reduce the amount by $159,650,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, reduce the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, reduce the amount by $40,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, reduce the amount by $55,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, reduce the amount by $70,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, reduce the amount by $82,110,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, reduce the amount by $95,881,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, reduce the amount by $115,534,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, reduce the amount by $135,203,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, reduce the amount by $149,801,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, reduce the amount by $159,630,000,000.

SA 531. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, line 19, strike '', by the amounts'' and insert the following: ''or international agreements that provide for the nondiscriminatory treatment of agricultural products relative to the treatment of other agricultural products under those or similar agreements, by the amounts''.

SA 532. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, line 7, decrease the amount by $10,595,000.

On page 15, line 8, decrease the amount by $17,827,000.

On page 15, line 11, decrease the amount by $11,260,000.

On page 15, line 12, decrease the amount by $18,151,000.

On page 15, line 15, decrease the amount by $12,030,000.

On page 15, line 16, decrease the amount by $14,337,000.

On page 15, line 19, decrease the amount by $12,800,000.

On page 15, line 20, decrease the amount by $13,453,000.

On page 15, line 23, decrease the amount by $13,605,000.

On page 15, line 24, decrease the amount by $13,221,000.

On page 16, line 2, decrease the amount by $14,410,000.

On page 16, line 3, decrease the amount by $13,503,000.

On page 16, line 6, decrease the amount by $15,215,000.

On page 16, line 7, decrease the amount by $14,037,000.

On page 16, line 10, decrease the amount by $16,020,000.

On page 16, line 11, decrease the amount by $14,697,000.

On page 16, line 14, decrease the amount by $16,860,000.

On page 16, line 15, decrease the amount by $15,451,000.

On page 16 line 18, decrease the amount by $17,700,000.

On page 16, line 19, decrease the amount by $16,242,000.

SA 533. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURE ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY AT THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to creating a separate and independent Inspector General for the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, by the

amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 534. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, strike lines 20 through line 2 on page 50.

The levels in this resolution are amended by—

Reducing total revenues by the following amounts:

On page 4, line 6, reduce the amount by $200,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, reduce the amount by $205,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, reduce the amount by $210,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, reduce the amount by $215,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, reduce the amount by $220,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, reduce the amount by $225,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, reduce the amount by $230,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, reduce the amount by $235,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, reduce the amount by $240,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, reduce the amount by $245,000,000.

And reducing the amounts by which federal revenues should be changed by the following amounts:

On page 4, line 20, reduce the amount by $200,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, reduce the amount by $205,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, reduce the amount by $210,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, reduce the amount by $215,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, reduce the amount by $220,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, reduce the amount by $225,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, reduce the amount by $230,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, reduce the amount by $235,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, reduce the amount by $240,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, reduce the amount by $245,000,000.

SA 535. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

On page 49, strike lines 20 through line 2 on page 50.

The levels in this resolution are amended by—

Reducing total revenues by the following amounts:

On page 4, line 6, reduce the amount by $300,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, reduce the amount by $2,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, reduce the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, reduce the amount by $3,700,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, reduce the amount by $4,100,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, reduce the amount by $4,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, reduce the amount by $4,800,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, reduce the amount by $5,100,000,000.

And reducing the amounts by which federal revenues should be changed by the following amounts:

On page 4, line 20, reduce the amount by $300,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, reduce the amount by $1,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, reduce the amount by $2,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, reduce the amount by $3,400,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, reduce the amount by $3,700,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, reduce the amount by $4,100,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, reduce the amount by $4,400,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, reduce the amount by $4,800,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, reduce the amount by $5,100,000,000.

SA 536. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mrs. HAGAN, Mrs. FISCHER, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN ACCESSING FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing assistance to small businesses in accessing foreign markets through exports, which may include educational programs, marketing services, or participation in a foreign trade mission, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 537. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. HELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AUTHORIZING CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE UNDER LAWS ADMINISTERED BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO RETAIN SUCH ELIGIBILITY UNTIL AGE 26.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 538. Mr. WICKER proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. SUPERMAJORITY ENFORCEMENT.

Section 425(a)(1) and (2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be subject to the waiver and appeal requirements of subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SA 539. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THAT PEER REVIEW PANELS HAVE SUFFICIENT EXPERTISE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would ensure that peer review panels have sufficient real world expertise by not allowing financial interests alone to determine participation eligibility, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 540. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LENGTHENING THE DELIVERY TIME OF A SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROJECT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would lengthen the delivery time of any surface transportation project.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 541. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE SOLVENCY IN THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for legislation that would improve the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund by amounts resulting from the imposition of fees on any Federal agency that fails to meet specified deadlines relating to surface transportation projects under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 542. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE THE SOLVENCY OF THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would improve the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund by the amounts provided by the net increase in Federal revenues from onshore and offshore domestic energy leasing on Federal land without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 543. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FROM PROSECUTING ENERGY PRODUCERS FOR INCIDENTAL KILLINGS OF MIGRATORY BIRDS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SUBMITS TO CONGRESS A REPORT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that will prevent the Attorney General from prosecuting energy producers for incidental killings of migratory birds until the Attorney General submits to Congress a report explaining prosecutions of wind energy producers whose turbines have killed eagles by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 544. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that prohibits the President from designating any area in a State as a national monument under section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (commonly known as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906'') (16 U.S.C. 431) without congressional approval, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 545. Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REINSTATE THE RESERVATION OF USE AND OCCUPANCY AND SPECIAL USE PERMITS TO CONDUCT CERTAIN COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that will reinstate, for a period of not less than 10 years, the reservation of use and occupancy and special use permits to conduct commercial operations within Point Reyes National Seashore in the State of California held by Drakes Bay Oyster Company, which expired on November 30, 2012, subject to the terms and conditions contained in those permits (as in effect on November 29, 2012) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 546. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT CERTAIN OFFSHORE WIND LEASES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would prevent the Secretary of the Interior from offering offshore wind leases if the royalty rate for the leases is below the value of the wind production tax credit, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 547. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO VOID A MAJOR RULE RELATING TO THE USE OF PRIVATE OR ALIAS EMAILS IN DRAFTING THE RULE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that vacates any major rule (as defined in Executive Order 12866 (5 U.S.C. 601 note) of the Environmental Protection Agency for which the primary staff involved in drafting the rule used private or alias email accounts in drafting the rule, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 548. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THAT AGENCY ADVISORY BOARDS HAVE A BALANCED PERSPECTIVE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that clarify existing laws governing agency advisory boards so that the composition of each advisory board is equally balanced with representatives from academia, nongovernmental organizations, and industry, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 549. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROMULGATING CERTAIN RULES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, promulgating, or finalizing any economically significant rule if the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions has not been published by April or October, as applicable, of the relevant calendar year, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 550. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE THE ISSUANCE BY ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES OF MANDATORY GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that requires each head of a Federal agency to issue mandatory guidelines on the use of electronic communications to ensure that the Federal agency is fully compliant with Federal laws relating to transparency, including chapters 22 and 31 of title 44, United States Code, and section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Freedom of Information Act''), by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 551. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE INCREASED DOMESTIC OFFSHORE LEASING AND PRODUCTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reject the final 5-year Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program for fiscal years 2013 through 2018 of the Administration and replace the plan with a 5- year plan that is more in line with the energy and economic needs of the United States, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 552. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REQUIRE ECONOMIC-IMPACT ANALYSES FOR A SPECIES LISTING AT THE TIME OF THE LISTING DECISION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that will require an economic-impact analysis for a species listed as an endangered species or threatened species under section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(a)) at the time the species is listed under that section by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 553. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT RAISES THE PRICE OF ENERGY DURING HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that raises the price of energy when the average national unemployment rate, as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, is greater than 5.5 percent.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 554. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROHIBIT THE PAYMENT OF ATTORNEYS' FEES UNDER CERTAIN SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would prohibit the payment of attorneys' fees under settlement agreements for civil litigation under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) or the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) when impacted State and local governments are not a party to the settlement agreement, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 555. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT CERTAIN CLOSED-DOOR SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from entering into any closed-door settlement agreement without seeking approval from all State, county, and local governments that would be directly impacted by the agreement, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 556. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal economic development programs'' after ''property''.

SA 557. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal support for entrepreneurs programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 558. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert after ''property'' the following: ''or the reduction of duplicative preparedness grants by the Federal Emergency Management Agency''.

SA 559. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal green building programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 560. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal diesel emissions programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 561. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative early learning and child care programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 562. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative domestic food assistance programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 563. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative teacher quality programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 564. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative food safety programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 565. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Defense language and cultural training programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 566. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels

for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative nuclear nonproliferation programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 567. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or reducing the number of general and flag officers of the Armed Forces,'' after ''property,''.

SA 568. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or increasing government transparency,'' after ''property,''.

SA 569. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or reducing duplication of federal counter-IED efforts,'' after ''property,''.

SA 570. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT FUNDING TO IMPLEMENT, CREATE, APPLY, OR ENFORCE CERTAIN STANDARDS FOR INITIAL BARGAINING UNIT DETERMINATIONS GOVERNED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.

The Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee on the Budget may revise the budget authority and outlay allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, join resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions or conference reports that related to standards for initial bargaining unit determinations that may include, but are not limited to, preventing the proliferation or fragmentation of bargaining units, prohibiting employees considered for such bargaining units from being excluded from the unit, or the consideration of the interests of the group or unit, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 571. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 66, strike line 2 through line 3 and insert ''amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports to strengthen and reform the pension system, which may include preventing the Department of Labor from promulgating any further definitions or expansions of the term 'fiduciary' under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, by the amounts provided''.

SA 572. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE TAX CREDITS TO BUSINESSES WHO FINANCE TRAINING FOR LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN PROGRAMS THAT PRODUCE CERTIFICATES OR CREDENTIALS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provides tax credits to businesses that finance training for long-term unemployed persons in programs that produce certificates or credentials, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 573. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. HELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the resolution, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CREATION OF A FUTURE SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN LATINO MUSEUM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The Census Bureau estimates the Latino population in the United States at nearly 50,500,000 people, making Hispanic Americans the largest ethnic minority within the United States.

(2) The United States has grown into a symbol of democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity around the world, and the legacy of American Latinos is deeply rooted in the very fabric of the democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity of the United States.

(3) There exists no national museum within the Smithsonian Institution that is devoted to the documentation of American Latino life, art, history, and culture.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume—

(1) a Smithsonian American Latino Museum should be created in order to acknowledge and educate all people in the United States about the contributions of Hispanic Americans to the United States;

(2) the Smithsonian Latino Center and the Smithsonian Latino Center's goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in Smithsonian Institution programs, exhibitions, collections, and public outreach is important; and

(3) in accordance with the recommendations provided to Congress and the President of the United States in the May 2011, report by the National Museum of the American Latino Commission (created by the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-229)), collaboration between the Smithsonian Institution and appropriate Federal and local organizations to increase Latino programming, exhibitions, collections, and outreach at the Smithsonian Institution is encouraged.

SA 574. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO CLOSE WASTEFUL BIG OIL TAX SUBSIDIES FOR THE BIG 5 OIL COMPANIES AND INVEST IN ENERGY CONSERVATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that allow for investment in clean energy and energy efficiency through changes to the tax code with respect to companies that were major integrated oil companies as of 2011, or their successors in interest,

by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 575. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO CLOSE WASTEFUL BIG OIL TAX SUBSIDIES FOR THE BIG 5 OIL COMPANIES AND REDUCE THE DEFICIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that allow for deficit reduction through changes to the tax code with respect to companies that were major integrated oil companies as of 2011, or their successors in interest, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 576. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5_____. SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO A REASONABLE PATH TO A BALANCED BUDGET.

It is the sense of the Senate that eliminating the deficit through a balanced approach requiring shared sacrifice while protecting the middle class should be comprised of the following components:

(1) Total outlays for any fiscal year should not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a roll call vote.

(2) Prior to each fiscal year, the President should transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

(3) The requirements described in paragraphs (1) and (2) should not apply during any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect or in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

(4) The Congress should enforce and implement these requirements by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts.

(5)(A) Except as described in subparagraph (B), total receipts should include all receipts of the United States Government other than those derived from borrowing, and total outlays should include all outlays of the United States Government other than those for repayment of debt principal.

(B) The receipts (including attributable interest) and outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, or any fund that is a successor to either such fund, should not be considered to be receipts or outlays.

(6) Congress should not pass any bill that provides a net reduction in individual income taxes for those with incomes over $1,000,000 (as may be adjusted by Congress to account for inflation) if, after enactment, total outlays would exceed total receipts in any fiscal year affected by the bill.

(7) No court of the United States or of any State should enforce these requirements by ordering any reduction in the Social Security benefits authorized by law, including any benefits provided from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, or any fund that is a successor to either such fund.

SA 577. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HAGAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. MANCHIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investment in civil air traffic control services, which may include air traffic management at airport towers across the United States or at facilities of the Federal Aviation Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 578. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW STATES TO ENFORCE STATE AND LOCAL USE TAX LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to allowing States to enforce State and local use tax laws and collect taxes already owed under State law on remote sales by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 579. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 316, to reinstate and transfer certain hydroelectric licenses and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of certain hydroelectric projects; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Collinsville Renewable Energy Production Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) LICENSE.—The term ''license'' means—

(A) the license for Commission project number 10822;

(B) the license for Commission project number 10823; or

(C) both.

(3) TOWN.—The term ''Town'' means the town of Canton, Connecticut.

SEC. 3. REINSTATEMENT, EXTENSION, AND TRANSFER OF EXPIRED LICENSES.

Notwithstanding the termination of the license, the Commission may, at the request of the Town, in accordance with section 4(a), and after reasonable notice—

(1) reinstate the licence;

(2) extend for 2 years after the date on which the license is reinstated the time period during which the licensee is required to commence the construction of the project subject to the license; and

(3) subject to section 4, transfer the license to the Town.

SEC. 4. CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER.

(a) APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.—The Town may request the reinstatement, extension, and transfer of the license by filing an application for approval of the transfer.

(b) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—The application for approval of the transfer shall set forth in appropriate detail the qualifications of the Town to hold the license and to operate the property under license, which qualifications shall be the same as those required of applicants for the license.

(c) COMMISSION APPROVAL.—The Commission may approve the transfer on a showing that the transfer is in the public interest.

(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LICENSES.—The Town shall be subject to—

(1) all the conditions of the license and all the provisions and conditions of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), as though the Town were the original licensee; and

(2) any additional terms and conditions the Commission determines to be necessary, including conditions for the protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife and related habitat under sections 10(j) and 18 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(j), 811).

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

The Commission shall supplement the environmental impact statement or similar analysis required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) prepared in connection with the issuance of the original license to examine all new circumstances and information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the reinstatement of the license or the impact of the license.

SA 580. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5___. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE LEVEL OF PUBLIC DEBT IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the Sense of the Senate that the levels of public debt outlined in section 101(5) of this resolution are responsible, reasonable, and in a sustainable place.

SA 581. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. AYOTTE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may include requirements that States recognize the value of small businesses to the United States economy by exempting the remote sales of business inputs from sales and use taxes'' after ''2023''.

SA 582. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may encourage growth of small businesses by exempting uniforms required for employment from sales and use taxation'' after ''2023''.

SA 583. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may include requirements that States recognize the harmful effects sales taxes have on families by exempting food for home consumption and school supplies from remote collection of sales and use taxation'' after ''2023''.

SA 584. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may not include requirements for any State to subject a person to a State sales or use tax-related audit unless that person has sufficient physical nexus in that State'' after ''2023''.

SA 585. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may not include requirements for domestic online sellers to collect sales taxes unless foreign businesses are subject to the same uniform collection procedures, rules, and standards'' after ''2023''.

SA 586. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that the Congressional Budget Office provides estimates of the cost for businesses to comply with such legislation and the amount of unfunded mandates on States as a result of complying with such legislation'' after ''2023''.

SA 587. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may recognize the value that pharmaceutical drugs and healthcare products play in our national economy and exempt those products from sales and use taxation'' after ''2023''.

SA 588. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN,

Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that no Federal taxpayer dollars may be used in the enforcement of such laws'' after ''2023''.

SA 589. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may allow States to protect their own businesses against audit and tax collection enforcement by other States'' after ''2023''.

SA 590. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may include requirements allowing States to opt out of the transfer of data relating to the audit and collection of sales and use taxes'' after ''2023''.

SA 591. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation may recognize the value that natural resources and building supplies play in our national economy and exempt those products from sales and use taxation'' after ''2023''.

SA 592. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, insert ''and provided that such legislation recognize the impact of sales taxes and ensures that states that benefits from such legislation do not raise sales taxes before 2023'' after ''2023''.

SA 593. Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CORKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. REED, Mr. COBURN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITING THE USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS AN OFFSET.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to ensure that increases in guarantee fees charged by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac shall not be used to offset provisions that increase the deficit.

(b) BUDGETARY RULE.—In the Senate, for purposes of determining budgetary impacts to evaluate points of order under this resolution and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this resolution, any previous resolution, and any subsequent budget resolution, provisions contained in any bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that increases any guarantee fees of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac shall not be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues contained in such legislation.

SA 594. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. MERKLEY) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME SENIORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Older Americans Act of 1965, which may include congregate and home-delivered meals programs, or other assistance to low-income seniors, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 595. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMMUNITY BANK AND SMALL INSTITUTION REGULATIONS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions or conference reports that relate to streamlining regulations for community banks and other smaller financial institutions to promote safety and soundness, financial stability and consumer protection, which may include legislation to consider alternatives to a one-size-fits-all approach to capital requirements established under international agreements, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 596. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the budget authority and outlay allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that would make changes or provide for the authorization of competitive grant programs, such as New Starts and TIGER, to invest in rail, highway, transit, transportation alternatives, and other surface transportation projects by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes if such legislation would not increase the deficit during—

(1) the 6-year period ending on September 30, 2018; or

(2) the 11-year period ending on September 30, 2023.

SA 597. Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROHIBITION OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS AND RESOURCES BEING USED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES TO AUTOMATICALLY DEDUCT UNION DUES FROM THE PAY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to the prohibition of taxpayer dollars and resources being used by Federal agencies to automatically deduct union dues from the pay of Federal employees without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 598. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 17, line 3, increase the amount by $158,000,000.

On page 17, line 4, increase the amount by $158,000,000.

On page 46, line 11, decrease the amount by $158,000,000.

On page 46, line 12, decrease the amount by $158,000,000.

SA 599. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 11, increase the amount by $1,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 12, increase the amount by $1,000,000,000.

On page 46, line 11, decrease the amount by $1,000,000,000.

On page 46, line 12, decrease the amount by $1,000,000,000.

SA 600. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROUND-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES TO BETTER DEFEND AGAINST BALLISTIC MISSILE THREATS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the ground-based missile defense system of the United States to better defend against ballistic missile threats from the Middle East, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 601. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ELIMINATE CORPORATE WELFARE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to the elimination of government-granted advantages that benefit corporations, which may include loan guarantee programs, direct subsidies, tax preferences, regulatory preferences, trade preferences, or sole source contracts, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit or revenues over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 602. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT THE FEDERAL REGULATION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to the Federal regulation of food or beverages, which may include preventing the Federal regulation of the size and quantity thereof, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 603. Ms. AYOTTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by $78,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by $83,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by $89,000,000.

On page 5, line 12, decrease the amount by $95,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, decrease the amount by $99,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by $104,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, decrease the amount by $108,000,000.
On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by $113,000,000.
On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by $118,000,000.
On page 5, line 18, decrease the amount by $123,000,000.
On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by $57,500,000.
On page 5, line 24, decrease the amount by $73,000,000.
On page 5, line 25, decrease the amount by $86,000,000.
On page 6, line 1, decrease the amount by $92,000,000.
On page 6, line 2, decrease the amount by $97,000,000.
On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by $102,000,000.
On page 6, line 4, decrease the amount by $106,000,000.
On page 6, line 5, decrease the amount by $111,000,000.
On page 6, line 6, decrease the amount by $116,000,000.
On page 6, line 7, decrease the amount by $121,000,000.
On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by $57,500,000.
On page 6, line 13, decrease the amount by $73,000,000.
On page 6, line 14, decrease the amount by $86,000,000.
On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by $92,000,000.
On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by $97,000,000.
On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by $102,000,000.
On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by $106,000,000.
On page 6, line 19, decrease the amount by $111,000,000.
On page 6, line 20, decrease the amount by $116,000,000.
On page 6, line 21, decrease the amount by $121,000,000.
On page 26, line 6, decrease the amount by $78,000,000.
On page 26, line 7, decrease the amount by $57,500,000.
On page 26, line 10, decrease the amount by $83,000,000.
On page 26, line 11, decrease the amount by $73,000,000.
On page 26, line 14, decrease the amount by $89,000,000.
On page 26, line 15, decrease the amount by $86,000,000.
On page 26, line 18, decrease the amount by $95,000,000.
On page 26, line 19, decrease the amount by $92,000,000.
On page 26, line 22, decrease the amount by $99,000,000.
On page 26, line 23, decrease the amount by $97,000,000.
On page 27, line 2, decrease the amount by $104,000,000.
On page 27, line 3, decrease the amount by $102,000,000.
On page 27, line 6, decrease the amount by $108,000,000.
On page 27, line 7, decrease the amount by $106,000,000.
On page 27, line 10, decrease the amount by $113,000,000.
On page 27, line 11, decrease the amount by $111,000,000.
On page 27, line 14, decrease the amount by $118,000,000.
On page 27, line 15, decrease the amount by $116,000,000.
On page 27, line 18, decrease the amount by $123,000,000.
On page 27, line 19, decrease the amount by $121,000,000.

SA 604. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:
(1) The levels for Function 800 of this resolution are reduced as follows:
(A) Reduce budget authority by the following amounts:
(i) $93,000,000,000 in 2014.
(ii) $95,000,000,000 in 2015.
(iii) $97,000,000,000 in 2016.
(iv) $99,000,000,000 in 2017.
(v) $101,000,000,000 in 2018.
(vi) $103,000,000,000 in 2019.
(vii) $105,000,000,000 in 2020.
(viii) $107,000,000,000 in 2021.
(ix) $108,000,000,000 in 2022.
(x) $109,000,000,000 in 2023.
(B) Reduce outlays by the following amounts:
(i) $93,000,000,000 in 2014.
(ii) $95,000,000,000 in 2015.
(iii) $97,000,000,000 in 2016.
(iv) $99,000,000,000 in 2017.
(v) $101,000,000,000 in 2018.
(vi) $103,000,000,000 in 2019.
(vii) $105,000,000,000 in 2020.
(viii) $107,000,000,000 in 2021.
(ix) $108,000,000,000 in 2022.
(x) $109,000,000,000 in 2023.
(2) Reduce recommended levels of revenues in this resolution by the following amounts:
(A) $68,000,000 in 2014.
(B) $69,000,000 in 2015.
(C) $70,000,000 in 2016.
(D) $71,000,000 in 2017.
(E) $72,000,000 in 2018.
(F) $73,000,000 in 2019.
(G) $74,000,000 in 2020.
(H) $75,000,000 in 2021.
(I) $76,000,000 in 2022.
(J) $77,000,000 in 2023.

SA 605. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REFORM FEDERAL EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reform Federal employee retirement programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 606. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR EMBASSY OR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide funding for the purposes of embassy or diplomatic security, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 607. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 261 submitted by Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. ROBERTS) and intended to be proposed to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 8, insert ''\, unless all revenue from such tax or fee is returned to the American people in the form of Federal deficit reduction, reduced Federal tax rates, cost savings, or other direct benefits'' before the period.

SA 608. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST EXPANDING THE WORKFORCE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO ENFORCE REGULATIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report relating to the provision of budgetary resources to the Environmental Protection Agency to hire additional staff to promulgate, implement, or enforce any new regulation in any of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of

the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 609. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HEALTH CARE FOR LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to low-income populations, which may include provisions directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to withhold or reduce funding, to States that choose not to expand Medicaid, for programs that existed prior to the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and which serve predominantly low-income populations, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 610. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING OR DELAYING REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES THAT REDUCE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving or delaying regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Human Services that reduce access to health care without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 611. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESUMPTIVE BENEFITS COVERAGE FOR EXPOSURE TO AGENT ORANGE FOR VIETNAM VETERANS WHO SERVED IN THE TERRITORIAL SEAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to extending eligibility for health care for disabilities under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to veterans who served on active duty in the territorial seas of the Republic of Vietnam during the period beginning on January 9, 1962, and ending on May 7, 1975, who may have been exposed during such service to dioxin or was exposed during such service to a toxic substance found in a herbicide or defoliant used for military purposes during such period notwithstanding that there is insufficient medical evidence to conclude that such disability may be associated with such exposure, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 612. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS HEALTH CARE ACCESS PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would address health care access problems in rural areas, which may include access to primary care and outpatient services, hospitals, or an adequate supply of providers in the workforce, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 613. Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Iran, which may include efforts to ensure that the clearance and settlement of euro-denominated transactions through European Union financial institutions does not result in the evasion of or otherwise undermine the impact of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran by the United States and the European Union (including provisions designed to strictly limit the access of the Government of Iran to its foreign exchange reserves and the facilitation of transactions on behalf of sanctioned entities, thus obliging financial institutions and clearinghouses to be vigilant and take transparency measures to avoid being used for the transfer of funds to or from sanctioned entities or the holding of funds for the benefit of sanctioned entities in violation of sanctions laws), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 614. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS BY PROHIBITING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS OR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS GRANTED LEGAL STATUS FROM QUALIFYING FOR FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings in health care that may be related to prohibiting illegal immigrants or aliens who were unlawfully present in the United States prior to receiving a grant of legal immigration status from qualifying for Medicaid or the exchange subsidies established by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; 124 Stat. 119), without raising revenues, provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The

Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 5 and 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SA 615. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 59, strike line 25 and all that follows through page 60, line 7, and insert the following:

space and maintenance of Department facilities;

(5) supporting the transition of servicemembers to the civilian workforce, including by expanding or improving education, job training, and workforce development benefits, or other programs for servicemembers or veterans, which may include streamlining the process associated with credentialing requirements; or

(6) improving programs and tax credits, including credits such as the work opportunity tax credit, to expand the availability of employer incentives to hire qualified veterans, including those who have been recently discharged;

SA 616. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL GREEN BUILDING POLICIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring Federal green building policies are based on the best available science, do not arbitrarily discriminate against products or source materials from the United States, are developed through a process of consensus, and achieve cost-effective savings in energy and water use without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 617. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ON FEDERAL LAND AND WATERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforming the management of natural resources on Federal land and waters (including the management of mineral, timber, and onshore and offshore energy resources), reforming the distribution of the receipts from Federal land and waters, and maximizing the job creation potential of the natural resources of the United States in an environmentally safe manner, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 618. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

On page 52, line 18, strike ''\, or international'' and insert ''(including requiring timely and time-limited investigations into the evasion of antidumping and countervailing duties), or international''.

SA 619. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO HELPING HOMEOWNERS AND SMALL BUSINESSES MITIGATE AGAINST FLOOD LOSS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing better coordination among flood mitigation programs to meet the unmet mitigation needs of homeowners and small businesses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 620. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO UPHOLDING SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS AND PROHIBITING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FIREARM REGISTRY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to upholding Second Amendment rights, which shall include prohibiting the establishment of a national firearm registry, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 621. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO STRENGTHEN AMERICAN INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to infrastructure, which may include directing any additional savings or revenues achieved beyond those outlined in this resolution toward deficit reduction or toward investment in the Nation's infrastructure, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 622. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN MAKING A DECISION RELATING TO THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expeditiously analyzing and making decisions on the Keystone XL pipeline, which may include whether the pipeline is in the national interest if it increases oil prices, harms domestic energy security, including through exporting energy products, uses materials not manufactured in the United States, adversely affects individual property rights, otherwise adversely affects job creation in the United States or our National Security, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 623. Mr. RUBIO proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF SENATE ON UNDERUTILIZED FACILITIES OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the ninth largest real property holder of the Federal Government, with more than 124,000 acres and more than 4,900 buildings and other structures with a replacement value of more than $30,000,000,000.

(2) The annual operation and maintenance costs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have increased steadily, and, as of 2012, the Administration has more than $2,300,000,000 in annual deferred maintenance costs.

(3) According to Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Administration continues to retain real property that is underutilized, does not have identified future mission uses, or is duplicative of other assets in its real property inventory.

(4) The Office of Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and Congress have identified the aging and duplicative infrastructure of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as a high priority and longstanding management challenge.

(5) In the NASA Authorization Act of 2010, Congress directed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to examine its real property assets and downsize to fit current and future missions and expected funding levels, paying particular attention to identifying and removing unneeded or duplicative infrastructure.

(6) The Office of Inspector General found at least 33 facilities, including wind tunnels, test stands, airfields, and launch infrastructure, that were underutilized or for which National Aeronautics and Space Administration managers could not identify a future mission use and that the need for these facilities have declined in recent years as a result of changes in the mission focus of the Administration, the condition and obsolescence of some facilities, and the advent of alternative testing methods.

(7) The Office of Inspector General found that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has taken steps to minimize the costs of continuing to maintain some of these facilities by placing them in an inactive state or leasing them to other parties.

(8) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has a series of initiatives underway that, in the judgment of the Office of Inspector General, are ''positive steps towards 'rightsizing' its real property footprint'', and the Office of Inspector General has concluded that ''it is imperative that NASA move forward aggressively with its infrastructure reduction efforts''.

(9) Existing and emerging United States commercial launch and exploration capabilities are providing cargo transportation to the International Space Station and offer the potential for providing crew support, access to the International Space Station, and missions to low Earth orbit while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration focuses its efforts on heavy-lift capabilities and deep space missions.

(10) National Aeronautics and Space Administration facilities and property that are underutilized, duplicative, or no longer needed for Administration requirements could be utilized by commercial users and State and local entities, resulting in savings for the Administration and a reduction in the burden of the Federal Government to fund space operations.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the levels in this concurrent resolution assume—

(1) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should move forward with plans to reduce its infrastructure and, to the greatest extent practicable, make property available for lease to a government or private tenant or report the property to the General Services Administration (GSA) for sale or transfer to another entity;

(2) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should pursue opportunities for streamlined sale or lease of property and facilities, including for exclusive use, to a private entity, or expedited conveyance or transfer to a State or political subdivision, municipality, instrumentality of a State, or Department of Transportation-licensed launch site operators for the promotion of commercial or scientific space activity and for developing and operating space launch facilities; and

(3) leasing or transferring underutilized facilities and properties to commercial space entities or State or local governments will reduce operation and maintenance costs for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, save money for the Federal Government, and promote commercial space and the exploration goals of the Administration and the United States.

SA 624. Mr. JOHANNS proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC.___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO RESTORE FAMILY HEALTH CARE FLEXIBILITY BY REPEALING THE HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT AND FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT RESTRICTIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE LAW.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that restore families' health care flexibility, which may include repealing tax increases on tax-advantaged accounts in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; Stat. 119), without raising revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 625. Mr. JOHANNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC._____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO RESTORE FAMILY HEALTH CARE FLEXIBILITY BY REPEALING THE HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT AND FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT RESTRICTIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE LAW.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to increasing families' capacity to use their own resources for expenses related to their families' care, without raising revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 626. Mr. JOHANNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. ___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO RESTORE FAMILY HEALTH CARE FLEXIBILITY BY REPEALING THE HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT AND FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT RESTRICTIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE LAW.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a

committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to repealing tax increases on tax-advantaged accounts in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148; Stat. 119), without raising revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 627. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO SAVING MEDICARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to protecting those in or near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits, which may include offering future beneficiaries health care options like those available to Members of Congress, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 628. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. FRANKEN, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT OR DISCOURAGE PAY-FOR-DELAY DEALS THAT DELAY ENTRY OF GENERIC DRUGS TO MARKET.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to preventing or discouraging patent settlements that may result in delayed marketing of a drug (such as a generic drug) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 629. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT RESERVE RELATING TO WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to women's access to health care, which may include the protection of basic primary and preventative health care, family planning and birth control, or employer-provided contraceptive coverage for women's health care, in a manner consistent with the First Amendment to the Constitution, sections 506 and 507 of Division F of Public Law 112–74, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, the protection of religious beliefs and moral convictions and without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 630. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT RESERVE RELATING TO WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to women's access to health care, which may include the protection of basic primary and preventive health care, in a manner consistent with the First Amendment to the Constitution, sections 506 and 507 of Division F of Public Law 112–74, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, the protection of religious beliefs and moral convictions and without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 631. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RESPECTING THE SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS WHILE PROVIDING TRULY MEANINGFUL SOLUTIONS TO THE ISSUE OF GUN VIOLENCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to respecting the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens while providing truly meaningful solutions to the issue of violence, including efforts to improve school safety, the operation of the current NICS system, the causes of mass shootings, the reasons the Justice Department continually fails to prosecute individuals that violate current laws, promote law enforcement efforts to recognize and respond to mental illness, ensure Justice Department operations do not let guns walk without executive-level approval, and laws relating to criminal use of firearms, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 632. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 15, after ''initiatives,'' insert ''or use of the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative,''.

SA 633. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 15, after ''initiatives,'' insert ''or the establishment of a database to check for duplicative Federal research grants,''.

SA 634. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 15, after ''initiatives'' insert ''or reforms reducing the voluntary payments to the United Nations,''.

SA 635. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal programs addressing reliance on petroleum fuel in the Federal fleet'' after ''property''.

SA 636. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 15, insert after ''initiatives,'' the following: ''or prohibiting the use of funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for duplicative activities,''.

SA 637. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 15, insert after ''initiatives'' the following: ''which may include requiring the disposal by auction of surplus property of the Department of Defense''.

SA 638. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 15, insert after ''initiatives'' the following: ''which may include reducing unnecessary moving costs of enlisted members of the Armed Forces''.

SA 639. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 15, insert after ''initiatives'' the following: ''which may include converting certain logistics and support services for the Department of Defense from performance by military personnel to performance by civilian personnel''.

SA 640. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 77, line 17, strike ''three-fifths'' and insert ''two-thirds''.

SA 641. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 58, strike lines 9 through 11, and insert the following:

(8) wildland fire management activities;

(9) the restructure of the nuclear waste program; or

(10) the transfer of responsibility for existing renewable energy initiatives from the Department of Defense to the Department of Energy or other appropriate agencies;

SA 642. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 65, line 13, after ''programs'' insert '', which may include prioritizing funding for the critical maintenance backlog,''.

SA 643. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, after the word ''property,'' insert the following: ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal military and veterans' health services,''.

SA 644. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, after ''payments,'' insert ''which may include payments to deceased individuals, prisoners, and individuals with seriously delinquent tax liability,''.

SA 645. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5_____. CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS.

The Committees of the Senate, in carrying out the provisions of this resolution, may request that each agency submit an analysis identifying the amounts of gross and net appropriations, obligational authority, and outlays that are directed to individuals under 19 years of age within the United States and territories in such a manner as to provide Congress with an accounting of all Federal activities affecting those under 19 years of age.

SA 646. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT ALL REVENUE FROM A FEE ON CARBON POLLUTION IS RETURNED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the establishment of a fee on carbon pollution, provided that—

(1) all revenue from such fee is returned to the American people in the form of Federal deficit reduction, reduced Federal tax rates, cost savings, or other direct benefits; and

(2) such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 647. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE EXPORTS, CREATE JOBS, AND INVEST IN THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that relate to promoting exports, creating jobs, and investing in the economic future of the United States, which may include services provided to exporters by agencies with responsibility for export promotion, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 648. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SUPPORTING THE IMPROVEMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE ARMED FORCES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, motions or conference reports relating to the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces, including the collection and retention of records to improve tracking and review of sexual assault claims in the Armed Forces, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2019 or the period of the total fiscal years 2014–2023.

SA 649. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENHANCE AND ENCOURAGE EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that may enhance and encourage employee stock ownership plans, by strengthening the statutory standards applicable to appraisers of such plans without changing fiduciary requirements and without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 650. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING WOMEN SEEKING AN ADOPTION OR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting women, which may include protecting the women from threats, violence, coercion, or inaccurate, deceptive, or incomplete information, when the women seek services or information related to adoption or reproductive health care, which may include family planning, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 651. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. COWAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO MAKE COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS TO MEDICARE HOSPITAL WAGE-RELATED PAYMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would adjust Medicare payments for hospitals, which may include adjustments to reflect area differences in wage levels, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 652. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT LOW-INCOME AND MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES ARE NOT IMPACTED BY A FEDERAL TAX ON CARBON EMISSIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to measures that take into account the impact that any Federal tax on carbon emissions would have on low-income and middle class families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 653. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports to explore alternative methods of measuring what constitutes a full-time employee under section 4980H of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which may include a study by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the amounts

provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 654. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC._____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that address sex selective abortions based on proven strategies, peer reviewed research and in a manner that is consistent with the American Medical Association Policy on Freedom of Communication between Physicians and Patients by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 655. Mr. HOEVEN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

On page 76, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASES IN AID FOR TRIBAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increases in aid for tribal education programs, including the Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions Program administered by the Department of Education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 656. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

Strike all after "**DEFICIT**" on page 1, line 2, and all that follows, and insert the following:

NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ALLOW STATES TO ENFORCE STATE AND LOCAL USE TAX LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of any committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to allowing States to enforce State and local use tax already owed under State law on remote sales by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 657. Ms. AYOTTE (for herself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 5, insert ", which may include provisions protecting Federal taxpayer dollars, provisions protecting against Federal or State intrusion into States' rights, provisions allowing States to protect taxpayer data, provisions allowing the Congressional Budget Office to provide estimates of the costs to be incurred by businesses or States in complying with the legislation, provisions providing for internationally uniform collection procedures, or provisions requiring a physical nexus," after "sales".

SA 658. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 578 submitted by Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. MANCHIN) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 5, insert ", which may include provisions protecting the American economy and the most vulnerable, such as small businesses, low income families, and seniors" after "sales".

SA 659. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT THE EPA FROM ISSUING OR WITHDRAWING CERTAIN PERMITS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that prevent the Environmental Protection Agency from issuing or withdrawing permits under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) for the Nucor Steel Refining facility in the State of Louisiana and ensures that the State of Louisiana has sole discretion to offer those permits, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 660. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DIRECT ELECTRONIC FILING OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE DISCLOSURE REPORTS FOR SENATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the direct electronic filing of campaign finance disclosure reports for Senate campaign committees (including candidate committees and party committees), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years

2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 661. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that ensure access to timely, legal and safe medical information and care, including emergency contraception, for victims of rape by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 662. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REDUCING THE AMOUNT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDS ON BUYING AND LEASING NON-ESSENTIAL VEHICLES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendment between Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the amount the Federal Government spends on buying and leasing non-essential vehicles, including reducing funds available for the acquisition and lease of new non-postal civilian and non-tactical military vehicles by 20 percent, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 663. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING BIPARTISAN, RESPONSIBLE REGULATION OF CHEMICALS FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting human health and the environment by managing risks from chemical exposure and encouraging innovation through responsible, bipartisan chemical policy, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 664. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or ending subsidies for housing complexes with life threatening conditions,'' after ''property,''.

SA 665. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or prohibiting the outsourcing of Congress's duties to new congressional commissions or super committees,'' after ''property,''.

SA 666. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or prohibiting the repayment of federal loans with federal loans with federal grants,'' after ''property,''.

SA 667. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or prohibiting agencies or programs from funding a project already being funded by another agency or program,'' after ''property,''.

SA 668. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or prohibiting funding for certain wasteful spending items,'' after ''property,''.

SA 669. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM PROVIDING ENHANCED FUNDING FOR ANY STATE'S EXPANSION OF THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to expediting medical claim of veterans, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 670. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM PROVIDING ENHANCED FUNDING FOR ANY STATE'S EXPANSION OF THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to reopening the White House for public tours, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023

SA 671. Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HELLER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. COONS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Iran, which may include efforts to clarify that the clearance and settlement of euro-denominated transactions through European Union financial institutions may not result in the evasion of or otherwise undermine the impact of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran by the United States and the European Union (including provisions designed to strictly limit the access of the Government of Iran to its foreign exchange reserves and the facilitation of transactions on behalf of sanctioned entities), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 672. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COWAN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. KING) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

On page 58, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

(10) to provide assistance for fishery disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce during 2012;

SA 673. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. VITTER) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FURTHER RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF LAW-ABIDING AMERICANS TO OWN A FIREARM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year or any amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report thereon that further restricts the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm in any year covered by the budget resolution.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''further restriction on the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm'' means any further restriction on the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm not contained in law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget, including but not limited to any legislation that—

(1) prohibits, increases restrictions on, or regulates the manufacture or ownership of any firearm that is permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) prohibits the manufacture or possession of specified categories of firearms based on the characteristics of such firearms that are permitted to be manufacture or possessed under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(3) prohibits specific firearms or categories of firearms that are permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(4) limits the size of ammunition feeding devices or prohibits categories of ammunition feeding devices that are permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(5) requires background checks through a Federal firearms licensee for private transfers of firearms if the transfers do not require a background check under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(6) establishes a record-keeping system for the sale of firearms not established prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution of the budget; or

(7) imposes prison sentences for sales, gifts, or raffles of firearms to veterans who are unknown to the transferor as a person prohibited from possessing a firearm that would not otherwise be imposed under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget.

(c) SUPER MAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 674. Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC._____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO END "TOO BIG TO FAIL" SUBSIDIES OR FUNDING ADVANTAGE FOR WALL STREET MEGA-BANKS (OVER $500 BILLION IN TOTAL ASSETS).

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to funding subsidies received by bank holding companies with over $500,000,000,000 in total assets, which may include elimination of any funding subsidies resulting from the perception of federal assistance to prevent receivership, or any funding subsidies resulting from the perception of federal assistance to facilitate exit from receivership, or to realign market incentives to protect the taxpayer, except in the case of Federal assistance provided in response to a natural disaster, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 675. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 430 proposed by Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, lines 2 through 5, strike '', provided that such legislation would reduce the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 and the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023'' and insert '', or measures providing for comprehensive tax reform that ensures a revenue structure that is more efficient, leads to a more competitive business environment, and may result in additional rate reductions, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023''.

SA 676. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE UNCERTAINTY CAUSED BY TEMPORARY, ARBITRARY INTEREST RATES ON FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS, AND TO REDUCE COSTS FOR STUDENT BORROWERS, BY BASING THE FIXED INTEREST RATE OF FEDERALLY-ISSUED STUDENT LOANS ON THE 10-YEAR TREASURY RATE PLUS 3 PERCENTAGE POINTS FOR FEDERAL DIRECT STAFFORD LOANS AND FEDERAL DIRECT UNSUBSIDIZED STAFFORD LOANS AND THE 10-YEAR TREASURY RATE PLUS 4.1 PERCENTAGE POINTS FOR GRADUATE AND PARENT FEDERAL DIRECT PLUS LOANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings in Federal student loan programs and reduce the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SA 677. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ATTEMPTS TO DEPRIVE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF ANY CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS BASED ON A JUDGMENT OF A FOREIGN JURISDICTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to attempts to deprive a citizen of the United States of any rights under the Constitution, especially the right to bear arms under the Second Amendment to the Constitution, based on the judgment of a foreign jurisdiction that may or may not have provided the citizen with a fair and speedy trial, an attorney, a jury, or any other constitutional rights that a citizen of the United States would have enjoyed in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 678. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEURAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committee aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to congressional committee oversight of duplicative federal programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 679. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEURAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PUBLIC WHITE HOUSE TOURS

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to re-opening the White House for public tours, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 680. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 53, line 11, insert ''or to increase work participation rates under TANF,'' after ''families.''.

SA 681. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 53, line 11, insert ''or to update the funding formula for TANF,'' after ''families,''.

SA 682. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO RESTRICT SNAP, TANF, SECTION 8 VOUCHER AND PUBLIC HOUSING ASSISTANCE, AND THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT TO INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME OF NOT MORE THAN 200 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that restrict benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), benefits or assistance under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF), Section 8 voucher and public housing assistance, and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to individuals with income of not more than 200 percent of the poverty line, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 683. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONTRACTING REFORM

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting bonuses for certain delayed contracts, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023

SA 684. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 53, line 23, after ''Fund,'' insert ''or measures consolidating public housing authorities,''.

SA 685. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 53, line 23, after ''Fund,'' insert ''or measures to create or increase work requirements for Section 8 voucher and public housing assistance recipients,''.

SA 686. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5___. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING IMPROVING NICS.

It is the sense of the Senate that improvements should be made to the effectiveness of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including by clarifying reporting requirements relating to adjudications of mental incompetency.

SA 687. Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE RESTRICTION OF DRONES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the use of drones in United States airspace, which may include a prohibition on the use of drones in domestic surveillance and a requirement that the Government obtain a warrant before using a drone in a surveillance capacity, consistent with the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, and with exceptions for border security or exigent circumstances, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 688. Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC._____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT LEGISLATION WITH A TAX OR FEE ON CARBON.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports that prohibits a Federal Carbon Tax or Federal fee on carbon emissions in any year covered by the budget resolution by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 689. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO END "TOO BIG TO FAIL" SUBSIDIES OR FUNDING ADVANTAGE FOR WALL STREET MEGA-BANKS (OVER $500 BILLION IN TOTAL ASSETS).

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports related to any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors received by bank holding companies with over $500,000,000,000 in total assets, which may include elimination of any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors resulting from the perception of federal assistance to prevent receivership, or any subsidies or funding advantage relative to other competitors resulting from the perception of federal assistance to facilitate exit from receivership, or to realign market incentives to protect the taxpayer, except in the case of Federal assistance provided in response to a natural disaster, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.

SA 690. Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REPEAL THE DAVIS-BACON ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for a repeal of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United 18 States Code, (commonly referred to as the Davis-Bacon Act) without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 691. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO CLARIFY THE DEFINITION OF WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the budget authority and outlay allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) which may clarify that ''navigable waters'' means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact, without raising new revenue, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 692. Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8,

setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CHANGES TO THE CHARITABLE DEDUCTION TO PAY FOR NEW SPENDING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—For any fiscal year in which a concurrent resolution on the budget is in effect, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in revenues that, prior to any adjustment made pursuant to any reserve fund, would be greater than the level of revenues set forth for the first fiscal year or the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in the applicable resolution for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 693. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE REPEAL OR REDUCTION OF THE ESTATE TAX.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the repeal or reduction of the estate tax, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 694. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE NO FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IS ABOVE THE LAW REGARDLESS OF SIZE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to criminal liability of a financial institution operating in the United States, which may include measures to address the criminal prosecution of a large financial institution operating in the United States or executives of a large financial institution operating in the United States, including for wrongdoing relating to money laundering or violation of sanctions laws, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 695. Mrs. McCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE VICTIMS OF RAPE HAVE TIMELY ACCESS TO LEGAL AND SAFE MEDICAL INFORMATION AND CARE, INCLUDING EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports that ensure access to timely, legal and safe medical information and care, including emergency contraception, for victims of rape, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 696. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HELLER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE NO FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IS ABOVE THE LAW REGARDLESS OF SIZE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to criminal liability of a financial institution operating in the United States, which may include measures to address the criminal prosecution of a large financial institution operating in the United States or executives of a large financial institution operating in the United States, including for wrongdoing relating to money laundering or violation of sanctions laws, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 697. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

Beginning on page 49, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 50, line 2.

On page 4, line 6, reduce the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, reduce the amount by $40,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 8, reduce the amount by $55,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 9, reduce the amount by $70,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 10, reduce the amount by $82,110,000,000.

On page 4, line 11, reduce the amount by $95,881,000,000.

On page 4, line 12, reduce the amount by $115,534,000,000.

On page 4, line 13, reduce the amount by $135,203,000,000.

On page 4, line 14, reduce the amount by $149,801,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, reduce the amount by $159,650,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, reduce the amount by $20,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, reduce the amount by $40,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, reduce the amount by $55,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, reduce the amount by $70,000,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, reduce the amount by $82,110,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, reduce the amount by $95,881,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, reduce the amount by $115,534,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, reduce the amount by $135,203,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, reduce the amount by $149,801,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, reduce the amount by $159,630,000,000.

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RAISE TAXES ON VETERANS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase taxes on United States veterans or their survivors.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate

only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 698. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5___. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PROVIDING INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN NATIONALS WITH FIREARMS.

It is the sense of the Senate that Federal law enforcement agencies and officers should be prohibited from selling or supplying firearms to, or facilitating the obtaining of firearms by, individual foreign nationals without the express authorization of the Attorney General.

SA 699. Mrs. McCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO VICTIMS OF RAPE HAVE TIMELY ACCESS TO LEGAL AND SAFE MEDICAL INFORMATION AND CARE, INCLUDING EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to providing access to timely, legal, and safe medical information and care, including emergency contraception, for victims of rape, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 700. Mr. McCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following

SEC. 5 _____. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ASSISTANCE FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Davis-Bacon Act should be repealed and the savings should be reallocated to assist disabled veterans.

SA 701. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROTECT PUNISHMENTS AGAINST CHILD RAPISTS PROVIDED BY STATE LAW.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports to protect the appropriate punishments against child rapists provided by state law, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 702. Mr. CRUZ proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION FUNDING THE UNITED NATIONS WHILE MEMBER NATIONS FORCE THEIR CITIZENS OR RESIDENTS TO UNDERGO ABORTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget for the budget year or any amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report thereon that would make public funds available to the United Nations, or to any affiliate organization of the United Nations, while any member nation compels citizens or residents of that nation to involuntarily undergo abortions in any year covered by the budget resolution.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE—

(1) WAIVER—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 703. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE REVIEW OF DELAYS IN GUATEMALAN ADOPTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a review by the Secretary of State of delays in the adoption of Guatemalan children by United States parents, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 704. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO . . .

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between houses, motions, or conference reports to protect millions of mothers and children from the tragedy of needless abortions, which are performed each and every day, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 705. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR CERTAIN UNLAWFUL IMMIGRANT INDIVIDUALS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to limiting undocumented immigrants from qualifying for federally subsidized health insurance coverage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 706. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3_____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURE THAT ANY CARBON EMISSIONS STANDARDS MUST BE COST EFFECTIVE, BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE, AND BENEFIT LOW-INCOME AND MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to carbon emission standards, that any such standards must be cost effective, based on best available science and benefit low-income and middle class families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 707. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PREVENT INVESTMENT OF UNITED STATES TAXPAYER MONEY IN INTERNATIONAL GREEN CLIMATE FUNDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would prevent the Office of Environment and Energy at the Treasury Department from participating in the development of any international fund that would use United States taxpayer money designated for climate change to fund renewable energy projects abroad, by the amounts provided in the legislation for those purposes, provided that the legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 708. Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. RESERVE FUND TO END OFFSHORE TAX ABUSES BY LARGE CORPORATIONS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports related to corporate income taxes, which may include measures to end offshore tax abuses used by large corporations or measures providing for comprehensive tax reform that ensures a revenue structure that is more efficient, leads to a more competitive business environment, and may result in additional rate or deficit reductions, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

SA 709. Mr. COBURN proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal financial literacy programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, after ''property,'' insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal housing assistance programs''.

On page 69, line 16, after ''property,'' insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal grant programs within the Department of Justice,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal unmanned aircraft programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs'' after ''property''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal economic development programs'' after ''property''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal support for entrepreneurs programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert after ''property'' the following: ''or the reduction of duplicative preparedness grants by the Federal Emergency Management Agency''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal green building programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Federal diesel emissions programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative early learning and child care programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative domestic food assistance programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative teacher quality programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative food safety programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative Defense language and cultural training programs,'' after ''property,''.

On page 69, line 16, insert ''or the reduction of duplicative nuclear nonproliferation programs,'' after ''property,''.

SA 710. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 8, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2013, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT NEGOTIATE OR SUPPORT TREATIES THAT VIOLATE AMERICANS' SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the implementation of treaties, including upholding the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States when treaties are negotiated, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on March 22, 2013, at 11 a.m., in S–216 of the Capitol, to conduct an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the privileges of the floor be granted to the following member of my staff: George Everly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

On Wednesday, March 20, 2013, the Senate passed H.R. 933, as amended, as follows:

H.R. 933

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 933) entitled ''An Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other departments and agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes.'', do pass with the following amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the ''Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013''.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SEC. 2. The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. References.
Sec. 4. Explanatory statement.
Sec. 5. Availability of funds.

DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Title I—Agricultural Programs
Title II—Conservation Programs
Title III—Rural Development Programs
Title IV—Domestic Food Programs
Title V—Foreign Assistance and Related Programs
Title VI—Related Agency and Food and Drug Administration
Title VII—General provisions

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Title I—Department of Commerce
Title II—Department of Justice
Title III—Science
Title IV—Related agencies
Title V—General provisions

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Title I—Military Personnel
Title II—Operation and Maintenance
Title III—Procurement
Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Title V—Revolving and Management Funds
Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs
Title VII—Related agencies
Title VIII—General provisions
Title IX—Overseas contingency operations

DIVISION D—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Title I—Departmental management and operations
Title II—Security, enforcement, and investigations
Title III—Protection, preparedness, response, and recovery
Title IV—Research and development, training, and services
Title V—General provisions

DIVISION E—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Title I—Department of Defense
Title II—Department of Veterans Affairs
Title III—Related agencies
Title IV—Overseas contingency operations
Title V—General provisions

DIVISION F—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Title I—General Provisions
Title II—Energy and Water Development
Title III—Financial Services and General Government
Title IV—Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
Title V—Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies
Title VI—Legislative Branch
Title VII—Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Title VIII—Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

DIVISION G—OTHER MATTERS

REFERENCES

SEC. 3. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in division A, B, C, D, or E of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

SEC. 4. The explanatory statement regarding this Act printed in the Senate section of the Congressional Record on or about March 11, 2013, by the Chairwoman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 5. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, $46,388,000, of which not to exceed $5,051,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Secretary; not to exceed $498,000 shall be available for the Office of Tribal Relations; not to exceed $1,496,000 shall be available for the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination; not to exceed $1,422,000 shall be available for the Office of Advocacy and Outreach; not to exceed $25,046,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, of which $24,242,000 shall be available for Departmental Administration to provide for necessary expenses for management support services to offices of the Department and for general administration, security, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department; not to exceed $3,869,000 shall be available for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to carry out the programs funded by this Act, including programs involving intergovernmental affairs and liaison within the executive branch; and not to exceed $9,006,000 shall be available for the Office of Communications: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Office of the Secretary to any other office of the Office of the Secretary: Provided further, That no appropriation for any office shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 percent: Provided further, That not to exceed $11,000 of the amount made available under this paragraph for the immediate Office of the Secretary shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading for Departmental Administration shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations in this Act for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551–558: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations may be transferred to agencies of the Department of Agriculture funded by this Act to maintain personnel at the agency level: Provided further, That no funds made available under this heading for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations may be obligated after 30 days from the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary has notified the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress on the allocation of these funds by USDA agency.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Economist, $16,008,000, of which $4,000,000 shall be for grants or cooperative agreements for policy research under 7 U.S.C. 3155 and shall be obligated within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

For necessary expenses of the National Appeals Division, $14,225,000.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, $9,049,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, $44,031,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, $6,247,000: Provided, That no funds made available by this appropriation may be obligated for FAIR Act or Circular A–76 activities until the Secretary has submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the Department's contracting out policies, including agency budgets for contracting out.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, $893,000.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, $22,692,000.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–313, including authorities pursuant to the 1984 delegation of authority from the Administrator of General Services to the Department of Agriculture under 40 U.S.C. 486, for programs and activities of the Department which are included in this Act, and for alterations and other actions needed for the Department and its agencies to consolidate unneeded space into configurations suitable for

release to the Administrator of General Services, and for the operation, maintenance, improvement, and repair of Agriculture buildings and facilities, and for related costs, $271,336,000, to remain available until expended, of which $175,694,000 shall be available for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; of which $13,473,000 is for payments to the Department of Homeland Security for building security activities; and of which $82,169,000 is for buildings operations and maintenance expenses: Provided, That the Secretary may use unobligated prior year balances of an agency or office that are no longer available for new obligation to cover shortfalls incurred in prior year rental payments for such agency or office: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to transfer funds from a Departmental agency to this account to recover the full cost of the space and security expenses of that agency that are funded by this account when the actual costs exceed the agency estimate which will be available for the activities and payments described herein.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, to comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), $3,992,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Materials Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal lands.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, $89,016,000, including such sums as may be necessary for contracting and other arrangements with public agencies and private persons pursuant to section 6(a)(9) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, and including not to exceed $125,000 for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended under the direction of the Inspector General pursuant to Public Law 95–452 and section 1337 of Public Law 97–98.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, $45,074,000.

OFFICE OF ETHICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Ethics, $3,405,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics, $893,000.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Service, $77,397,000.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, $179,477,000, of which up to $62,500,000 shall be available until expended for the Census of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Research Service and for acquisition of lands by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed $100, and for land exchanges where the lands exchanged shall be of equal value or shall be equalized by a payment of money to the grantor which shall not exceed 25 percent of the total value of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, $1,101,853,000: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed one for replacement only: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building shall not exceed $375,000, except for headhouses or greenhouses which shall each be limited to $1,200,000, and except for 10 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed $750,000 each, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building or $375,000, whichever is greater: Provided further, That the limitations on alterations contained in this Act shall not apply to modernization or replacement of existing facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center: Provided further, That the foregoing limitations shall not apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a): Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at any Agricultural Research Service location for the construction of a research facility by a non-Federal entity for use by, and acceptable to, the Agricultural Research Service and a condition of the easements shall be that upon completion the facility shall be accepted by the Secretary, subject to the availability of funds herein, if the Secretary finds that acceptance of the facility is in the interest of the United States: Provided further, That section 732(b) of division A of Public Law 112–55 (125 Stat. 587) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The conveyance authority provided by this subsection expires September 30, 2013, and all conveyances under this subsection must be completed by that date.'': Provided further, That funds may be received from any State, other political subdivision, organization, or individual for the purpose of establishing or operating any research facility or research project of the Agricultural Research Service, as authorized by law.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for cooperative forestry and other research, for facilities, and for other expenses, $738,638,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Research and Education Activities'' in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That funds for research grants for 1994 institutions, education grants for 1890 institutions, capacity building for non-land-grant colleges of agriculture, the agriculture and food research initiative, Critical Agricultural Materials Act, veterinary medicine loan repayment, multicultural scholars, graduate fellowship and institution challenge grants, and grants management systems shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That each institution eligible to receive funds under the Evans-Allen program receives no less than $1,000,000: Provided further, That funds for education grants for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions be made available to individual eligible institutions or consortia of eligible institutions with funds awarded equally to each of the States of Alaska and Hawaii: Provided further, That funds for education grants for 1890 institutions shall be made available to institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222.

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103–382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), $11,880,000, to remain available until expended.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

For payments to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, the Northern Marianas, and American Samoa, $475,854,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities'' in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That funds for facility improvements at 1890 institutions shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 for cooperative extension receive no less than $1,000,000: Provided further, That funds for cooperative extension under sections 3(b) and (c) of the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b) and (c)) and section 208(c) of Public Law 93–471 shall be available for retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents.

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

For the integrated research, education, and extension grants programs, including necessary administrative expenses, $21,482,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ''National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Activities'' in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That funds for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, $893,000.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, including up to $30,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4085), $821,851,000, of which $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for the control of outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds (''contingency fund'') to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; of which $15,970,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used for the cotton pests program for cost share purposes or for debt retirement for active eradication zones; of which $36,858,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for Animal Health Technical Services; of which $696,000 shall be for activities under the authority of the Horse Protection Act of 1970, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1831); of which $52,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to support avian health; of which $4,335,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for information technology infrastructure; of which $153,950,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for specialty crop pests; of which, $9,068,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for field crop and rangeland ecosystem pests; of which $56,638,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for tree and wood pests; of which $2,750,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the National Veterinary Stockpile; of which up to $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the scrapie program for indemnities; of which $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the wildlife damage management program for aviation safety: Provided, That of amounts available under this heading for wildlife services methods development, $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of amounts available under this heading for the screwworm program, $4,971,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further,

That no funds shall be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum matching by the States of at least 40 percent: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four, of which two shall be for replacement only: Provided further, That in addition, in emergencies which threaten any segment of the agricultural production industry of this country, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as may be deemed necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious disease or pests of animals, poultry, or plants, and for expenses in accordance with sections 10411 and 10417 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8310 and 8316) and sections 431 and 442 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7751 and 7772), and any unexpended balances of funds transferred for such emergency purposes in the preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the repair and alteration of leased buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

In fiscal year 2013, the agency is authorized to collect fees to cover the total costs of providing technical assistance, goods, or services requested by States, other political subdivisions, domestic and international organizations, foreign governments, or individuals, provided that such fees are structured such that any entity's liability for such fees is reasonably based on the technical assistance, goods, or services provided to the entity by the agency, and such fees shall be reimbursed to this account, to remain available until expended, without further appropriation, for providing such assistance, goods, or services.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, preventive maintenance, environmental support, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2250, and acquisition of land as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 428a, $3,175,000, to remain available until expended.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service, $78,863,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

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

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $62,592,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses: Provided, That if crop size is understated and/or other uncontrollable events occur, the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be used only for commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, except for: (1) transfers to the Department of Commerce as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956; (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act; and (3) not more than $20,056,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623(b)), $1,331,000.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

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

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, $811,000.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

For necessary expenses to carry out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, including not to exceed $50,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), $1,001,427,000; and in addition, $1,000,000 may be credited to this account from fees collected for the cost of laboratory accreditation as authorized by section 1327 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 138f): Provided, That funds provided for the Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure system shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That no fewer than 148 full-time equivalent positions shall be employed during fiscal year 2013 for purposes dedicated solely to inspections and enforcement related to the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act: Provided further, That the Food Safety and Inspection Service shall continue implementation of section 11016 of Public Law 110–246: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, $893,000.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Farm Service Agency, $1,208,290,000: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities (but not the funds) of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make program payments for all programs administered by the Agency: Provided further, That other funds made available to the Agency for authorized activities may be advanced to and merged with this account: Provided further, That funds made available to county committees shall remain available until expended.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, as amended (7 U.S.C. 5101–5106), $4,369,000.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out wellhead or groundwater protection activities under section 1240O of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb–2), $5,500,000, to remain available until expended.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses involved in making indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products under a dairy indemnity program, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such program is carried out by the Secretary in the same manner as the dairy indemnity program described in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–387, 114 Stat. 1549A–12).

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed farm ownership (7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.) and operating (7 U.S.C. 1941 et seq.) loans, emergency loans (7 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.), Indian tribe land acquisition loans (25 U.S.C. 488), boll weevil loans (7 U.S.C. 1989), guaranteed conservation loans (7 U.S.C. 1924 et seq.), and Indian highly fractionated land loans (25 U.S.C. 488) to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: $1,500,000,000 for guaranteed farm ownership loans and $475,000,000 for farm ownership direct loans; $1,500,000,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed operating loans and $1,050,090,000 for direct operating loans; emergency loans, $34,658,000; Indian tribe land acquisition loans, $2,000,000; guaranteed conservation loans, $150,000,000; Indian highly fractionated land loans, $10,000,000; and for boll weevil eradication program loans, $100,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary shall deem the pink bollworm to be a boll weevil for the purpose of boll weevil eradication program loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans and grants, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: farm ownership, $20,140,000 for direct loans; farm operating loans, $58,490,000 for direct operating loans, $17,850,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed operating loans, emergency loans, $1,317,000, to remain available until expended; and Indian highly fractionated land loans, $173,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $312,897,000, of which $304,977,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses''.

Funds appropriated by this Act to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Program Account for farm ownership, operating and conservation direct loans and guaranteed loans may be transferred among these programs: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses of the Risk Management Agency, $74,900,000: Provided, That the funds made available under section 522(e) of the

Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1522(e)) may be used for the Common Information Management System: Provided further, That not to exceed $1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1506(i).

CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

For payments as authorized by section 516 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1516), such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a–11): Provided, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to $5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

TITLE II

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, $893,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures for soil and water management as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants); operation of conservation plant materials centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed $100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, $830,998,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed $250,000: Provided further, That when buildings or other structures are erected on non-Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Under the authorities of section 14 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, $14,700,000 is provided.

TITLE III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs in the Rural Development mission area, including activities with institutions concerning the development and operation of agricultural cooperatives; and for cooperative agreements; $206,857,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for advertising and promotional activities that support the Rural Development mission area: Provided further, That any balances available from prior years for the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business—Cooperative Service salaries and expenses accounts shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: $900,000,000 shall be for direct loans and $24,000,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; $27,952,000 for section 504 housing repair loans; $31,277,000 for section 515 rental housing; $150,000,000 for section 538 guaranteed multi-family housing loans; $10,000,000 for credit sales of single family housing acquired property; and $5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, $53,730,000 shall be for direct loans; section 504 housing repair loans, $3,821,000; and repair, rehabilitation, and new construction of section 515 rental housing, $11,000,000: Provided, That to support the loan program level for section 538 guaranteed loans made available under this heading the Secretary may charge or adjust any fees to cover the projected cost of such loan guarantees pursuant to the provisions of the Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), and the interest on such loans may not be subsidized: Provided further, That applicants in communities that have a current rural area waiver under section 541 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490q) shall be treated as living in a rural area for purposes of section 502 guaranteed loans provided under this heading: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated in this paragraph, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2012, shall be available through June 30, 2013, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones: Provided further, That of the amounts available under this paragraph for section 502 direct loans, no less than $5,000,000 shall be available for direct loans for individuals whose homes will be built pursuant to a program funded with a mutual and self help housing grant authorized by section 523 of the Housing Act of 1949 until June 1, 2013.

In addition, for the cost of direct loans, grants, and contracts, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1484 and 1486, $16,526,000, to remain available until expended, for direct farm labor housing loans and domestic farm labor housing grants and contracts: Provided, That any balances available for the Farm Labor Program Account shall be transferred to and merged with this account.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $410,627,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses''.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, $907,128,000; and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary, as authorized by section 521(c) of the Act, to liquidate debt incurred prior to fiscal year 1992 to carry out the rental assistance program under section 521(a)(2) of the Act: Provided, That of this amount not less than $3,000,000 is available for newly constructed units financed under sections 514 and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949: Provided further, That rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed during the current fiscal year shall be funded for a 1-year period: Provided further, That any unexpended balances remaining at the end of such 1-year agreements may be transferred and used for the purposes of any debt reduction; maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of any existing projects; preservation; and rental assistance activities authorized under title V of the Act: Provided further, That rental assistance provided under agreements entered into prior to fiscal year 2013 for a farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act may not be recaptured for use in another project until such assistance has remained unused for a period of 12 consecutive months, if such project has a waiting list of tenants seeking such assistance or the project has rental assistance eligible tenants who are not receiving such assistance: Provided further, That such recaptured rental assistance shall, to the extent practicable, be applied to another farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act.

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the rural housing voucher program as authorized under section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949, but notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, and for additional costs to conduct a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph, $27,782,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, $10,000,000, shall be available for rural housing vouchers to any low-income household (including those not receiving rental assistance) residing in a property financed with a section 515 loan which has been prepaid after September 30, 2005: Provided further, That the amount of such voucher shall be the difference between comparable market rent for the section 515 unit and the tenant paid rent for such unit: Provided further, That funds made available for such vouchers shall be subject to the availability of annual appropriations:

Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, administer such vouchers with current regulations and administrative guidance applicable to section 8 housing vouchers administered by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that the amount made available for vouchers in this or any other Act is not needed for vouchers, the Secretary may use such funds for the demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $17,782,000 shall be available for a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of the sections 514, 515, and 516 multi-family rental housing properties to restructure existing USDA multi-family housing loans, as the Secretary deems appropriate, expressly for the purposes of ensuring the project has sufficient resources to preserve the project for the purpose of providing safe and affordable housing for low-income residents and farm laborers including reducing or eliminating interest; deferring loan payments, subordinating, reducing or reamortizing loan debt; and other financial assistance including advances, payments and incentives (including the ability of owners to obtain reasonable returns on investment) required by the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall as part of the preservation and revitalization agreement obtain a restrictive use agreement consistent with the terms of the restructuring: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that additional funds for vouchers described in this paragraph are needed, funds for the preservation and revitalization demonstration program may be used for such vouchers: Provided further, That if Congress enacts legislation to permanently authorize a multi-family rental housing loan restructuring program similar to the demonstration program described herein, the Secretary may use funds made available for the demonstration program under this heading to carry out such legislation with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That in addition to any other available funds, the Secretary may expend not more than $1,000,000 total, from the program funds made available under this heading, for administrative expenses for activities funded under this heading.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), $30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Mutual and Self-Help Grants allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2012, shall be available through June 30, 2013, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants for very low-income housing repair and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, and 1490m, $33,136,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Housing Assistance Grants allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2012, shall be available through June 30, 2013, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $2,200,000,000 for direct loans and $57,481,000 for guaranteed loans.

For the cost of guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, $3,880,000, to remain available until expended.

For the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $28,428,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $6,121,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for a Rural Community Development Initiative: Provided further, That such funds shall be used solely to develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, low-income rural communities, and Federally Recognized Native American Tribes to undertake projects to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas: Provided further, That such funds shall be made available to qualified private, nonprofit and public intermediary organizations proposing to carry out a program of financial and technical assistance: Provided further, That such intermediary organizations shall provide matching funds from other sources, including Federal funds for related activities, in an amount not less than funds provided: Provided further, That $5,938,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be to provide grants for facilities in rural communities with extreme unemployment and severe economic depression (Public Law 106–387), with up to 5 percent for administration and capacity building in the State rural development offices: Provided further, That $3,369,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for community facilities grants to tribal colleges, as authorized by section 306(a)(19) of such Act: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Community Facilities Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2012, shall be available through June 30, 2013, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones: Provided further, That sections 381E–H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of loan guarantees and grants, for the rural business development programs authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in subsections (f) and (g) of section 310B and section 381E(d)(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $85,904,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be made available for two grants to qualified national organizations to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development and $3,000,000 shall be for grants to the Delta Regional Authority (7 U.S.C. 2009aa et seq.) for any Rural Community Advancement Program purpose as described in section 381E(d) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, of which not more than 5 percent may be used for administrative expenses: Provided further, That $4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for business grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, including $250,000 for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Business Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2012, shall be available through June 30, 2013, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural business and cooperative development programs described in section 381E(d)(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That sections 381E–H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to funds made available under this heading.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

For the cost of direct loans, $6,052,000, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), of which $900,000 shall be available through June 30, 2013, for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes; and of which $2,000,000 shall be available through June 30, 2013, for Mississippi Delta Region counties (as determined in accordance with Public Law 100–460): Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2012, shall be available through June 30, 2013, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan programs, $4,438,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses''.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, $33,077,000.

Of the funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments, as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, $180,000,000 shall not be obligated and $180,000,000 are rescinded.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

For rural cooperative development grants authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932), $27,706,000, of which $2,250,000 shall be for cooperative agreements for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas program: Provided, That not to exceed $3,456,000 shall be for grants for cooperative development centers, individual cooperatives, or groups of cooperatives that serve socially disadvantaged groups and a majority of the boards of directors or governing boards of which are comprised of individuals who are members of socially disadvantaged groups; and of which $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for value-added agricultural product market development grants, as authorized by section 231 of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 1621 note).

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees, under the same terms and conditions as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107), $3,400,000: Provided, That the cost of loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such

loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants for the rural water, waste water, waste disposal, and solid waste management programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B and described in sections 306C(a)(2), 306D, 306E, and 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, $524,466,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306(a)(2)(B) of such Act, and of which not to exceed $993,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306E of such Act: Provided, That $66,500,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for loans and grants including water and waste disposal systems grants authorized by 306C(a)(2)(B) and 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Federally recognized Native American Tribes authorized by 306C(a)(1), and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (of the State of Hawaii): Provided further, That funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be provided to a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105–83: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of the funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be used by the State of Alaska for training and technical assistance programs and not more than 2 percent of the funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be used by a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105–83 for training and technical assistance programs: Provided further, That not to exceed $19,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for technical assistance grants for rural water and waste systems pursuant to section 306(a)(14) of such Act, unless the Secretary makes a determination of extreme need, of which $5,750,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified non-profit multi-state regional technical assistance organization, with experience in working with small communities on water and waste water problems, the principal purpose of such grant shall be to assist rural communities with populations of 3,300 or less, in improving the planning, financing, development, operation, and management of water and waste water systems, and of which not less than $800,000 shall be for a qualified national Native American organization to provide technical assistance for rural water systems for tribal communities: Provided further, That not to exceed $15,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for contracting with qualified national organizations for a circuit rider program to provide technical assistance for rural water systems: Provided further, That not to exceed $3,400,000 shall be for solid waste management grants: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, the amount equal to the amount of Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account funds allocated by the Secretary for Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the fiscal year 2012, shall be available through June 30, 2013, for communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones for the rural utilities programs described in section 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That $10,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to, and merged with, the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account to provide grants authorized under section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a): Provided further, That any prior year balances for high-energy cost grants authorized by section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a) shall be transferred to and merged with the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account: Provided further, That sections 381E–H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans as authorized by section 1006a of title 16 of the United States Code, except for the limitations contained in the last sentence of such section, for projects whose features include agricultural water supply benefits, groundwater protection, environmental enhancement and flood control, $40,000,000: Provided, That such loans shall be made by the Rural Utilities Service.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by sections 305 and 306 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935 and 936) shall be made as follows: 5 percent rural electrification loans, $100,000,000; loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural electric, $6,500,000,000; guaranteed underwriting loans pursuant to section 313A, $500,000,000; cost of money rural telecommunications loans, $690,000,000: Provided, That up to $2,000,000,000 shall be used for the construction, acquisition, or improvement of fossil-fueled electric generating plants (whether new or existing) that utilize carbon sequestration systems.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $34,467,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses''.

DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM

For the principal amount of broadband telecommunication loans, $42,239,000.

For grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq., $24,950,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $3,000,000 shall be made available for grants authorized by 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That funding provided under this heading for grants under 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may only be provided to entities that meet all of the eligibility criteria for a consortium as established by this section: Provided further, That $3,000,000 shall be made available to those noncommercial educational television broadcast stations that serve rural areas and are qualified for Community Service Grants by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting under section 396(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, including associated translators and repeaters, regardless of the location of their main transmitter, studio-to-transmitter links, and equipment to allow local control over digital content and programming through the use of high-definition broadcast, multi-casting and datacasting technologies.

For the cost of broadband loans, as authorized by section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act, $4,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the cost of direct loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

In addition, $10,372,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant program to finance broadband transmission in rural areas eligible for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program benefits authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21; $19,916,436,000, to remain available through September 30, 2014, of which such sums as are made available under section 14222(b)(1) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246), as amended by this Act, shall be merged with and available for the same time period and purposes as provided herein: Provided, That of the total amount available, $16,504,000 shall be available to carry out section 19 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.): Provided further, That of the total amount available, $35,000,000 shall be available to provide competitive grants to State agencies for subgrants to local educational agencies and schools to purchase the equipment needed to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and to help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the school breakfast program.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), $7,046,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2014: Provided, That notwithstanding section 17(h)(10) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(h)(10)), not less than $60,000,000 shall be used for breastfeeding peer counselors and other related activities, $14,000,000 shall be used for infrastructure, and $35,000,000 shall be used for management information systems: Provided further, That funds made available for the purposes specified in section 17(h)(10)(B)(i) and section 17(h)(10)(B)(ii) shall only be made available upon a determination by the Secretary that funds are available to meet caseload requirements without the use of funds in the contingency reserve that are without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the purchase of infant formula except in accordance with the cost containment and competitive bidding requirements specified in section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 17 of such Act.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), $77,290,160,000, of which $3,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2014, shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: Provided, That funds provided herein shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $998,000 may be used to provide nutrition education services to state agencies and Federally recognized tribes participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: Provided further, That funds made available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 16(h)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used to enter into contracts and employ staff to conduct studies, evaluations, or to conduct activities related to program integrity provided that such activities are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out disaster assistance and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program as authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note); the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983; special assistance for the nuclear affected islands, as authorized by section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–188); and the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 17(m) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, $253,952,000, to remain available through September 30, 2014: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective with funds made available in fiscal year 2013 to support the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, such funds shall remain available through September 30, 2014: Provided further, That of the funds made available under section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)), the Secretary may use up to 10 percent for costs associated with the distribution of commodities.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out any domestic nutrition assistance program, $143,505,000: Provided, That of the funds provided herein, $2,000,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 4404 of Public Law 107–171, as amended by section 4401 of Public Law 110–246.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed $158,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), $176,789,000: Provided, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development: Provided further, That funds made available for middle-income country training programs, funds made available for the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship program, and up to $2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall remain available until expended.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I, Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480) and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, $2,806,000, shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses'': Provided, That funds made available for the cost of agreements under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and for title I ocean freight differential may be used interchangeably between the two accounts with prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480, as amended), for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, $1,435,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o–1), $184,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to provide the services, facilities, and authorities for the purpose of implementing such section, subject to reimbursement from amounts provided herein.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT (LOANS) CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's export guarantee program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, $6,806,000; to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of which $6,452,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses'', and of which $354,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses''.

TITLE VI

RELATED AGENCY AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, including hire and purchase of passenger motor vehicles; for payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–313 for programs and activities of the Food and Drug Administration which are included in this Act; for rental of special purpose space in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized and approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed $25,000; and notwithstanding section 521 of Public Law 107–188; $4,223,295,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $718,669,000 shall be derived from prescription drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379h, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended, and shall not include any fees pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 379h(a)(2) and (a)(3) assessed for fiscal year 2014 but collected in fiscal year 2013; $97,722,000 shall be derived from medical device user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $299,000,000 shall be derived from human generic drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–42, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $20,242,000 shall be derived from biosimilar biological product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–52, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $23,848,000 shall be derived from animal drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–12, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $6,031,000 shall be derived from animal generic drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–21, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $505,000,000 shall be derived from tobacco product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 387s, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $12,925,000 shall be derived from food and feed recall fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–31, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; $15,367,000 shall be derived from food reinspection fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–31, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; and amounts derived from voluntary qualified importer program fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–31, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That in addition and notwithstanding any other provision under this heading, amounts collected for prescription drug user fees, medical device user fees, human generic drug user fees, biosimilar biological product user fees, animal drug user fees, and animal generic drug user fees that exceed the respective fiscal year 2013 limitations are appropriated and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That fees derived from prescription drug, medical device, animal drug, and animal generic drug assessments for fiscal year 2013 received during fiscal year 2013, including any such fees assessed prior to fiscal year 2013 but credited for fiscal year 2013, shall be subject to the fiscal year 2013 limitations: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be used to develop, establish, or operate any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated: (1) $887,162,000 shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) $1,261,369,000 shall be for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) $329,708,000 shall be for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) $167,576,000 shall be for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (5) $393,988,000 shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (6) $59,429,000 shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; (7) $482,398,000 shall be for the Center for Tobacco Products and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (8) not to exceed $168,971,000 shall be for Rent and Related activities, of which $61,713,000 is for White Oak Consolidation, other than the amounts paid to the General Services Administration for rent; (9) not to exceed $213,352,000 shall be for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; and (10) $259,342,000 shall be for other activities, including the Office of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Office of Foods and Veterinary Medicine, the Office of Medical and Tobacco Products, the Office of Global and Regulatory Policy, the Office of Operations, the Office of the Chief Scientist, and central services for these offices: Provided further, That the Secretary may, prior to the due date for such fees, accept payment of prescription drug user fees, medical device user fees, human generic drug user fees, biosimilar biological product user fees, animal drug user fees and animal generic drug user fees authorized for fiscal year 2014, and that amounts of such fees assessed for fiscal year 2014 for which the Secretary accepts payment in fiscal year 2013 shall not be included in amounts provided under this heading: Provided further, That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Commissioner: Provided further, That any transfer of funds pursuant to section 770(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379dd(n)) shall only be from amounts made available under this heading for other activities: Provided further, That funds may be transferred from one specified activity to another with the prior approval

of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

In addition, mammography user fees authorized by 42 U.S.C. 263b, export certification user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 381, and priority review user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360n may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Food and Drug Administration, where not otherwise provided, $5,320,000, to remain available until expended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $63,300,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit institutions, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses as authorized under 12 U.S.C. 2249: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to expenses associated with receiverships.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 204 passenger motor vehicles of which 170 shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles: Provided, That notwithstanding this section, the only purchase of new passenger vehicles shall be for those determined by the Secretary to be necessary for transportation safety, to reduce operational costs, and for the protection of life, property, and public safety.

SEC. 702. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated by this Act or any other available unobligated discretionary balances of the Department of Agriculture that are remaining available at the end of the fiscal year, to the Working Capital Fund for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services of primary benefit to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, such transferred funds to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without the prior approval of the agency administrator: Provided further, That none of the funds transferred to the Working Capital Fund pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or made available to the Department's Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation or expenditure to make any changes to the Department's National Finance Center without written notification to and prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress as required by section 726 of this Act: Provided further, That of annual income amounts in the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture allocated for the National Finance Center, the Secretary may reserve not more than 4 percent for the replacement or acquisition of capital equipment, including equipment for the improvement and implementation of a financial management plan, information technology, and other systems of the National Finance Center or to pay any unforeseen, extraordinary cost of the National Finance Center: Provided further, That none of the amounts reserved shall be available for obligation unless the Secretary submits written notification of the obligation to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the limitation on the obligation of funds pending notification to Congressional Committees shall not apply to any obligation that, as determined by the Secretary, is necessary to respond to a declared state of emergency that significantly impacts the operations of the National Finance Center; or to evacuate employees of the National Finance Center to a safe haven to continue operations of the National Finance Center.

SEC. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 704. No funds appropriated by this Act may be used to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on cooperative agreements or similar arrangements between the United States Department of Agriculture and nonprofit institutions in excess of 10 percent of the total direct cost of the agreement when the purpose of such cooperative arrangements is to carry out programs of mutual interest between the two parties. This does not preclude appropriate payment of indirect costs on grants and contracts with such institutions when such indirect costs are computed on a similar basis for all agencies for which appropriations are provided in this Act.

SEC. 705. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans made available in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year for the following accounts: the Rural Development Loan Fund program account, the Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans program account, and the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account.

SEC. 706. Funds made available by this Act under title II of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) may only be used to provide assistance to recipient nations if adequate monitoring and controls, as determined by the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, are in place to ensure that emergency food aid is received by the intended beneficiaries in areas affected by food shortages and not diverted for unauthorized or inappropriate purposes.

SEC. 707. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, as determined by the Office of the Chief Information Officer, without the approval of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That none of the funds available to the Department of Agriculture for information technology shall be obligated for projects over $25,000 prior to receipt of written approval by the Chief Information Officer.

SEC. 708. Funds made available under section 1240I and section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 and section 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)) in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year.

SEC. 709. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any former RUS borrower that has repaid or prepaid an insured, direct or guaranteed loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, or any not-for-profit utility that is eligible to receive an insured or direct loan under such Act, shall be eligible for assistance under section 313(b)(2)(B) of such Act in the same manner as a borrower under such Act.

SEC. 710. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of a grant under section 412 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to prohibit the provision of in-kind support from non-Federal sources under section 412(e)(3) of such Act in the form of unrecovered indirect costs not otherwise charged against the grant, consistent with the indirect rate of cost approved for a recipient.

SEC. 711. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, unobligated balances from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses in this Act for the Farm Service Agency and the Rural Development mission area, shall remain available through September 30, 2014, for information technology expenses.

SEC. 712. The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize a State agency to use funds provided in this Act to exceed the maximum amount of liquid infant formula specified in 7 CFR 246.10 when issuing liquid infant formula to participants.

SEC. 713. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 714. In the case of each program established or amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246), other than by title I or subtitle A of title III of such Act, that is authorized or required to be carried out using funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation—

(1) such funds shall be available for salaries and related administrative expenses, including technical assistance, associated with the implementation of the program, without regard to the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i); and

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

SEC. 715. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the requirements pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736f(e)(1) may be waived for any amounts higher than those specified under this authority for fiscal year 2009.

SEC. 716. None of the funds made available in fiscal year 2013 or preceding fiscal years for programs authorized under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) in excess of $20,000,000 shall be used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the release of eligible commodities under section 302(f)(2)(A) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1): Provided, That any such funds made available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation shall only be used pursuant to section 302(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act.

SEC. 717. Of the funds made available by this Act, not more than $1,800,000 shall be used to cover necessary expenses of activities related to all advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces of the Department of Agriculture, except for panels used to comply with negotiated rule makings and panels used to evaluate competitively awarded grants.

SEC. 718. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to pay indirect costs charged against any agricultural research, education, or extension grant awards issued by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture that exceed 30 percent of total Federal funds provided under each award: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of

1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310), funds provided by this Act for grants awarded competitively by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture shall be available to pay full allowable indirect costs for each grant awarded under section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638).

SEC. 719. For an additional amount for ''Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses'', $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $40,000,000 is for one-time activities directly related to implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act, and of which $10,000,000 is for one-time activities directly related to improving the safety of the human drug supply.

SEC. 720. There is hereby appropriated $1,996,000 to carry out section 1621 of Public Law 110–246.

SEC. 721. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the following:

(1) The Watershed Rehabilitation program authorized by section 14(h) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1012(h));

(2) The Environmental Quality Incentives Program as authorized by sections 1240–1240H of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa–3839aa–8) in excess of $1,400,000,000;

(3) The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Act authorized by section 1240N of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended (16 U.S.C. 3839bb–1)) in excess of $73,000,000; and

(4) Agricultural Management Assistance Program as authorized by section 524 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1524) in excess of $2,500,000 for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

SEC. 722. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a program under subsection (b)(2)(A)(v) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of $981,000,000, as follows: Child Nutrition Programs Entitlement Commodities—$465,000,000; State Option Contracts—$5,000,000; Removal of Defective Commodities—$2,500,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act shall be used for salaries and expenses to carry out in this fiscal year section 19(i)(1)(E) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 in excess of $41,000,000, including the transfer of funds under subsection (c) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246, until October 1, 2013: Provided further, That $117,000,000 made available on October 1, 2013, to carry out section 19(i)(1)(E) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act as amended by section 4304 of Public Law 110–246 shall be excluded from the limitation described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(vi) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out clause 3 of section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 (Public Law 74–320, 7 U.S.C. 612c, as amended), or for any surplus removal activities or price support activities under section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act: Provided further, That of the available unobligated balances under (b)(2)(A)(v) of section 14222 of Public Law 110–246, $150,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 723. Subject to authorizing legislation by the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Secretary may reserve, through April 1, 2013, up to 5 percent of the funding available for the following items for projects in areas that are engaged in strategic regional development planning as defined by the Secretary: business and industry guaranteed loans; rural development loan fund; rural business enterprise grants; rural business opportunity grants; rural economic development program; rural microenterprise program; biorefinery assistance program; rural energy for America program; value-added producer grants; broadband program; water and waste program; and rural community facilities program.

SEC. 724. There is hereby appropriated $600,000 for the purposes of section 727 of division A of Public Law 112–55.

SEC. 725. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who prepare or submit appropriations language as part of the President's budget submission to the Congress of the United States for programs under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies that assumes revenues or reflects a reduction from the previous year due to user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the budget unless such budget submission identifies which additional spending reductions should occur in the event the user fees proposals are not enacted prior to the date of the convening of a committee of conference for the fiscal year 2014 appropriations Act.

SEC. 726. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming, transfer of funds, or reimbursements as authorized by the Economy Act, or in the case of the Department of Agriculture, through use of the authority provided by section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or section 8 of Public Law 89–106 (7 U.S.C. 2263), that—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(4) relocates an office or employees;

(5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or

(6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (as the case may be) notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming of such funds or the use of such authority.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming or use of the authorities referred to in subsection (a) involving funds in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (as the case may be) notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming or transfer of such funds or the use of such authority.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall notify in writing the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress before implementing any program or activity not carried out during the previous fiscal year unless the program or activity is funded by this Act or specifically funded by any other Act.

(d) As described in this section, no funds may be used for any activities unless the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission receives from the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress written or electronic mail confirmation of receipt of the notification as required in this section.

SEC. 727. Notwithstanding section 310B(g)(5) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932(g)(5)), the Secretary may assess a one-time fee for any guaranteed business and industry loan in an amount that does not exceed 3 percent of the guaranteed principal portion of the loan.

SEC. 728. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture or the Food and Drug Administration shall be used to transmit or otherwise make available to any non-Department of Agriculture or non-Department of Health and Human Services employee questions or responses to questions that are a result of information requested for the appropriations hearing process.

SEC. 729. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this Act, may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 730. No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this Act or any other Act to any other agency or office of the Department for more than 30 days unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

SEC. 731. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any area eligible for rural housing programs of the Rural Housing Service on September 30, 2012, shall remain eligible for such programs until September 30, 2013.

SEC. 732. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to any corporation that was convicted (or had an officer or agent of such corporation acting on behalf of the corporation convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal or State law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation, or such officer or agent, and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 733. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have

lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 734. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who provide nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for mohair under section 1201 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8731).

SEC. 735. In the event that a determination of non-regulated status made pursuant to section 411 of the Plant Protection Act is or has been invalidated or vacated, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon request by a farmer, grower, farm operator, or producer, immediately grant temporary permit(s) or temporary deregulation in part, subject to necessary and appropriate conditions consistent with section 411(a) or 412(c) of the Plant Protection Act, which interim conditions shall authorize the movement, introduction, continued cultivation, commercialization and other specifically enumerated activities and requirements, including measures designed to mitigate or minimize potential adverse environmental effects, if any, relevant to the Secretary's evaluation of the petition for non-regulated status, while ensuring that growers or other users are able to move, plant, cultivate, introduce into commerce and carry out other authorized activities in a timely manner: Provided, That all such conditions shall be applicable only for the interim period necessary for the Secretary to complete any required analyses or consultations related to the petition for non-regulated status: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the Secretary's authority under section 411, 412 and 414 of the Plant Protection Act.

SEC. 736. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to pay for mitigation associated with the removal of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project number 2342.

SEC. 737. Of the unobligated balance of funds available to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of broadband loans under the heading ''Rural Development Programs—Rural Utilities Service—Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program'' in prior appropriation Acts, $25,320,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 738. Of the unobligated balances provided pursuant to section 9004(d)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8104), $28,045,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 739. Funds received by the Secretary of Agriculture in the global settlement of any Federal litigation concerning Federal mortgage loans during fiscal year 2012 may be expended, in addition to any other available funds, by the Rural Housing Service to pay for costs associated with servicing single family housing loans guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service and such funds shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 740. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spending plan by program, project, and activity for the funds made available under this Act.

SEC. 741. There is hereby appropriated for the ''Emergency Conservation Program'', $11,100,000, to remain available until expended; for the ''Emergency Forestry Restoration Program'', $14,200,000, to remain available until expended; and for the ''Emergency Watershed Protection Program'', $65,454,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not less than $48,257,000 made available for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program under this general provision are provided for necessary expenses for a major disaster declaration issued under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et. seq.).

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to write, prepare, or publish a final rule or an interim final rule in furtherance of, or otherwise to implement, ''Implementation of Regulations Required Under Title XI, of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008; Conduct in Violation of the Act'' (75 Fed. Reg. 35338 (June 22, 2010)) unless the combined annual cost to the economy of such rules does not exceed $100,000,000 or such rules have already been published in compliance with Section 721 of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012, Public Law 112–55: Provided, That no funds made available by this or any other Act be used to publish a final or interim final rule in furtherance of, or otherwise to implement, proposed sections 201.2(l), 201.2(t), 201.2(u), 201.3(c), 201.210, 201.211, 201.213, or 201.214 of ''Implementation of Regulations Required Under Title XI of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008; Conduct in Violation of the Act'' (75 Fed. Reg. 35338 (June 22, 2010)): Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement such rules until 60 days from the publication date of such rules: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce or to take regulatory action based on or in furtherance of sections 201.2(o), 201.3(a), or 201.215(a), of Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as they exist at the time this Act is passed, or to write, prepare, or publish a final or interim final rule in furtherance of, or otherwise to implement, the definitions or criteria embodied in these sections: Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, within 60 days, rescind sections 201.2(o), 201.3(a), or 201.215(a), of Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 743. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) the amount made available for buildings operations and maintenance expenses in the matter before the first proviso under the heading ''AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS'' under the heading ''AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS'' in title I shall be $52,169,000;

(2) the amount made available for necessary expenses to carry out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act in the matter before the first proviso under the heading ''FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE'' under the heading ''AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS'' in title I shall be $1,056,427,000; and

(3) the amount made available to provide competitive grants to State agencies in the second proviso under the heading ''CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS'' under the heading ''FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE'' under the heading ''DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS'' in title IV shall be $10,000,000.

This division may be cited as the ''Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013''.

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, and for engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to sections 3702 and 3703 of title 44, United States Code; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration between two points abroad, without regard to section 40118 of title 49, United States Code; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed $294,300 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed $45,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles; and rental of tie lines, $482,538,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which $11,360,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided, That, of amounts provided under this heading, not less than $16,400,000 shall be for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities: Provided further, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities; and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed $13,500 for official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers under the Export Administration Act of 1979, and as authorized by section 1(b) of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223; 22 U.S.C. 401(b)); and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use with special requirement vehicles eligible for purchase without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law, $101,796,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities: Provided further, That payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services provided as part of such activities may be retained for use in

covering the cost of such activities, and for providing information to the public with respect to the export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce and other export control programs of the United States and other governments.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For grants for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, for trade adjustment assistance, for the cost of loan guarantees authorized by section 26 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3721), and for grants, and for the cost of loan guarantees authorized by section 27 (15 U.S.C. 3722) of such Act, $187,300,000, to remain available until expended; of which $5,000,000 shall be for projects to facilitate the relocation, to the United States, of a source of employment located outside the United States; of which $5,000,000 shall be for loan guarantees under section 26; and of which up to $5,000,000 shall be for loan guarantees under section 27: Provided, That the costs for loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds for loan guarantees under such sections 26 and 27 combined are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $70,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, $37,500,000: Provided, That these funds may be used to monitor projects approved pursuant to title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprise, including expenses of grants, contracts, and other agreements with public or private organizations, $28,689,000.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, $100,228,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $256,255,000: Provided, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics for periodic censuses and programs, provided for by law, $667,953,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That $649,953,000 is appropriated from the general fund and $18,000,000 is derived from available unobligated balances from the Census Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the ''Office of Inspector General'' account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), $45,994,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for costs incurred in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services, and such fees shall be retained and used as offsetting collections for costs of such spectrum services, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred, from other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunications research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA, in furtherance of its assigned functions under this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

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

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO, $2,933,241,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsetting collections of fees and surcharges assessed and collected by the USPTO under any law are received during fiscal year 2013, so as to result in a fiscal year 2013 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2013, should the total amount of such offsetting collections be less than $2,933,241,000 this amount shall be reduced accordingly: Provided further, That any amount received in excess of $2,933,241,000 in fiscal year 2013 and deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Director of USPTO shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for any amounts made available by the preceding proviso and such spending plan shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That from amounts provided herein, not to exceed $900 shall be made available in fiscal year 2013 for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2013 from the amounts made available for ''Salaries and Expenses'' for the USPTO, the amounts necessary to pay (1) the difference between the percentage of basic pay contributed by the USPTO and employees under section 8334(a) of title 5, United States Code, and the normal cost percentage (as defined by section 8331(17) of that title) as provided by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) for USPTO's specific use, of basic pay, of employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of that title, and (2) the present value of the otherwise unfunded accruing costs, as determined by OPM for USPTO's specific use of post-retirement life insurance and post-retirement health benefits coverage for all USPTO employees who are enrolled in Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) and Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI), shall be transferred to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the FEGLI Fund, and the FEHB Fund, as appropriate, and shall be available for the authorized purposes of those accounts: Provided further, That any differences between the present value factors published in OPM's yearly 300 series benefit letters and the factors that OPM provides for USPTO's specific use shall be recognized as an imputed cost on USPTO's financial statements, where applicable: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, all fees and surcharges assessed and collected by USPTO are available for USPTO only pursuant to section 42(c) of title 35, United States Code, as amended by section 22 of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112–29): Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, $2,000,000 shall be transferred to the ''Office of Inspector General'' account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the USPTO.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), $621,173,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $9,000,000 may be transferred to the ''Working Capital Fund'': Provided, That not to exceed $5,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That NIST may provide local transportation for summer undergraduate research fellowship program participants.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

For necessary expenses for industrial technology services, $143,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $128,500,000 shall be for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and of which $14,500,000 shall be for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation and maintenance of existing facilities, not otherwise provided for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by sections 13 through 15 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278c–278e), $60,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in the budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for each National Institute of Standards and Technology construction project having a total multi-year program cost of more than $5,000,000 and simultaneously the budget justification materials shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the five subsequent fiscal years.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities, $3,112,614,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, except that funds provided for cooperative enforcement shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for

the management of national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in addition, $119,064,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled ''Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries'', which shall only be used for fishery activities related to Cooperative Research, Annual Stock Assessments, Survey and Monitoring Projects, Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants, and Fish Information Networks: Provided further, That of the $3,246,678,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading $3,112,614,000 is appropriated from the general fund, $119,064,000 is provided by transfer and $15,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations: Provided further, That the total amount available for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration corporate services administrative support costs shall not exceed $212,664,000: Provided further, That any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the statement accompanying this Act, or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That in allocating grants under sections 306 and 306A of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, no coastal State shall receive more than 5 percent or less than 1 percent of increased funds appropriated over the previous fiscal year: Provided further, That in addition, for necessary retired pay expenses under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plan, and for payments for the medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. 55), such sums as may be necessary.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For procurement, acquisition and construction of capital assets, including alteration and modification costs, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, $1,926,036,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, except that funds provided for construction of facilities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the $1,941,036,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading, $1,926,036,000 is appropriated from the general fund and $15,000,000 is provided from recoveries of prior year obligations: Provided further, That any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the statement accompanying this Act, or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for each National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration procurement, acquisition or construction project having a total of more than $5,000,000 and simultaneously the budget justification shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the 5 subsequent fiscal years: Provided further, That, within the amounts appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be transferred to the ''Office of Inspector General'' account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to satellite procurement, acquisition and construction.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

For necessary expenses associated with the restoration of Pacific salmon populations, $65,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That, of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of Commerce may issue grants to the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, California, and Alaska, and to the Federally recognized tribes of the Columbia River and Pacific Coast (including Alaska), for projects necessary for conservation of salmon and steelhead populations that are listed as threatened or endangered, or that are identified by a State as at-risk to be so listed, for maintaining populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing, or for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat, based on guidelines to be developed by the Secretary of Commerce: Provided further, That all funds shall be allocated based on scientific and other merit principles and shall not be available for marketing activities: Provided further, That funds disbursed to States shall be subject to a matching requirement of funds or documented in-kind contributions of at least 33 percent of the Federal funds.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

For carrying out the provisions of title IV of Public Law 95–372, not to exceed $350,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2013, obligations of direct loans may not exceed $24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed $59,000,000 for traditional direct loans as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for direct loans for any new fishing vessel that will increase the harvesting capacity in any United States fishery.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $4,500 for official reception and representation, $56,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of Commerce shall maintain a task force on job repatriation and manufacturing growth and shall produce an annual report on related incentive strategies, implementation plans and program results.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

For expenses necessary for the renovation and modernization of Department of Commerce facilities, $2,040,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $28,753,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 101. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations and funds made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (15 U.S.C. 1514), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the Act, and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3324, may be used for advanced payments not otherwise authorized only upon the certification of officials designated by the Secretary of Commerce that such payments are in the public interest.

SEC. 102. During the current fiscal year, appropriations made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Commerce in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance of the acquisition or disposal of any capital asset (including land, structures, and equipment) not specifically provided for in this Act or any other law appropriating funds for the Department of Commerce.

SEC. 104. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this title resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this title or from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 105. (a) Section 105(f) of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–55) is amended—

(1) by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)(2)''; and

(2) by striking ''this subsection'' and inserting ''subsection (e)''.

(b) The requirements set forth by section 105 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–55), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, are hereby adopted by reference.

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may furnish services (including but not limited to utilities, telecommunications, and security services) necessary to support the operation, maintenance, and improvement of space that persons, firms, or organizations are authorized, pursuant to the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 or other authority, to use or occupy in the Herbert C. Hoover Building, Washington, DC, or other buildings, the maintenance, operation, and protection of which has been delegated to the Secretary from the Administrator of General Services pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis. Amounts received as reimbursement for services provided under this section or the authority under which the use or occupancy of the space is authorized, up to $200,000, shall be credited to the appropriation or fund which initially bears the costs of such services.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent a grant recipient from deterring child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over its networks.

SEC. 108. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use, with their consent, with reimbursement and subject to the limits of available appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or of any State, local government, Indian tribal government, Territory, or possession, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of any foreign government or international organization, for purposes related to carrying out the responsibilities of any statute administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SEC. 109. The Department of Commerce shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on

Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on any official travel to China by any employee of the U.S. Department of Commerce, including the purpose of such travel.

SEC. 110. Section 113(b)(3) of division B of Public Law 112–55 is amended by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 2013''.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, $110,822,000, of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities shall remain available until expended.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses for information sharing technology, including planning, development, deployment and departmental direction, $33,426,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the administration of pardon and clemency petitions and immigration-related activities, $313,438,000, of which $4,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the Executive Office for Immigration Review fees deposited in the ''Immigration Examinations Fee'' account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $85,985,000, including not to exceed $10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized, $12,772,000.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia, $881,000,000, of which not to exceed $10,000,000 for litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $9,000 shall be available to INTERPOL Washington for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for litigation activities of the Civil Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to ''Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities'' from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, such sums as may be necessary shall be available to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for salaries and expenses associated with the election monitoring program under section 8 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973f): Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading for the election monitoring program, $3,390,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, not to exceed $7,833,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $162,170,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection (and estimated to be $115,000,000 in fiscal year 2013), shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2013, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2013 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $47,170,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including inter-governmental and cooperative agreements, $1,969,687,000: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $7,200 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $25,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That each United States Attorney shall establish or participate in a United States Attorney-led task force on human trafficking: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, $10,000,000 shall only be available after the Attorney General certifies that each United States Attorney is participating in a United States Attorney-led task force on human trafficking.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized, $223,258,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the United States Trustee System Fund: Provided, That not less than $1,500,000 shall be for debtor audits: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the Fund shall be available in such amounts as may be necessary to pay refunds due depositors: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $223,258,000 of offsetting collections pursuant to section 589a(b) of title 28, United States Code, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2013, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2013 appropriation from the Fund estimated at $0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $2,000,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For fees and expenses of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for private counsel expenses, including advances, and for expenses of foreign counsel, $270,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $10,000,000 is for construction of buildings for protected witness safesites; not to exceed $3,000,000 is for the purchase and maintenance of armored and other vehicles for witness security caravans; and not to exceed $11,000,000 is for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and upgrade of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure automated information network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Community Relations Service, $12,036,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities of the Community Relations Service, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to the Community Relations Service, from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

For expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, $20,948,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, $1,196,000,000, of which not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013 of title 18, United States Code, $1,647,383,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $20,000,000 shall be considered ''funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance'' pursuant to section 4013(b) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System: Provided further, That any unobligated balances available from funds appropriated under the heading ''General Administration, Detention Trustee'' shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation under this heading.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the National Security Division, $90,039,000, of which not to exceed $5,000,000 for information technology systems shall remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking and affiliated money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, $521,793,000, of which $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States, $8,185,007,000, of which not to exceed $216,900,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $184,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That $500,000 shall be for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the recommendations related to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that were proposed in the report issued by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses, to include the cost of equipment, furniture, and information technology requirements, related to construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law; conversion, modification and extension of Federally-owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects; and operation and maintenance of secure work environment facilities and secure networking capabilities; $80,982,000, to remain available until expended.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character pursuant to section 530C of title 28, United States Code; and expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs, $2,050,904,000; of which not to exceed $75,000,000 shall remain available until expended and not to exceed $90,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and for provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, $1,153,345,000, of which not to exceed $36,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by section 924(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, and not to exceed $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That, in the current fiscal year and any fiscal year thereafter, no funds appropriated under this or any other Act shall be used to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to implement an amendment or amendments to section 478.118 of title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, or to change the definition of ''Curios or relics'' in section 478.11 of title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, or remove any item from ATF Publication 5300.11 as it existed on January 1, 1994: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments: Provided further, That, in the current fiscal year and any fiscal year thereafter, no funds made available by this or any other Act shall be expended to promulgate or implement any rule requiring a physical inventory of any business licensed under section 923 of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That, in the current fiscal year and any fiscal year thereafter, no funds authorized or made available under this or any other Act may be used to deny any application for a license under section 923 of title 18, United States Code, or renewal of such a license due to a lack of business activity, provided that the applicant is otherwise eligible to receive such a license, and is eligible to report business income or to claim an income tax deduction for business expenses under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Prison System for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including purchase (not to exceed 835, of which 808 are for replacement only) and hire of law enforcement and passenger motor vehicles, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, $6,820,217,000: Provided, That the Attorney General may transfer to the Health Resources and Services Administration such amounts as may be necessary for direct expenditures by that Administration for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Prison System, where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent or fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of the Federal Prison System, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of the Federal Prison System: Provided further, That not to exceed $5,400 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000,000 shall remain available for necessary operations until September 30, 2014: Provided further, That, of the amounts provided for contract confinement, not to exceed $20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments in advance for grants, contracts and reimbursable agreements, and other expenses authorized by section 501(c) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (8 U.S.C. 1522 note), for the care and security in the United States of Cuban and Haitian entrants: Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Prison System may accept donated property and services relating to the operation of the prison card program from a not-for-profit entity which has operated such program in the past notwithstanding the fact that such not-for-profit entity furnishes services under contracts to the Federal Prison System relating to the operation of pre-release services, halfway houses, or other custodial facilities: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, not less than $99,496,000 shall be for activation of newly constructed prisons in Berlin, New Hampshire, Aliceville, Alabama, Yazoo City, Mississippi, and Hazelton, West Virginia, as requested in the Department's fiscal year 2013 budget.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, $90,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $66,965,000 shall be available only for modernization, maintenance and repair, and of which not to exceed $14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs: Provided, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments, without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation, including purchase (not to exceed five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed $2,700,000 of the funds of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance for the prevention and prosecution of violence against women, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) (''the 1968 Act''); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (''the 1994 Act''); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) (''the 1974 Act''); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386) (''the 2000 Act''); and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); and for related victims services, $416,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That except as otherwise provided by law, not to exceed 5 percent of

funds made available under this heading may be used for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance: Provided further, That of the amount provided—

(1) $189,000,000 is for grants to combat violence against women, as authorized by part T of the 1968 Act;

(2) $25,000,000 is for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault as authorized by section 40299 of the 1994 Act;

(3) $3,500,000 is for the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women, which may be transferred to ''Research, Evaluation and Statistics'' for administration by the Office of Justice Programs;

(4) $10,000,000 is for a grant program to provide services to advocate for and respond to youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; assistance to children and youth exposed to such violence; programs to engage men and youth in preventing such violence; and assistance to middle and high school students through education and other services related to such violence: Provided, That unobligated balances available for the programs authorized by sections 41201, 41204, 41303 and 41305 of the 1994 Act shall be available for this program: Provided further, That 10 percent of the total amount available for this grant program shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of the 1968 Act: Provided further, That the definitions and grant conditions in section 40002 of the 1994 Act shall apply to this program;

(5) $50,000,000 is for grants to encourage arrest policies as authorized by part U of the 1968 Act, of which $4,000,000 is for a homicide reduction initiative;

(6) $25,000,000 is for sexual assault victims assistance, as authorized by section 41601 of the 1994 Act;

(7) $36,500,000 is for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;

(8) $9,000,000 is for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus, as authorized by section 304 of the 2005 Act;

(9) $41,000,000 is for legal assistance for victims, as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act;

(10) $4,250,000 is for enhanced training and services to end violence against and abuse of women in later life, as authorized by section 40802 of the 1994 Act;

(11) $15,500,000 is for a grant program to support families in the justice system, including for the purposes described in the safe havens for children program, as authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act, and the court training and improvements program, as authorized by section 41002 of the 1994 Act;

(12) $5,750,000 is for education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of the 2000 Act;

(13) $500,000 is for the National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic violence, as authorized by section 41501 of the 1994 Act;

(14) $1,000,000 is for analysis and research on violence against Indian women, including as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act, which may be transferred to ''Research, Evaluation and Statistics'' for administration by the Office of Justice Programs; and

(15) $500,000 is for the Office on Violence Against Women to establish a national clearinghouse that provides training and technical assistance on issues relating to sexual assault of American Indian and Alaska Native women.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (''the 1974 Act''); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (''the Adam Walsh Act''); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (''the 2002 Act''); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); and other programs, $127,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $48,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act, of which $36,000,000 is for the administration and redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey;

(2) $43,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, $5,000,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards from the National Institute of Justice for research, testing and evaluation programs;

(3) $1,000,000 is for an evaluation clearinghouse program; and

(4) $35,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (''the 1994 Act''); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (''the Adam Walsh Act''); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (''the 2002 Act''); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); and other programs, $1,140,418,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) $392,418,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g), of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, $2,000,000 is for a program to improve State and local law enforcement intelligence capabilities including antiterrorism training and training to ensure that constitutional rights, civil liberties, civil rights, and privacy interests are protected throughout the intelligence process, $4,000,000 is for a State, local, and tribal assistance help desk and diagnostic center program, $5,000,000 is for a Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative (VALOR), $6,000,000 is for a criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction program, and $4,000,000 is for use by the National Institute of Justice for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention;

(2) $255,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)): Provided, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;

(3) $5,000,000 for a border prosecutor initiative to reimburse State, county, parish, tribal, or municipal governments for costs associated with the prosecution of criminal cases declined by local offices of the United States Attorneys;

(4) $19,000,000 for competitive grants to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, to prevent or combat juvenile delinquency, and to assist victims of crime (other than compensation);

(5) $13,500,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, and for programs authorized under Public Law 109–164;

(6) $41,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

(7) $9,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416);

(8) $12,500,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(9) $3,000,000 for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review;

(10) $9,000,000 for economic, high technology and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110–403;

(11) $4,000,000 for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110–315;

(12) $20,000,000 for implementation of the Adam Walsh Act and related activities;

(13) $13,000,000 for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(14) $18,000,000 for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

(15) $21,500,000 for the matching grant program for law enforcement armor vests, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: Provided, That $1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;

(16) $1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

(17) $5,000,000 for competitive and evidence-based programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence;

(18) $12,000,000 for grants to assist State and tribal governments and related activities, as authorized by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180);

(19) $6,000,000 for the National Criminal History Improvement Program for grants to upgrade criminal records;

(20) $12,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;

(21) $125,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) $117,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): Provided, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108–405, section 303);

(B) $4,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (Public Law 108–405, section 412); and

(C) $4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108–405;

(22) $6,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

(23) $38,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;

(24) $68,750,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199), of which not to exceed $5,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation supervision efforts and strategies;

(25) $4,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

(26) $1,000,000 for the purposes described in the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program (section 240001 of the 1994 Act);

(27) $7,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products;

(28) $12,500,000 for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79);

(29) $3,500,000 for emergency law enforcement assistance, as authorized by section 609M of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10513; Public Law 98–473); and

(30) $2,750,000 to establish and operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety:

Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (''the 1974 Act''); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (''the 1990 Act''); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (''the Adam Walsh Act''); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); and other juvenile justice programs, $279,500,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) $44,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, $500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities;

(2) $90,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) $20,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—

(A) $10,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;

(B) $5,000,000 shall be for gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities; and

(C) $5,000,000 shall be for programs and activities to enforce State laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors or the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, for prevention and reduction of consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, and for technical assistance and training;

(4) $19,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) $25,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program as authorized by part R of title I of the 1968 Act and Guam shall be considered a State;

(6) $11,000,000 for community-based violence prevention initiatives;

(7) $67,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act);

(8) $1,500,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act; and

(9) $2,000,000 for grants and technical assistance in support of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention:

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through (6), (8) and (9) may be used for training and technical assistance: Provided further, That the previous two provisos shall not apply to grants and projects authorized by sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and $16,300,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to ''Public Safety Officer Benefits'' from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (''the 1968 Act''); and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (''the 2005 Act''), $222,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any balances made available through prior year deobligations shall only be available in accordance with section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That of the amount provided—

(1) $12,500,000 is for anti-methamphetamine-related activities, which shall be transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration upon enactment of this Act;

(2) $20,000,000 is for improving tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, and anti-methamphetamine activities; and

(3) $190,000,000 is for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such title notwithstanding subsection (i) of such section: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1704(c) of such title (42 U.S.C. 3796dd–3(c)), funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer may not exceed $125,000 unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants a waiver from this limitation: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, $15,000,000 shall be transferred to the Tribal Resources Grant Program: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $10,000,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 201. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed $50,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape: Provided, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 204. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services necessary for a female inmate to receive such service outside the Federal facility: Provided, That nothing in this section in any way diminishes the effect of section 203 intended to address the philosophical beliefs of individual employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. The Attorney General is authorized to extend through September 30, 2014, the Personnel Management Demonstration Project transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to section 1115 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 28 U.S.C. 599B) without limitation on the number of employees or the positions covered.

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the current fiscal year and any fiscal year thereafter, section 102(b) of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102–395) shall extend to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the conduct of undercover investigative operations and shall apply with respect to any undercover investigative operation by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives that is necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States.

SEC. 208. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used for the purpose of transporting an individual who is a prisoner pursuant to conviction for crime under State or Federal law and is classified as a maximum or high security prisoner, other than to a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

SEC. 209. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by Federal prisons to purchase cable television services, or to rent or purchase audiovisual or electronic media or equipment used primarily for recreational purposes.

(b) Subsection (a) does not preclude the rental, maintenance, or purchase of audiovisual or electronic media or equipment for inmate training, religious, or educational programs.

SEC. 210. None of the funds made available under this title shall be obligated or expended for any new or enhanced information technology program having total estimated development costs in excess of $100,000,000, unless the Deputy Attorney General and the investment review board certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the information technology program has appropriate program management controls and contractor oversight mechanisms in place, and that the program is compatible with the enterprise architecture of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 211. The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act shall apply to deviations from the amounts designated for specific activities in this Act and accompanying statement, and to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this title in previous years.

SEC. 212. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to plan for, begin, continue, finish, process, or approve a public-private competition under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 or any successor administrative regulation, directive, or policy for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

SEC. 213. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be available for the salary, benefits, or expenses of any United States Attorney assigned dual or additional responsibilities by the Attorney General or his designee that exempt that United States Attorney from the residency requirements of section 545 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 214. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings ''Research, Evaluation and Statistics'', ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', and ''Juvenile Justice Programs''—

(1) up to 3 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; and

(2) up to 2 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs, and of such amounts, $1,300,000 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Prisons for Federal inmate research and evaluation purposes.

SEC. 215. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated by this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2013 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the Adult and Juvenile Offender State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(g)(1)), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part.

(2) For State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts under part FF of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w–2(e)(1) and (2)), the requirements under section 2978(e)(1) and (2) of such part.

(3) For the Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison Program under part CC of title I of such Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797q–3), the requirements under section 2904 of such part.

(4) For Grants to Protect Inmates and Safeguard Communities under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15605(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

SEC. 216. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 20109(a) of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13709(a)) shall not apply to amounts made available by this or any other Act.

SEC. 217. None of the funds made available under this Act, other than for the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note), may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel, unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 218. (a) None of the income retained in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102–140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2013.

(b) Not to exceed $30,000,000 of the unobligated balances transferred to the capital account of the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102–140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation in fiscal year 2013, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(c) Not to exceed $10,000,000 of the excess unobligated balances available under section 524(c)(8)(E) of title 28, United States Code, shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2013, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(d) Of amounts available in the Assets Forfeiture Fund in fiscal year 2013, $154,700,000 shall be for payments associated with joint law enforcement operations as authorized by section 524(c)(1)(I) of title 28, United States Code.

(e) The Attorney General shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the planned distribution of Assets Forfeiture Fund joint law enforcement operations funding during fiscal year 2013.

(f) Subsections (a) through (d) of this section shall sunset on September 30, 2013.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2013''.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed $2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, $5,850,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SCIENCE

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $5,144,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which up to $14,500,000 shall be available for a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Energy for the purpose of reestablishing facilities to produce fuel required for radioisotope thermoelectric generators to enable future missions: Provided, That $75,000,000 shall be for pre-formulation and/or formulation activities for a mission that meets the science goals outlined for the Jupiter Europa mission in the most recent planetary science decadal survey: Provided further, That the formulation and development costs (with development cost as defined under section 30104 of title 51, United States Code) for the James Webb Space Telescope shall not exceed $8,000,000,000: Provided further, That should the individual identified under subsection (c)(2)(E) of section 30104 of title 51, United States Code, as responsible for the James Webb Space Telescope determine that the development cost of the program is likely to exceed that limitation, the individual shall immediately notify the Administrator and the increase shall be treated as if it meets the 30 percent threshold described in subsection (f) of section 30104.

AERONAUTICS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aeronautics research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $570,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space research and technology development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $642,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

EXPLORATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of exploration research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $3,887,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That not less than $1,197,000,000 shall be for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle: Provided further, That not less than $1,857,000,000 shall be for the Space Launch System, which shall have a lift capability not less than 130 tons and which shall have an upper stage and other core elements developed simultaneously: Provided further, That of the funds made available for the Space Launch System, $1,454,200,000 shall be for launch vehicle development and $402,800,000 shall be for exploration ground systems: Provided further, That funds made available for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle and Space Launch System are in addition to funds provided for these programs under the ''Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration'' heading: Provided further, That $525,000,000 shall be for commercial spaceflight activities: Provided further, That $308,000,000 shall be for exploration research and development.

SPACE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space operations research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support and services; space flight, spacecraft control and communications activities, including operations, production, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $3,953,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

EDUCATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out aerospace and aeronautical education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $125,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which $18,000,000 shall be for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and $40,000,000 shall be for the National Space Grant College program.

CROSS AGENCY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science, aeronautics, exploration, space operations and education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $63,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, $2,823,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That not less than $39,100,000 shall be available for independent verification and validation activities.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, revitalization, and modification of facilities, construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, facility planning and design, and restoration, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, and environmental compliance and restoration, $680,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: Provided, That hereafter, notwithstanding section 315 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (51 U.S.C. 20145), all proceeds from leases entered into under that section shall be deposited into this account: Provided further, That such proceeds shall be available for a period of 5 years to the extent and in amounts as provided in annual appropriations Acts: Provided further, That such proceeds referred to in the two preceding provisos shall be available for obligation for fiscal year 2013 in an amount not to exceed $3,791,000: Provided further, That each annual budget request shall include an annual estimate of gross receipts and collections and proposed use of all funds collected pursuant to section 315 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (51 U.S.C. 20145).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, $38,000,000, of which $500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Funds for announced prizes otherwise authorized shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Balances so transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred. Any transfer pursuant to this provision shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

The spending plan required by this Act shall be provided by NASA at the theme, program, project and activity level. The spending plan, as well as any subsequent change of an amount established in that spending plan that meets the notification requirements of section 505 of this Act, shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Section 30102(c) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3) by striking the period at the end inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) refunds or rebates received on an ongoing basis from a credit card services provider under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's credit card programs.''.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), and Public Law 86–209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.); services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; maintenance and operation of aircraft and purchase of flight services for research support; acquisition of aircraft; and authorized travel; $5,983,280,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which not to exceed $500,000,000 shall remain available until expended for polar research and operations support, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for operational and science support and logistical and other related activities for the United States Antarctic program: Provided, That receipts for scientific support services and materials furnished by the National Research Centers and other National Science Foundation supported research facilities may be credited to this appropriation: Provided further, That not less than $158,190,000 shall be available for activities authorized by section 7002(c)(2)(A)(iv) of Public Law 110–69.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the acquisition, construction, commissioning, and upgrading of major research equipment, facilities, and other such capital assets pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including authorized travel, $196,170,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds may be used to reimburse the Judgment Fund established under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For necessary expenses in carrying out science, mathematics and engineering education and human resources programs and activities pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, authorized travel, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, $895,610,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That not less than $54,890,000 shall be available until expended for activities authorized by section 7030 of Public Law 110–69.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

For agency operations and award management necessary in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.); services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia; and reimbursement of the Department of Homeland Security for security guard services; $299,400,000: Provided, That not to exceed $8,280 is for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That contracts may be entered into under this heading in fiscal year 2013 for maintenance and operation of facilities and for other services to be provided during the next fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code) involved in carrying out section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) and Public Law

86–209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.), $4,440,000: Provided, That not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, $14,200,000, of which $400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Science Foundation in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 15 percent by any such transfers. Any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

This title may be cited as the ''Science Appropriations Act, 2013''.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, $9,400,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ in excess of four full-time individuals under Schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to reimburse Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for any activity or expense that is not explicitly authorized by section 3 of the Civil Rights Commission Act of 1983 (42 U.S.C. 1975a): Provided further, That there shall be an Inspector General at the Commission on Civil Rights who shall have the duties, responsibilities, and authorities specified in the Inspector General Act of 1978: Provided further, That an individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Commission on Civil Rights: Provided further, That the Inspector General of the Commission on Civil Rights shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of GAO in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Commission on Civil Rights, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Commission on Civil Rights: Provided further, That the Inspector General may waive any statutorily required reporting requirement (with the exception of the semiannual report required by section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978) upon a certification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that such report is not necessary for effective oversight of the Commission: Provided further, That of the amounts made available in this paragraph, $450,000 shall be transferred directly to the Office of Inspector General of GAO upon enactment of this Act for salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the duties of the Inspector General of the Commission on Civil Rights.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as authorized by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act (GINA) of 2008 (Public Law 110–233), the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–325), and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–2), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code; nonmonetary awards to private citizens; and up to $29,500,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies for authorized services to the Commission, $370,000,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,250 from available funds: Provided further, That the Commission may take no action to implement any workforce repositioning, restructuring, or reorganization until such time as the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate have been notified of such proposals, in accordance with the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That the Chair is authorized to accept and use any gift or donation to carry out the work of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed $2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, $83,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For payment to the Legal Services Corporation to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, $365,000,000, of which $339,400,000 is for basic field programs and required independent audits; $4,200,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be used to conduct additional audits of recipients; $17,000,000 is for management and grants oversight; $3,400,000 is for client self-help and information technology; and $1,000,000 is for loan repayment assistance: Provided, That the Legal Services Corporation may continue to provide locality pay to officers and employees at a rate no greater than that provided by the Federal Government to Washington, DC-based employees as authorized by section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding section 1005(d) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996(d)): Provided further, That the authorities provided in section 205 of this Act shall be applicable to the Legal Services Corporation: Provided further, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this division, and section 3003 of division G, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Section 501(a)(2)(A) of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–134) is amended by striking ''on the basis of the most recent decennial census of population conducted pursuant to section 141 of title 13, United States Code'' and inserting ''triennially by the Bureau of the Census, except that, with respect to fiscal year 2013, the change in allocation resulting from the amendment made to this subparagraph by the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 shall only be half of the change which would otherwise result from that amendment in order to phase in the change over a 2 year period''.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission as authorized by title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), $3,081,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $51,251,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $111,600 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the State Justice Institute, as authorized by the State Justice Institute Authorization Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.) $5,121,000, of which $500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That not to exceed $2,250 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this Act, the State Justice Institute shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 504. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of each provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 505. (a) Subject to subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2013, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5)

reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments existing programs, projects or activities in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities as approved by Congress; unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act to any agency of the Department of Justice, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to any agency of the Department of Justice that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2013, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments existing programs, projects or activities in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects or activities as approved by Congress; unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 45 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) Subsection (b) of this section shall sunset on September 30, 2013.

SEC. 506. (a) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b)(1) To the extent practicable, with respect to authorized purchases of promotional items, funds made available by this Act shall be used to purchase items that are manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States, its territories, or its possessions.

(2) The term ''promotional items'' has the meaning given the term in OMB Circular A–87, Attachment B, Item (1)(f)(3).

SEC. 507. (a) The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations at the account level. For unobligated, uncommitted balances and unobligated, committed balances the quarterly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation from which the balances were derived. For balances that are obligated, but unexpended, the quarterly reports shall separately identify amounts by the year of obligation.

(b) The report described in subsection (a) shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2013, and subsequent reports shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each quarter thereafter.

(c) If a department or agency is unable to fulfill any aspect of a reporting requirement described in subsection (a) due to a limitation of a current accounting system, the department or agency shall fulfill such aspect to the maximum extent practicable under such accounting system and shall identify and describe in each quarterly report the extent to which such aspect is not fulfilled.

SEC. 508. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 509. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

SEC. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 10601) in any fiscal year in excess of $730,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used to discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 513. Any funds provided in this Act used to implement E-Government Initiatives shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act.

SEC. 514. (a) Tracing studies conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives are released without adequate disclaimers regarding the limitations of the data.

(b) For fiscal year 2013 and thereafter, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives shall include in all such data releases, language similar to the following that would make clear that trace data cannot be used to draw broad conclusions about firearms-related crime:

(1) Firearm traces are designed to assist law enforcement authorities in conducting investigations by tracking the sale and possession of specific firearms. Law enforcement agencies may request firearms traces for any reason, and those reasons are not necessarily reported to the Federal Government. Not all firearms used in crime are traced and not all firearms traced are used in crime.

(2) Firearms selected for tracing are not chosen for purposes of determining which types, makes, or models of firearms are used for illicit purposes. The firearms selected do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe. Firearms are normally traced to the first retail seller, and sources reported for firearms traced do not necessarily represent the sources or methods by which firearms in general are acquired for use in crime.

SEC. 515. (a) The Inspectors General of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation shall conduct audits, pursuant to the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.), of grants or contracts for which funds are appropriated by this Act, and shall submit reports to Congress on the progress of such audits, which may include preliminary findings and a description of areas of particular interest, within 180 days after initiating such an audit and every 180 days thereafter until any such audit is completed.

(b) Within 60 days after the date on which an audit described in subsection (a) by an Inspector General is completed, the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, shall make the results of the audit available to the public on the Internet website maintained by the Department, Administration, Foundation, or Corporation, respectively. The results shall be made available in redacted form to exclude—

(1) any matter described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) sensitive personal information for any individual, the public access to which could be used to commit identity theft or for other inappropriate or unlawful purposes.

(c) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a banquet or conference that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a banquet or conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(d) Any person awarded a grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act shall submit a statement to the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, certifying that no funds derived from the grant or contract will be made available through a subcontract or in any other manner to another person who has a financial interest in the person awarded the grant or contract.

(e) The provisions of the preceding subsections of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in such subsections, consistently apply under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

SEC. 516. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation to acquire an information technology system unless the head of the entity involved, in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other appropriate Federal entity, has made an assessment of any associated risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured or assembled by one or more entities that are owned, directed or subsidized by the People's Republic of China.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire an information technology system described in an assessment required by subsection (a) and produced, manufactured or assembled by one or more entities that are owned, directed or subsidized by the People's Republic of China unless the head of the assessing entity described in subsection (a) determines, and reports that

determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that the acquisition of such system is in the national interest of the United States.

SEC. 517. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

SEC. 518. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or treaty, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act or any other Act may be expended or obligated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to pay administrative expenses or to compensate an officer or employee of the United States in connection with requiring an export license for the export to Canada of components, parts, accessories or attachments for firearms listed in Category I, section 121.1 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (International Trafficking in Arms Regulations (ITAR), part 121, as it existed on April 1, 2005) with a total value not exceeding $500 wholesale in any transaction, provided that the conditions of subsection (b) of this section are met by the exporting party for such articles.

(b) The foregoing exemption from obtaining an export license—

(1) does not exempt an exporter from filing any Shipper's Export Declaration or notification letter required by law, or from being otherwise eligible under the laws of the United States to possess, ship, transport, or export the articles enumerated in subsection (a); and

(2) does not permit the export without a license of—

(A) fully automatic firearms and components and parts for such firearms, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada;

(B) barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms for any firearm listed in Category I, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada; or

(C) articles for export from Canada to another foreign destination.

(c) In accordance with this section, the District Directors of Customs and postmasters shall permit the permanent or temporary export without a license of any unclassified articles specified in subsection (a) to Canada for end use in Canada or return to the United States, or temporary import of Canadian-origin items from Canada for end use in the United States or return to Canada for a Canadian citizen.

(d) The President may require export licenses under this section on a temporary basis if the President determines, upon publication first in the Federal Register, that the Government of Canada has implemented or maintained inadequate import controls for the articles specified in subsection (a), such that a significant diversion of such articles has and continues to take place for use in international terrorism or in the escalation of a conflict in another nation. The President shall terminate the requirements of a license when reasons for the temporary requirements have ceased.

SEC. 519. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this Act or any other Act shall obligate or expend in any way such funds to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to deny any application submitted pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778(b)(1)(B) and qualified pursuant to 27 CFR section 478.112 or .113, for a permit to import United States origin ''curios or relics'' firearms, parts, or ammunition.

SEC. 520. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

SEC. 521. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to authorize or issue a national security letter in contravention of any of the following laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue national security letters: The Right to Financial Privacy Act; The Electronic Communications Privacy Act; The Fair Credit Reporting Act; The National Security Act of 1947; USA PATRIOT Act; and the laws amended by these Acts.

SEC. 522. If at any time during any quarter, the program manager of a project within the jurisdiction of the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation totaling more than $75,000,000 has reasonable cause to believe that the total program cost has increased by 10 percent, the program manager shall immediately inform the respective Secretary, Administrator, or Director. The Secretary, Administrator, or Director shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 30 days in writing of such increase, and shall include in such notice: the date on which such determination was made; a statement of the reasons for such increases; the action taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of the project; changes made in the performance or schedule milestones and the degree to which such changes have contributed to the increase in total program costs or procurement costs; new estimates of the total project or procurement costs; and a statement validating that the project's management structure is adequate to control total project or procurement costs.

SEC. 523. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2013 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 524. The Departments, agencies, and commissions funded under this Act, shall establish and maintain on the homepages of their Internet websites—

(1) a direct link to the Internet websites of their Offices of Inspectors General; and

(2) a mechanism on the Offices of Inspectors General website by which individuals may anonymously report cases of waste, fraud, or abuse with respect to those Departments, agencies, and commissions.

SEC. 525. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract in an amount greater than $5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has filed all Federal tax returns required during the three years preceding the certification, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or offer in compromise that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 526. (a) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2013, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—

(1) ''Working Capital Fund'', $26,000,000;

(2) ''Legal Activities, Assets Forfeiture Fund'', $722,697,000;

(3) ''Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Violent Crime Reduction Program'', $1,028,000;

(4) ''Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities'', $64,700,000;

(5) ''State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs'', $12,000,000;

(6) ''State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs'', $43,000,000; and

(7) ''State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Community Oriented Policing Services'', $12,200,000.

(b) The Department of Justice shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2013, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 527. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used in a manner that is inconsistent with the principal negotiating objective of the United States with respect to trade remedy laws to preserve the ability of the United States—

(1) to enforce vigorously its trade laws, including antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard laws;

(2) to avoid agreements that—

(A) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international disciplines on unfair trade, especially dumping and subsidies; or

(B) lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international safeguard provisions, in order to ensure that United States workers, agricultural producers, and firms can compete fully on fair terms and enjoy the benefits of reciprocal trade concessions; and

(3) to address and remedy market distortions that lead to dumping and subsidization, including overcapacity, cartelization, and market-access barriers.

SEC. 528. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 529. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees from a Federal department or agency at any single conference occurring outside the United States, unless such conference is a law enforcement training or operational conference for law enforcement personnel and the majority of Federal employees in attendance are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

SEC. 530. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 531. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual described in subsection (c) for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 532. None of the funds made available under this Act may be distributed to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries.

SEC. 533. To the extent practicable, funds made available in this Act should be used to purchase light bulbs that are ''Energy Star'' qualified or have the ''Federal Energy Management Program'' designation.

SEC. 534. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall instruct any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and include in its annual performance plan and performance and accountability reports the following:

(1) Details on future action the department, agency, or instrumentality will take to resolve undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(2) The method that the department, agency, or instrumentality uses to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(3) Identification of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts that may be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(4) In the preceding 3 fiscal years, details on the total number of expired grant accounts with undisbursed balances (on the first day of each fiscal year) for the department, agency, or instrumentality and the total finances that have not been obligated to a specific project remaining in the accounts.

SEC. 535. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company unless such activities are specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall also apply to any funds used to effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at facilities belonging to or utilized by NASA.

(c) The limitations described in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to activities which NASA or OSTP has certified—

(1) pose no risk of resulting in the transfer of technology, data, or other information with national security or economic security implications to China or a Chinese-owned company; and

(2) will not involve knowing interactions with officials who have been determined by the United States to have direct involvement with violations of human rights.

(d) Any certification made under subsection (c) shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than 30 days prior to the activity in question and shall include a description of the purpose of the activity, its agenda, its major participants, and its location and timing.

SEC. 536. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to relocate the Bureau of the Census or employees from the Department of Commerce to the jurisdiction of the Executive Office of the President.

SEC. 537. The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation shall submit spending plans, signed by the respective department or agency head, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 538. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to deny, or fail to act on, an application for the importation of any model of shotgun if—

(1) all other requirements of law with respect to the proposed importation are met; and

(2) no application for the importation of such model of shotgun, in the same configuration, had been denied by the Attorney General prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

SEC. 539. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 540. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 541. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 542. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce who uses amounts in the Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that consists of the sums described in section 311(e)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861(e)(1)) for any purpose other than a purpose specifically authorized under such section.

SEC. 543. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the functions of the Political Science Program in the Division of Social and Economic Sciences of the Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences of the National Science Foundation, except for research projects that the Director of the National Science Foundation certifies as promoting national security or the economic interests of the United States.

(b) The Director of the National Science Foundation shall publish a statement of the reason for each certification made pursuant to subsection (a) on the public website of the National Science Foundation.

(c) Any unobligated balances for the Political Science Program described in subsection (a) may be provided for other scientific research and studies that do not duplicate those being funded by other Federal agencies.

This division may be cited as the ''Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013''.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty, (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $40,199,263,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $26,902,346,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $12,531,549,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $28,052,826,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $4,456,823,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,874,023,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $658,251,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,722,425,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $7,981,577,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,153,990,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $12,478,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $35,409,260,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $14,804,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $41,614,453,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $6,034,963,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed $7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, $34,780,406,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, $31,862,980,000: Provided, That not more than $30,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: Provided further, That not to exceed $36,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than $36,480,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than $3,600,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(1)(D): Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: Provided further, That $8,563,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary of Defense to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $3,182,923,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,256,347,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $277,377,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $3,261,324,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $7,154,161,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $6,494,326,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, $13,516,000, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $335,921,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided,

That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, $310,594,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, $529,263,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, $11,133,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $287,543,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), $108,759,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union and, with appropriate authorization by the Department of Defense and Department of State, to countries outside of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, and for defense and military contacts, $519,111,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, $50,198,000.

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $6,028,754,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,535,433,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,857,823,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,641,306,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $5,741,664,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval

of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $17,382,152,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $3,036,871,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $659,897,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long lead time components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Carrier Replacement Program, $565,371,000;
Virginia Class Submarine, $3,217,601,000;
Virginia Class Submarine (AP), $1,652,557,000;
CVN Refuelings, $1,613,392,000;
CVN Refuelings (AP), $70,010,000;
DDG–1000 Program, $669,222,000;
DDG–51 Destroyer, $4,036,628,000;
DDG–51 Destroyer (AP), $466,283,000;
Littoral Combat Ship, $1,784,959,000;
LPD–17 (AP), $263,255,000;
Joint High Speed Vessel, $189,196,000;
Moored Training Ship, $307,300,000;
LCAC Service Life Extension Program, $85,830,000; and

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, $290,035,000.

Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, $372,573,000.

In all: $15,584,212,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2017: Provided, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2017, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $5,955,078,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, $1,411,411,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $11,774,019,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $4,962,376,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $594,694,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $17,082,508,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $4,878,985,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2078, 2091, 2092, and 2093), $223,531,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $8,676,627,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2014.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $16,963,398,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2014: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V–22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Cobra Judy program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $25,432,738,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2014.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $18,631,946,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2014: Provided, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, $250,000,000 for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program shall only be available for expenses, not otherwise provided for, to include program management and oversight, to conduct research, development, test and evaluation to include proof of concept demonstration; engineering, testing, and validation; and transition to full-scale production: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to appropriations for research, development, test and evaluation to accomplish the purpose provided herein: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, $223,768,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2014.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, $1,516,184,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For National Defense Sealift Fund programs, projects, and activities, and for expenses of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, as established by section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744), and for the necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, $697,840,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of any of the following major components unless such components are manufactured in the United States: auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services; propulsion system components (engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes: Provided further, That the exercise of an option in a contract awarded through the obligation of previously appropriated funds shall not be considered to be the award of a new contract: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive the restrictions in the first proviso on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, $32,715,304,000; of which $30,885,165,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available until September 30, 2014, and of which up to $15,934,952,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which $521,762,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015, shall be for procurement; and of which $1,308,377,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2014, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than $8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations: Provided further, That of the funds provided to develop a joint Department of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs (DOD–VA) integrated Electronic Health Record, not more than 25 percent may be obligated until the DOD–VA Interagency Program Office submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, and such Committees approve, a plan for expenditure that: (1) defines the budget and cost baseline for development of the integrated Electronic Health Record; (2) identifies the deployment timeline for the system for both agencies; (3) breaks out annual and total spending for each Department; (4) relays detailed cost-sharing business rules; (5) establishes data standardization schedules between the Departments; (6) has been submitted to the Government Accountability Office for review; and (7) complies with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, $1,301,786,000, of which $635,843,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than $53,948,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of $22,214,000 for activities on military installations and $31,734,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, to assist State and local governments; $18,592,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which $1,823,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments; and $647,351,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which $627,705,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, $1,159,263,000: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $350,321,000, of which $347,621,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed $700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; and of which $2,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for procurement.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, $514,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, $534,421,000.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: Provided, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: Provided, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary

in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed $4,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: Provided further, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2013: Provided further, That transfers among military personnel appropriations shall not be taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under this section.

SEC. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of specific programs, projects, and activities (and the dollar amounts and adjustments to budget activities corresponding to such programs, projects, and activities) contained in the tables titled ''Explanation of Project Level Adjustments'' in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), the obligation and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for those programs, projects, and activities for which the amounts appropriated exceed the amounts requested are hereby required by law to be carried out in the manner provided by such tables to the same extent as if the tables were included in the text of this Act.

(b) Amounts specified in the referenced tables described in subsection (a) shall not be treated as subdivisions of appropriations for purposes of section 8005 of this Act: Provided, That section 8005 shall apply when transfers of the amounts described in subsection (a) occur between appropriation accounts.

SEC. 8007. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2013: Provided, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: Provided, That transfers may be made between such funds: Provided further, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the ''Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense'' appropriation and the ''Operation and Maintenance'' appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer. Except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any one year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of $20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any one year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed $500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit to be procured through the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities in the fiscal year covered by the budget, full funding of procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for a multiyear procurement contract as follows:

F/A–18E, F/A–18F, and EA–18G aircraft; up to 10 DDG–51 Arleigh Burke class Flight IIA guided missile destroyers, as well as the AEGIS Weapon Systems, MK 41 Vertical Launching Systems, and Commercial Broadband Satellite Systems associated with those vessels; SSN–774 Virginia class submarine and government-furnished equipment; CH–47 Chinook helicopter; and V–22 Osprey aircraft variants.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported as required by section 401(d) of title 10, United States Code: Provided, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99–239: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8012. (a) During fiscal year 2013, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 2014 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2014 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2014.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8013. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: Provided, That this section shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: Provided further, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protégé Program developmental assistance

agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, the term ''manufactured'' shall include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): Provided further, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: Provided further, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M–1 Carbines, M–1 Garand rifles, M–14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M–1911 pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8018. No more than $500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8019. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, $15,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making Appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1906 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part, by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8020. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8021. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed $350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8022. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than $38,634,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) $28,404,000 shall be available from ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'' to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counterdrug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) $9,298,000 shall be available from ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force''; and

(3) $932,000 shall be available from ''Other Procurement, Air Force'' for vehicle procurement.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force should waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8023. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administrated by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other nonprofit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: Provided, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during fiscal year 2013 may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for absorption of contract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2013, not more than 5,750 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: Provided; That of the specific amount referred to previously in this subsection, not more than 1,125 staff years may be funded for the defense studies and analysis FFRDCs: Provided further, That this subsection shall not apply to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the department's fiscal year 2014 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year and the associated budget estimates.

SEC. 8024. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: Provided, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8025. For the purposes of this Act, the term ''congressional defense committees'' means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8026. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: Provided further, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8027. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 2013. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''Buy American Act'' means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8028. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1)

of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8029. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ellsworth Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington. Any such conveyance shall be subject to the condition that the housing units shall be removed within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) The Operation Walking Shield Program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under subsection (b).

(d) In this section, the term ''Indian tribe'' means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 479a–1).

SEC. 8030. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $250,000.

SEC. 8031. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2014 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2014 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2014 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8032. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That any funds appropriated or transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency for advanced research and development acquisition, for agent operations, and for covert action programs authorized by the President under section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

SEC. 8033. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act for the Defense Intelligence Agency may be used for the design, development, and deployment of General Defense Intelligence Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8034. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', not less than $12,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8035. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term ''Buy American Act'' means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8036. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analysis, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work;

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source; or

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than $25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8037. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or

(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) field operating agencies funded within the National Intelligence Program;

(2) an Army field operating agency established to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of improvised explosive devices, and, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, other similar threats; or

(3) an Army field operating agency established to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of biometric activities and to integrate common biometric technologies throughout the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8038. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to approve or license the sale of the F–22A advanced tactical fighter to any foreign government: Provided, That the Department of Defense may conduct or participate in studies, research, design and other activities to define and develop a future export version of the F–22A that protects classified and sensitive information, technologies and U.S. warfighting capabilities.

SEC. 8039. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function;

(2) the Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization's personnel-related costs for performance of that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) $10,000,000; and

(3) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal that would reduce costs for the Department of Defense by—

(A) not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to the workers who are to be employed in the performance of that activity or function under the contract; or

(B) offering to such workers an employer-sponsored health benefits plan that requires the employer to contribute less towards the premium or subscription share than the amount that is paid by the Department of Defense for health benefits for civilian employees under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Department of Defense, without regard to subsection (a) of this section or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, and notwithstanding any administrative regulation, requirement, or policy to the contrary shall have full authority to enter into a contract for the performance of any commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that—

(A) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (section 8503 of title 41, United States Code);

(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or

(C) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and

Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)), or a Native Hawaiian Organization, as defined in section 8(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2474 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy and is deemed to be awarded under the authority of, and in compliance with, subsection (h) of section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, for the competition or outsourcing of commercial activities.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8040. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2007/2018'': DDG–51 Destroyer, $98,400,000;

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2007/2018'': DDG–51 Destroyer Advance Procurement, $2,500,000;

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2007/2018'': CVN Refueling Overhaul, $14,100,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Army, 2011/2013'', $14,862,000;

''Other Procurement, Army, 2011/2013'', $108,098,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2011/2013'', $43,860,000;

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2011/2015'': DDG–51 Destroyer, $215,300,000;

''Weapons Procurement, Navy, 2011/2013'', $22,000,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2011/2013'', $93,400,000;

''Other Procurement, Air Force, 2011/2013'', $9,500,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, 2012/XXXX'', $21,000,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Army, 2012/2014'', $47,400,000;

''Other Procurement, Army, 2012/2014'', $179,608,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2012/2014'', $19,040,000;

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2012/2016'': Littoral Combat Ship, $28,800,000;

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2012/2016'': DDG–51 Destroyer, $83,000,000;

''Weapons Procurement, Navy, 2012/2014'', $36,467,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps, 2012/2014'', $16,300,000;

''Procurement, Marine Corps, 2012/2014'', $132,555,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2012/2014'', $394,299,000;

''Missile Procurement, Air Force, 2012/2014'', $52,898,000;

''Other Procurement, Air Force, 2012/2014'', $55,800,000;

''Procurement, Defense-Wide, 2012/2014'', $16,000,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2012/2013'', $41,000,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, 2012/2013'', $246,800,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2012/2013'', $149,460,000.

SEC. 8041. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military technicians (dual status) of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military technicians (dual status), unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8043. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: Provided, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8044. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 2003, level: Provided, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section by certifying to the congressional defense committees that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

SEC. 8045. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

SEC. 8046. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: Provided, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of ''commercial items'', as defined by section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8047. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Department of Defense who approves or implements the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any program, project, or activity financed by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8049. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, no more than $30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the

provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101–510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): Provided, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: Provided further, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8053. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 8054. Using funds made available by this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under section 2690 of title 10, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agreements for required heating facility modernization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community in the Federal Republic of Germany: Provided, That in the City of Kaiserslautern and at the Rhine Ordnance Barracks area, such agreements will include the use of United States anthracite as the base load energy for municipal district heat to the United States Defense installations: Provided further, That at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air Base, furnished heat may be obtained from private, regional or municipal services, if provisions are included for the consideration of United States coal as an energy source.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8056. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section 11 (chapters 50–65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8057. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support any training program involving a unit of the security forces or police of a foreign country if the Secretary of Defense has received credible information from the Department of State that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that prior to a decision to conduct any training program referred to in subsection (a), full consideration is given to all credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by foreign security forces.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if he determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

(d) Not more than 15 days after the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the extraordinary circumstances, the purpose and duration of the training program, the United States forces and the foreign security forces involved in the training program, and the information relating to human rights violations that necessitates the waiver.

SEC. 8058. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense, including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8059. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'' for any new start advanced concept technology demonstration project or joint capability demonstration project may only be obligated 45 days after a report, including a description of the project, the planned acquisition and transition strategy and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national interest to do so.

SEC. 8060. The Secretary of Defense shall provide a classified quarterly report beginning 30 days after enactment of this Act, to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8061. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide support to another department or agency of the United States if such department or agency is more than 90 days in arrears in making payment to the Department of Defense for goods or services previously provided to such department or agency on a reimbursable basis: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply if the department is authorized by law to provide support to such department or agency on a nonreimbursable basis, and is providing the requested support pursuant to such authority: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8062. Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8063. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any nongovernmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of ''armor penetrator'', ''armor piercing (AP)'', ''armor piercing incendiary (API)'', or ''armor-piercing incendiary tracer (API–T)'', except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1) rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2) used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8064. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a lease of personal property for a period not in excess of 1 year to any organization specified in section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, or any other youth, social, or fraternal nonprofit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 8065. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: Provided, That in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: Provided further, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State: Provided further, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8066. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $133,381,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: Provided further, That contracts entered into under the authority of

this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: Provided further, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local law to the maximum extent consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8067. Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2013.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8068. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed $200,000,000 from funds available under ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' may be transferred to the Department of State ''Global Security Contingency Fund'': Provided, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers to the Department of State ''Global Security Contingency Fund'', notify the congressional defense committees in writing with the source of funds and a detailed justification, execution plan, and timeline for each proposed project.

SEC. 8069. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8070. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'' and ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $479,736,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: Provided, That of this amount, $211,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats, $149,679,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program, including cruise missile defense research and development under the SRBMD program, of which $39,200,000 shall be for production activities of SRBMD missiles in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements consistent with each nation's laws, regulations, and procedures, $74,692,000 shall be available for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, and $44,365,000 shall be for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite: Provided further, That funds made available under this provision for production of missiles and missile components may be transferred to appropriations available for the procurement of weapons and equipment, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8071. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of U.S. Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet.

(b) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give United States Transportation Command operational and administrative control of C–130 and KC–135 forces assigned to the Pacific and European Air Force Commands.

(c) The command and control relationships in subsections (a) and (b) which existed on March 13, 2011, shall remain in force unless changes are specifically authorized in a subsequent Act.

(d) This subsection does not apply to administrative control of Navy Air and Missile Defense Command.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8072. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'', $372,573,000 shall be available until September 30, 2013, to fund prior year shipbuilding cost increases: Provided, That upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds to the following appropriations in the amounts specified: Provided further, That the amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred to:

(1) Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2007/2013'': LHA Replacement Program $156,685,000;

(2) Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2008/2013'': LPD–17 Amphibious Transport Dock Program $80,888,000; and

(3) Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2009/2013'': CVN Refueling Overhauls Program $135,000,000.

SEC. 8073. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2013 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

SEC. 8074. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity unless such program, project, or activity must be undertaken immediately in the interest of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8075. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2014 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces' participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, and the Procurement accounts: Provided, That these documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each contingency operation, for each military service, to include all Active and Reserve components, and for each appropriations account: Provided further, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength for each Active and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: Provided further, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP–5 and OP–32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8076. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8077. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, $44,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, he shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: $20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations and $24,000,000 to the Red Cross.

SEC. 8078. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC–130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act: Provided, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8079. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: Provided, That information pertaining to United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

SEC. 8080. (a) At the time members of reserve components of the Armed Forces are called or ordered to active duty under section 12302(a) of title 10, United States Code, each member shall be notified in writing of the expected period during which the member will be mobilized.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in any case in which the Secretary determines that it is necessary to do so to respond to a national security emergency or to meet dire operational requirements of the Armed Forces.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8081. The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds from any available Department of the Navy appropriation to any available Navy ship construction appropriation for the purpose of liquidating necessary changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuations, or rate adjustments for any ship construction program appropriated in law: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed $100,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: Provided further, That the Secretary may not transfer any funds until 30 days after the proposed transfer has been reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, unless a response from the Committees is received sooner: Provided further, That any funds transferred pursuant to this section shall retain the same period of availability as when originally appropriated: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8082. For purposes of section 7108 of title 41, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' that is not closed at the time reimbursement is made shall be available to reimburse the Judgment Fund and shall be considered for the same purposes as any subdivision under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' appropriations in the current fiscal year or any prior fiscal year.

SEC. 8083. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program authority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for and operational control of the MQ–1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8084. Up to $15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'' may be made available for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for

the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and payment of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign security forces: Provided, That funds made available for this purpose may be used, notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses: Provided further, That funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8085. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

SEC. 8086. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' appropriations in any prior fiscal year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8087. The Director of National Intelligence shall include the budget exhibits identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) as described in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation with the congressional budget justification books:

(1) For procurement programs requesting more than $10,000,000 in any fiscal year, the P–1, Procurement Program; P–5, Cost Analysis; P–5a, Procurement History and Planning; P–21, Production Schedule; and P–40, Budget Item Justification.

(2) For research, development, test and evaluation projects requesting more than $5,000,000 in any fiscal year, the R–1, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Program; R–2, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Budget Item Justification; R–3, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Project Cost Analysis; and R–4, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Program Schedule Profile.

SEC. 8088. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2013: Provided, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation by Expenditure Center and project; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional intelligence committees, unless the Director of National Intelligence certifies in writing to the congressional intelligence committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8089. Of the funds appropriated in the Intelligence Community Management Account for the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment, $20,000,000 is available for transfer by the Director of National Intelligence to other departments and agencies for purposes of Government-wide information sharing activities: Provided, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the Office of Management and Budget must approve any transfers made under this provision.

SEC. 8090. (a) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1(d)) that—

(1) creates a new start effort;

(2) terminates a program with appropriated funding of $10,000,000 or more;

(3) transfers funding into or out of the National Intelligence Program; or

(4) transfers funding between appropriations, unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of the levels specified in the classified annex accompanying the Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

SEC. 8091. The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress each year, at or about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress that year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years intelligence program (including associated annexes) reflecting the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations included in that budget. Any such future-years intelligence program shall cover the fiscal year with respect to which the budget is submitted and at least the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 8092. For the purposes of this Act, the term ''congressional intelligence committees'' means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 8093. The Department of Defense shall continue to report incremental contingency operations costs for Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom, or any other named operations in the U.S. Central Command area of operation on a monthly basis in the Cost of War Execution Report as prescribed in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation Department of Defense Instruction 7000.14, Volume 12, Chapter 23 ''Contingency Operations'', Annex 1, dated September 2005.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8094. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed $11,000,000 from each of the appropriations made in title II of this Act for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', and ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'' may be transferred by the military department concerned to its central fund established for Fisher Houses and Suites pursuant to section 2493(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8095. Funds appropriated by this Act for operation and maintenance may be available for the purpose of making remittances to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with the requirements of section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8096. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public Web site of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8097. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of $1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or

(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that mandates that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor certifies that it requires each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a ''covered subcontractor'' is an entity that has a subcontract in excess of $1,000,000 on a contract subject to subsection (a).

(c) The prohibitions in this section do not apply with respect to a contractor's or subcontractor's agreements with employees or independent contractors that may not be enforced in a court of the United States.

(d) The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) to a particular contractor or subcontractor for the purposes of a particular contract or subcontract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the waiver is necessary to avoid harm to national security interests of the United States, and that the term of the contract or subcontract is not longer than necessary to avoid such harm. The determination shall set forth with specificity the grounds for the waiver and for the contract or subcontract term selected, and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each such alternative would not avoid harm to national security interests of the United States. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress, and simultaneously make public, any determination under this subsection not less than 15 business days before the contract or subcontract addressed in the determination may be awarded.

SEC. 8098. None of the funds made available under this Act may be distributed to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8099. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to $139,204,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111–84: Provided, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the integrated Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility as described by section 706 of Public Law 110–417: Provided further, That additional funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 8100. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall not employ more Senior Executive employees than are specified in the classified annex.

SEC. 8101. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to pay a retired general or flag officer to serve as a senior mentor advising the Department of Defense unless such retired officer files a Standard Form 278 (or successor form concerning public financial disclosure under part 2634 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations) to the Office of Government Ethics.

SEC. 8102. Appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used for the purchase of heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of $250,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8103. There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States the ''Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund''. There is appropriated $2,382,100,000, for the ''Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund'', to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds from the ''Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund'' to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; research, development, test and evaluation; and procurement, only for the purposes of manning, operating, sustaining, equipping and modernizing the Ticonderoga-class guided missile cruisers CG–63, CG–64, CG–65, CG–66, CG–68, CG–69, CG–73, and the Whidbey Island-class dock landing ships LSD–41 and LSD–46: Provided further, That funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which they are transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided herein shall be in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, not less than 30 days prior to making any transfer from the ''Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund'', notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of such transfer.

SEC. 8104. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense to take beneficial occupancy of more than 2,500 parking spaces (other than handicap-reserved spaces) to be provided by the BRAC 133 project: Provided, That this limitation may be waived in part if: (1) the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that levels of service at existing intersections in the vicinity of the project have not experienced failing levels of service as defined by the Transportation Research Board Highway Capacity Manual over a consecutive 90-day period; (2) the Department of Defense and the Virginia Department of Transportation agree on the number of additional parking spaces that may be made available to employees of the facility subject to continued 90-day traffic monitoring; and (3) the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees in writing at least 14 days prior to exercising this waiver of the number of additional parking spaces to be made available.

SEC. 8105. Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall resume quarterly reporting of the numbers of civilian personnel end strength by appropriation account for each and every appropriation account used to finance Federal civilian personnel salaries to the congressional defense committees within 15 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

SEC. 8106. None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to plan, prepare for, or otherwise take any action to undertake or implement the separation of the National Intelligence Program budget from the Department of Defense budget.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8107. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary and in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed $2,000,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act for the National Intelligence Program: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2013.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8108. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in the Act, there is appropriated $270,000,000 for an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', to be available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall only be available to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, or for transfer to the Secretary of Education, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, or supplement other Federal funds to construct, renovate, repair, or expand elementary and secondary public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools: Provided further, That in making such funds available, the Office of Economic Adjustment or the Secretary of Education shall give priority consideration to those military installations with schools having the most serious capacity or facility condition deficiencies as determined by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That funds may not be made available for a school unless its enrollment of Department of Defense-connected children is greater than 50 percent.

SEC. 8109. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8110. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at Guantánamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity unless the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress the certification described in subsection (b) not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantánamo to effectuate—

(A) an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance); or

(B) a pre-trial agreement entered in a military commission case prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) A certification described in this subsection is a written certification made by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, that—

(1) the government of the foreign country or the recognized leadership of the foreign entity to which the individual detained at Guantánamo is to be transferred—

(A) is not a designated state sponsor of terrorism or a designated foreign terrorist organization;

(B) maintains control over each detention facility in which the individual is to be detained if the individual is to be housed in a detention facility;

(C) is not, as of the date of the certification, facing a threat that is likely to substantially affect its ability to exercise control over the individual;

(D) has taken or agreed to take effective actions to ensure that the individual cannot take action to threaten the United States, its citizens, or its allies in the future;

(E) has taken or agreed to take such actions as the Secretary of Defense determines are necessary to ensure that the individual cannot engage or re-engage in any terrorist activity; and

(F) has agreed to share with the United States any information that—

(i) is related to the individual or any associates of the individual; and

(ii) could affect the security of the United States, its citizens, or its allies; and

(2) includes an assessment, in classified or unclassified form, of the capacity, willingness, and past practices (if applicable) of the foreign country or entity in relation to the Secretary's certifications.

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at Guantánamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity if there is a confirmed case of any individual who was detained at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, who was transferred to such foreign country or entity and subsequently engaged in any terrorist activity.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantánamo to effectuate—

(A) an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance); or

(B) a pre-trial agreement entered in a military commission case prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d)(1) The Secretary of Defense may waive the applicability to a detainee transfer of a certification requirement specified in subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1) or the prohibition in subsection (c), if the Secretary certifies the

rest of the criteria required by subsection (b) for transfers prohibited by (c) and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, determines that—

(A) alternative actions will be taken to address the underlying purpose of the requirement or requirements to be waived;

(B) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in the paragraph to be waived have been completely eliminated, but the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate such risks with regard to the individual to be transferred;

(C) in the case of a waiver of subsection (c), the Secretary has considered any confirmed case in which an individual who was transferred to the country subsequently engaged in terrorist activity, and the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate the risk of recidivism with regard to the individual to be transferred; and

(D) the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) Whenever the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual concerned, the following:

(A) A copy of the determination and the waiver concerned.

(B) A statement of the basis for the determination, including—

(i) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(ii) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), an explanation why it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in the subparagraph to be waived have been completely eliminated.

(C) A summary of the alternative actions to be taken to address the underlying purpose of, and to mitigate the risks addressed in, the subparagraph or subsection to be waived.

(D) The assessment required by subsection (b)(2).

(e) In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''individual detained at Guantánamo'' means any individual located at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, as of October 1, 2009, who—

(A) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) is—

(i) in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

(3) The term ''foreign terrorist organization'' means any organization so designated by the Secretary of State under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SEC. 8111. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual described in subsection (c) for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 8112. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8113. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8114. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 1590 or 1591 of title 18, United States Code, or in contravention of the requirements of section 106(g) or (h) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g) or (h)).

SEC. 8115. None of the funds made available by this Act for International Military education and training, foreign military financing, excess defense article, assistance under section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3456) issuance for direct commercial sales of military equipment, or peacekeeping operations for the countries of Chad, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Burma may be used to support any military training or operation that include child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008, and except if such assistance is otherwise permitted under section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457; 22 U.S.C. 2370c–1).

SEC. 8116. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SEC. 8117. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to retire, divest, realign, or transfer Air Force aircraft, to disestablish or convert units associated with such aircraft, or to disestablish or convert any other unit of the Air National Guard or Air Force Reserve: Provided, That this section shall not apply to actions affecting C–5, C–17, or E–8 aircraft, or the units associated with such aircraft: Provided further, That this section shall continue in effect through the date of enactment of an Act authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8118. The Secretary of the Air Force shall obligate and expend funds previously appropriated for the procurement of RQ–4B Global Hawk and C–27J Spartan aircraft for the purposes for which such funds were originally appropriated.

SEC. 8119. It is the Sense of the Senate that the next available capital warship of the U.S. Navy be named the USS Ted Stevens to recognize the public service achievements, military service sacrifice, and undaunted heroism and courage of the long-serving United States Senator for Alaska.

SEC. 8120. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to retire C–23 Sherpa aircraft.

SEC. 8121. The total amount available in the Act for pay for civilian personnel of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2013 shall be the amount otherwise appropriated or made available by this Act for such pay reduced by $72,718,000.

SEC. 8122. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract for UH–60 Leak Proof Drip Pans using procedures other than competitive procedures (as defined in section 2302(2) of title 10, United States Code).

SEC. 8123. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used by the Department of Defense or a component thereof in contravention of section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1646; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note) or any provision of an Act authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2013 relating to sharing classified ballistic missile defense information with Russia.

SEC. 8124. None of the Operation and Maintenance funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 41106 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 8125. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles, for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum-Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

SEC. 8126. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract with any person or other entity listed in the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)/System for Award Management (SAM) as having been convicted of fraud against the Federal Government.

SEC. 8127. None of the funds made available by this Act for the Department of Defense may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8128. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense to implement an enrollment fee for the TRICARE for Life program under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, that does not exist as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8129. (a) REQUIREMENT TO CONTINUE PROVISION OF TUITION ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall carry out tuition assistance programs for members of the Armed Forces during the remainder of fiscal year 2013 using amounts specified in subsection (b).

(b) AMOUNTS.—The minimum amount used by the Secretary of a military department for tuition assistance for members of an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) shall be not less than—

(1) the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for tuition assistance programs for members of that Armed Force, minus

(2) an amount that is not more than the percentage of the reduction required to the Operation and Maintenance account for that Armed Force for fiscal year 2013 by the budget sequester required by section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IX

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $9,790,082,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $774,225,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $1,425,156,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $1,286,783,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Army'', $156,893,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $39,335,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps'', $24,722,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Air Force'', $25,348,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $583,804,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $10,473,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $28,452,018,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $5,839,934,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $4,116,340,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $9,249,736,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $7,714,079,000: Provided, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $1,650,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, shall be for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistical, military, and other support, including access, provided to United States military operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and post-operation Iraq border security related to the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided further, That such reimbursement payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, in his discretion, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: Provided further, That the requirement under this heading to provide notification to the appropriate congressional committees shall not apply with respect to a reimbursement for access based on an international agreement: Provided further, That these funds may be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military operations in Afghanistan, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph: Provided further, That such amount in this section is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve'', $157,887,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve'', $55,924,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve'', $25,477,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve'', $60,618,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $392,448,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $34,500,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated $582,884,000 for the ''Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund'' for expenses directly relating to overseas contingency operations by United States military forces, to be available until expended: Provided, That of the funds made available in this section, the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to military personnel accounts, operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, and working capital fund accounts: Provided further, That the funds made available in this paragraph may only be used for programs, projects, or activities categorized as Overseas Contingency Operations in the fiscal year 2013 budget request for the Department of Defense and the justification material and other documentation supporting such request: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees 15 days prior to such transfer: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes

provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as originally appropriated: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the ''Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund'', $325,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for infrastructure projects in Afghanistan, notwithstanding any other provision of law, which shall be undertaken by the Secretary of State, unless the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense jointly decide that a specific project will be undertaken by the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the infrastructure referred to in the preceding proviso is in support of the counterinsurgency strategy, which may require funding for facility and infrastructure projects, including, but not limited to, water, power, and transportation projects and related maintenance and sustainment costs: Provided further, That the authority to undertake such infrastructure projects is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That any projects funded under this heading shall be jointly formulated and concurred in by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That funds may be transferred to the Department of State for purposes of undertaking projects, which funds shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the preceding proviso is in addition to any other authority available to the Department of Defense to transfer funds: Provided further, That any unexpended funds transferred to the Secretary of State under this authority shall be returned to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund if the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, determines that the project cannot be implemented for any reason, or that the project no longer supports the counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan: Provided further, That any funds returned to the Secretary of Defense under the previous proviso shall be available for use under this appropriation and shall be treated in the same manner as funds not transferred to the Secretary of State: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein to the Secretary of State in accordance with section 635(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers to or from, or obligations from the Fund, notify the appropriate committees of Congress in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That the ''appropriate committees of Congress'' are the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs and Appropriations of the House of Representatives: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'', $5,124,167,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and funding: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of any proposed new projects or transfer of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of $20,000,000: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Army'', $550,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Army'', $67,951,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', $15,422,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $338,493,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Army'', $1,740,157,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Navy'', $215,698,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Weapons Procurement, Navy'', $22,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps'', $283,059,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Navy'', $98,882,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Marine Corps'', $822,054,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', $305,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Air Force'', $34,350,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force'', $116,203,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Air Force'', $2,680,270,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global

War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $188,099,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, $1,500,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015: Provided, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective National Guard or Reserve component: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'', $29,660,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy'', $52,519,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', $53,150,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $112,387,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for ''Defense Working Capital Funds'', $243,600,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program'', $993,898,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', $469,025,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the ''Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund'', $1,622,614,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Director of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel and funds to assist United States forces in the defeat of improvised explosive devices: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Inspector General'', $10,766,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 9001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2013.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9002. Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to $3,500,000,000 between the appropriations or funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: Provided further, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013.

SEC. 9003. Supervision and administration costs associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance, ''Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund'', or the ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' provided in this Act and executed in direct support of overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 9004. From funds made available in this title, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for use by military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility: (a) passenger motor vehicles up to a limit of $75,000 per vehicle; and (b) heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of $250,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 9005. Not to exceed $200,000,000 of the amount appropriated in this title under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'' may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP), for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Afghanistan to respond to urgent, small-scale, humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility: Provided, That each project (including any ancillary or related elements in connection with such project) executed under this authority shall not exceed $20,000,000: Provided further, That not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during that quarter that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein: Provided further, That, not later than 30 days after the end of each month, the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees monthly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan: Provided further, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein for a project with a total anticipated cost for completion of $5,000,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing each of the following:

(1) The location, nature and purpose of the proposed project, including how the project is intended to advance the military campaign plan for the country in which it is to be carried out.

(2) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for the proposed project, including any other CERP funding that has been or is anticipated to be contributed to the completion of the project.

(3) A plan for the sustainment of the proposed project, including the agreement with either the host nation, a non-Department of Defense agency of the United States Government or a third-party contributor to finance the sustainment of the activities and maintenance of any equipment or facilities to be provided through the proposed project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide supplies, services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Afghanistan: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense

shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

SEC. 9007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

(3) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9008. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–148).

SEC. 9009. None of the funds provided for the ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' (ASFF) may be obligated prior to the approval of a financial and activity plan by the Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC) of the Department of Defense: Provided, That the AROC must approve the requirement and acquisition plan for any service requirements in excess of $50,000,000 annually and any non-standard equipment requirements in excess of $100,000,000 using ASFF: Provided further, That the AROC must approve all projects and the execution plan under the ''Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund'' (AIF) and any project in excess of $5,000,000 from the Commanders Emergency Response Program (CERP): Provided further, That the Department of Defense must certify to the congressional defense committees that the AROC has convened and approved a process for ensuring compliance with the requirements in the preceding provisos and accompanying report language for the ASFF, AIF, and CERP.

SEC. 9010. Funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment unit cost of not more than $250,000: Provided, That, upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $500,000.

SEC. 9011. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to $93,000,000 of funds made available in this title under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'' may be obligated and expended for purposes of the Task Force for Business and Stability Operations, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of the Secretary of State, to carry out strategic business and economic assistance activities in Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom: Provided, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section for any project with a total anticipated cost of $5,000,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing a detailed justification and timeline for each proposed project.

SEC. 9012. From funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'' up to $508,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to support United States Government transition activities in Iraq by funding the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and security assistance teams, including life support, transportation and personal security, and facilities renovation and construction: Provided, That to the extent authorized under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, the operations and activities that may be carried out by the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, include non-operational training activities in support of Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Counter Terrorism Service personnel in an institutional environment to address capability gaps, integrate processes relating to intelligence, air sovereignty, combined arms, logistics and maintenance, and to manage and integrate defense-related institutions: Provided further, That not later than 30 days following the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for transitioning any such training activities that they determine are needed after the end of fiscal year 2013, to existing or new contracts for the sale of defense articles or defense services consistent with the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.): Provided further, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notification containing a detailed justification and timeline for the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq at each site where such operations and activities will be conducted during fiscal year 2013.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 9013. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

''Retroactive Stop Loss Special Pay Program, 2009/XXXX'', $127,200,000;

''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, 2012/2013'', $1,000,000,000;

''Other Procurement, Army, 2012/2014'', $207,600,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps, 2012/2014'', $32,176,000;

''Procurement, Marine Corps, 2012/2014'', $2,776,000;

''Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund, 2012/2013'', $400,000,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2012/2013'', $50,000,000;

''Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund, 2012/2014'', $40,300,000.

SEC. 9014. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' for payments under section 1233 of Public Law 110–181 for reimbursement to the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Pakistan is—

(1) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al Qaeda, and other domestic and foreign terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and carrying out cross border attacks into neighboring countries;

(2) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Pakistan's military and intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;

(3) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs;

(4) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(5) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan; and

(6) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, may waive the restriction in paragraph (a) on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so: Provided, That if the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, exercises the authority of the previous proviso, the Secretaries shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on both the justification for the waiver and on the requirements of this section that the Government of Pakistan was not able to meet: Provided further, That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

This division may be cited as the ''Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013''.

DIVISION D—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, $130,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed $45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, expenditure plans for the Office of Policy, the Office for Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), $218,511,000, of which not to exceed $2,250 shall

be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $5,448,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and $9,680,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015, for the Human Resources Information Technology program: Provided further, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in House Report 112–331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives with the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014, submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report, which shall include the information required under the heading ''Office of the Under Secretary for Management'' under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74), and quarterly updates to such report not later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), $51,500,000, of which $5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for financial systems modernization efforts.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments, $243,732,000; of which $118,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which $125,732,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That the Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget is submitted each year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a multi-year investment and management plan, to include each of fiscal years 2013 through 2016, for all information technology acquisition projects funded under this heading or funded by multiple components of the Department of Homeland Security through reimbursable agreements, that includes—

(1) the proposed appropriations included for each project and activity tied to mission requirements, program management capabilities, performance levels, and specific capabilities and services to be delivered;

(2) the total estimated cost and projected timeline of completion for all multi-year enhancements, modernizations, and new capabilities that are proposed in such budget or underway;

(3) a detailed accounting of operations and maintenance and contractor services costs; and

(4) a current acquisition program baseline for each project, that—

(A) notes and explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program baseline;

(B) aligns the acquisition programs covered by the baseline to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements, and explaining how each increment will address such known capability gaps; and

(C) defines life-cycle costs for such programs.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), $322,280,000; of which not to exceed $3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which $94,359,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $121,164,000, of which not to exceed $300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports, and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; $8,293,351,000; of which $3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which not to exceed $34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided, That for fiscal year 2013, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be $35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: Provided further, That the Border Patrol shall maintain an active duty presence of not less than 21,370 full-time equivalent agents protecting the borders of the United States in the fiscal year.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection for operation and improvement of automated systems, including salaries and expenses, $719,866,000; of which $325,526,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015; and of which not less than $138,794,000 shall be for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment.

BORDER SECURITY FENCING, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, $324,099,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including salaries and expenses and operational training and mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts; $799,006,000; of which $283,570,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which $515,436,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to U.S. Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year 2013 without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on any changes to the 5-year strategic plan for the air and marine program required under this heading in Public Law 112–74.

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, equip, furnish, operate, manage, and maintain buildings, facilities, and related infrastructure necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs, immigration, and border security, $233,563,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an inventory of the real property of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and a plan for each activity and project proposed for funding under this heading that includes the full cost by fiscal year of each activity and project proposed and underway in fiscal year 2014.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for enforcement of immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations, including overseas vetted units operations; and purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; $5,394,402,000; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed $11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than $305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tipline and activities to counter child exploitation; of which not less than $5,400,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); and of which not to exceed $11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies

for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of $35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, $15,770,000 shall be for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which not to exceed $6,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the total amount available, not less than $1,600,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable, of which $138,249,000 shall be for completion of Secure Communities deployment: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, on progress in implementing the preceding proviso and the funds obligated during that quarter to make such progress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: Provided further, That funding made available under this heading shall maintain a level of not less than 34,000 detention beds through September 30, 2013: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, not less than $2,753,610,000 is for detention and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, $10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for the Visa Security Program: Provided further, That not less than $10,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including operation of the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue any contract for the provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are less than ''adequate'' or the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system: Provided further, That nothing under this heading shall prevent U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of immigration and customs enforcement automated systems, $33,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided, That of the total amount provided, up to $1,000,000 may be transferred to the Department of Justice Executive Office of Immigration Review to improve case management and electronic communication with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Provided further, That no transfer described in the previous proviso shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration, $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

AVIATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), $5,052,620,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which not to exceed $7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $3,975,517,000 shall be for screening operations, of which $408,930,000 shall be available for explosives detection systems; $115,204,000 shall be for checkpoint support; and not to exceed $1,077,103,000 shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: Provided further, That of the amount made available in the preceding proviso for explosives detection systems, $99,930,000 shall be available for the purchase and installation of these systems: Provided further, That any award to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport's current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness: Provided further, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: Provided further, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2013 so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $2,982,620,000: Provided further, That any security service fees collected in excess of the amount made available under this heading shall become available during fiscal year 2014: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2013, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the purpose of funding projects described in section 44923(a) of such title: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any recruiting or hiring of personnel into the Transportation Security Administration that would cause the agency to exceed a staffing level of 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners: Provided further, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to personnel hired as part-time employees: Provided further, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed report on—

(1) the Department of Homeland Security efforts and resources being devoted to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage at the lowest possible operating and acquisition costs;

(2) how the Transportation Security Administration is deploying its existing passenger and baggage screener workforce in the most cost effective manner; and

(3) labor savings from the deployment of improved technologies for passenger and baggage screening and how those savings are being used to offset security costs or reinvested to address security vulnerabilities:

Provided further, That the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall, within 270 days of the date of enactment of this Act, establish procedures allowing members of cabin flight crews of air carriers to participate in the Known Crewmember pilot program, unless the Administrator determines that meeting the requirement within this timeline is not practicable and informs the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the basis for that determination and the new timeline for implementing the requirement: Provided further, That Members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to surface transportation security activities, $124,418,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT AND CREDENTIALING

For necessary expenses for the development and implementation of screening programs of the Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing, $192,424,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to transportation security support and intelligence pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), $954,277,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $20,000,000 may not be obligated for headquarters administration until the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailed expenditure plans for air cargo security, checkpoint support, and explosives detection systems refurbishment, procurement, and installations on an airport-by-airport basis for fiscal year 2013: Provided further, That these plans shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Air Marshal Service, $907,757,000: Provided, That the Director of the Federal Air Marshal Service shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act a detailed, classified expenditure and staffing plan for ensuring optimal coverage of high risk flights.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than $700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of $31,000,000; purchase or lease of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; minor shore construction projects not exceeding $1,000,000 in total cost on any location; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public

Law 97–377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; $7,074,782,000; of which $594,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities, of which $254,000,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; of which $24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed $15,300 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, $75,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation for Coast Guard Headquarters Directorates until a revised future-years capital investment plan for fiscal years 2014 through 2018, as specified under the heading Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'' of this Act is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism may be allocated by program, project, and activity, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, $13,151,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

RESERVE TRAINING

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; $132,528,000.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; $1,545,393,000; of which $20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which $10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017, for military family housing, of which not more than $6,828,691 shall be derived from the Coast Guard Housing Fund established pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 687; of which $1,082,800,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; of which $190,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; of which $64,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, for other acquisition programs; of which $84,411,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, for shore facilities and aids to navigation, including waterfront facilities at Navy installations used by the Coast Guard; of which $113,682,000 shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs: Provided, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for the production of the sixth National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for post-production costs: Provided further, That the funds provided by this Act shall be immediately available and allotted to contract for long lead time materials, components, and designs for the seventh National Security Cutter notwithstanding the availability of funds for production costs or post-production costs: Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget is submitted each year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard that identifies for each requested capital asset—

(1) the proposed appropriations included in that budget;

(2) the total estimated cost of completion, including and clearly delineating the costs of associated major acquisition systems infrastructure and transition to operations;

(3) projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 fiscal years or until acquisition program baseline or project completion, whichever is earlier;

(4) an estimated completion date at the projected funding levels; and

(5) a current acquisition program baseline for each capital asset, as applicable, that—

(A) includes the total acquisition cost of each asset, subdivided by fiscal year and including a detailed description of the purpose of the proposed funding levels for each fiscal year, including for each fiscal year funds requested for design, pre-acquisition activities, production, structural modifications, missionization, post-delivery, and transition to operations costs;

(B) includes a detailed project schedule through completion, subdivided by fiscal year, that details—

(i) quantities planned for each fiscal year; and

(ii) major acquisition and project events, including development of operational requirements, contracting actions, design reviews, production, delivery, test and evaluation, and transition to operations, including necessary training, shore infrastructure, and logistics;

(C) notes and explains any deviations in cost, performance parameters, schedule, or estimated date of completion from the original acquisition program baseline and the most recent baseline approved by the Department of Homeland Security's Acquisition Review Board, if applicable;

(D) aligns the acquisition of each asset to mission requirements by defining existing capabilities of comparable legacy assets, identifying known capability gaps between such existing capabilities and stated mission requirements, and explaining how the acquisition of each asset will address such known capability gaps;

(E) defines life-cycle costs for each asset and the date of the estimate on which such costs are based, including all associated costs of major acquisitions systems infrastructure and transition to operations, delineated by purpose and fiscal year for the projected service life of the asset;

(F) includes the earned value management system summary schedule performance index and cost performance index for each asset, if applicable; and

(G) includes a phase-out and decommissioning schedule delineated by fiscal year for each existing legacy asset that each asset is intended to replace or recapitalize:

Provided further, That the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall ensure that amounts specified in the future-years capital investment plan are consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with proposed appropriations necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Coast Guard in the President's budget as submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for that fiscal year: Provided further, That any inconsistencies between the capital investment plan and proposed appropriations shall be identified and justified: Provided further, That subsections (a) and (b) of section 6402 of Public Law 110–28 shall apply with respect to the amounts made available under this heading.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; $19,690,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, of which $500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, $1,423,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees in cases in which a protective assignment on the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if approval is obtained in advance from the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives; research and development; grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; and payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; $1,555,913,000; of which not to exceed $19,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; of which $2,366,000 shall be for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children; of which $6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children and shall remain available until September 30, 2014; and of which $4,000,000 shall be for activities related to training in electronic crimes investigations and forensics: Provided, That up to $18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided further, That $4,500,000 for National Special Security Events shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided further, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Federal agencies and entities, as defined in section 105 of title 5,

United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of $35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be obligated for the purpose of opening a new permanent domestic or overseas office or location unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: Provided further, That for purposes of section 503(b) of this Act, $15,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, may be transferred between ''Protection of persons and facilities'' and ''Domestic field operations''.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, repair, alteration, and improvement of physical and technological infrastructure, $56,750,000; of which $4,430,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, shall be for acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of facilities; and of which $52,320,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for information integration and technology transformation execution: Provided, That the Director of the United States Secret Service shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a multi-year investment and management plan for its Information Integration and Technology Transformation program that describes funding for the current fiscal year and the following 3 fiscal years, with associated plans for systems acquisition and technology deployment.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, support for operations, and information technology, $50,220,000: Provided, That not to exceed $3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SECURITY

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), $1,157,529,000, of which $200,000,000, shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That of the total amount provided for the ''Infrastructure security compliance'' program, project, and activity, $20,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan for the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards program that includes the number of facilities covered by the program, inspectors on-board, inspections pending, and inspections projected to be completed by September 30, 2013.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service: Provided, That the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall certify in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than May 1, 2013, that the operations of the Federal Protective Service will be fully funded in fiscal year 2013 through revenues and collection of security fees, and shall adjust the fees to ensure fee collections are sufficient to ensure that the Federal Protective Service maintains not fewer than 1,371 full-time equivalent staff and 1,007 full-time equivalent Police Officers, Inspectors, Area Commanders, and Special Agents who, while working, are directly engaged on a daily basis protecting and enforcing laws at Federal buildings (referred to as ''in-service field staff''): Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall include with the submission of the President's fiscal year 2014 budget a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for the Office of Biometric Identity Management, as authorized by section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b), $232,422,000: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $113,956,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015: Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, an expenditure plan for the Office of Biometric Identity Management: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time the President's budget is submitted each year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a multi-year investment and management plan for the Office of Biometric Identity Management program, to include each fiscal year starting with the current fiscal year and the 3 subsequent fiscal years, that provides—

(1) the proposed appropriation for each activity tied to mission requirements and outcomes, program management capabilities, performance levels, and specific capabilities and services to be delivered, noting any deviations in cost or performance from the prior fiscal years expenditure or investment and management plan for United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology;

(2) the total estimated cost, projected funding by fiscal year, and projected timeline of completion for all enhancements, modernizations, and new capabilities proposed in such budget and underway, including and clearly delineating associated efforts and funds requested by other agencies within the Department of Homeland Security and in the Federal Government and detailing any deviations in cost, performance, schedule, or estimated date of completion provided in the prior fiscal years expenditure or investment and management plan for United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology; and

(3) a detailed accounting of operations and maintenance, contractor services, and program costs associated with the management of identity services:

Provided further, That amounts obligated under Public Law 112–175 for National Protection and Programs Directorate, ''United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology'' shall be charged to the appropriate successor account of the following: National Protection and Programs Directorate, ''Office of Biometric Identity Management''; U.S. Customs and Border Protection, ''Salaries and Expenses''; or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ''Salaries and Expenses''.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Health Affairs, $132,499,000; of which $26,702,000 is for salaries and expenses; and of which $85,390,000 is for BioWatch operations: Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading, $20,407,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for biosurveillance, chemical defense, medical and health planning and coordination, and workforce health protection: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, $973,118,000, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Cerro Grande Fire Assistance Act of 2000 (division C, title I, 114 Stat. 583), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53), the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–295; 120 Stat. 1394), and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–141, 126 Stat. 917): Provided, That not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2013 and thereafter, for purposes of planning, coordination, execution, and decision making related to mass evacuation during a disaster, the Governors of the State of West Virginia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or their designees, shall be incorporated into efforts to integrate the activities of Federal, State, and local governments in the National Capital Region, as defined in section 882 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296): Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $35,180,000 shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, of which none is available for Federal Emergency Management Agency administrative costs: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $22,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for capital improvements and other expenses related to continuity of operations at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, $5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for expenses related to modernization of automated systems: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and

the House of Representatives an expenditure plan including results to date, plans for the program, and a list of projects with associated funding provided from prior appropriations and provided by this Act for modernization of automated systems.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

For grants contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, $1,466,082,000, which shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Not less than $346,600,000 shall be for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605), of which not less than $46,600,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden: Provided, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2013, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.

(2) Not less than $500,376,000 shall be for the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604), of which not less than $10,000,000 shall be for organizations (as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax section 501(a) of such code) determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be at high risk of a terrorist attack.

(3) Not less than $97,500,000 shall be for Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance under sections 1406 and 1513 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1135 and 1163), of which not less than $10,000,000 shall be for Amtrak security: Provided, That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.

(4) Not less than $97,500,000 shall be for Port Security Grants in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 70107.

(5) Notwithstanding section 503 of this Act, $188,932,000 shall be distributed, according to threat, vulnerability, and consequence, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security based on the following authorities:

(A) The State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605): Provided, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2013, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.

(B) Operation Stonegarden.

(C) The Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604).

(D) Organizations (as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax section 501(a) of such code) determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to be at high risk of a terrorist attack.

(E) Public Transportation Security Assistance and Railroad Security Assistance, under sections 1406 and 1513 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135 and 1163), including Amtrak security: Provided, That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.

(F) Port Security Grants in accordance with 46 U.S.C. 70107.

(G) Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance under section 1532 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1182).

(H) The Metropolitan Medical Response System under section 635 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 723).

(I) The Citizen Corps Program.

(J) The Driver's License Security Grants Program in accordance with section 204 of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note).

(K) The Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program under section 1809 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 579).

(L) Emergency Operations Centers under section 614 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196c).

(M) The Buffer Zone Protection Program Grants.

(N) Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants.

(6) $235,174,000 shall be to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs, of which $157,991,000 shall be for training of State, local, and tribal emergency response providers:

Provided, That for grants under paragraphs (1) through (5), applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)), or any other provision of law, a grantee may not use more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available under this heading for expenses directly related to administration of the grant: Provided further, That for grants under paragraphs (1) and (2), the installation of communications towers is not considered construction of a building or other physical facility: Provided further, That grantees shall provide reports on their use of funds, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2013 and thereafter: (a) the Center for Domestic Preparedness may provide training to emergency response providers from the Federal Government, foreign governments, or private entities, if the Center for Domestic Preparedness is reimbursed for the cost of such training, and any reimbursement under this subsection shall be credited to the account from which the expenditure being reimbursed was made and shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for the purposes for which amounts in the account may be expended; (b) the head of the Center for Domestic Preparedness shall ensure that any training provided under (a) does not interfere with the primary mission of the Center to train State and local emergency response providers; and (c) subject to (b), nothing in (a) prohibits the Center for Domestic Preparedness from providing training to employees of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in existing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives, mass casualty, and medical surge courses pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 4103 without reimbursement for the cost of such training.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), $675,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, of which $337,500,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and $337,500,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

For emergency management performance grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $350,000,000.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year 2013, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for the next fiscal year: Provided, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: Provided further, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, 2013, and remain available until September 30, 2015.

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), $44,000,000.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $7,007,926,000, to remain available until expended, of which $24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: Provided, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit an expenditure plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the use of the funds made available in this or any other Act for disaster readiness and support not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to such Committees a quarterly report detailing obligations against the expenditure plan and a justification for any changes from the initial plan: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

(1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President's budget is submitted each year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code:

(A) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the prior fiscal year to the budget year;

(B) the unobligated balance of funds to be carried over from the budget year to the budget year plus 1;

(C) the amount of obligations for non-catastrophic events for the budget year;

(D) the amount of obligations for the budget year for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State;

(E) the total amount that has been previously obligated or will be required for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State for all prior years, the current year, the budget year, the budget year plus 1, the budget year plus 2, and the budget year plus 3 and beyond;

(F) the amount of previously obligated funds that will be recovered for the budget year;

(G) the amount that will be required for obligations for emergencies, as described in section 102(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)), major disasters, as described in section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)), fire management assistance grants, as described in section 420 of the Robert T. Stafford

Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5187), surge activities, and disaster readiness and support activities;

(H) the amount required for activities not covered under section 251(b)(2)(D)(iii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)(iii); Public Law 99–177);

(2) an estimate or actual amounts, if available, of the following for the current fiscal year shall be submitted not later than the fifth day of each month:

(A) a summary of the amount of appropriations made available by source, the transfers executed, the previously allocated funds recovered, and the commitments, allocations, and obligations made;

(B) a table of disaster relief activity delineated by month, including—

(i) the beginning and ending balances;

(ii) the total obligations to include amounts obligated for fire assistance, emergencies, surge, and disaster support activities;

(iii) the obligations for catastrophic events delineated by event and by State; and

(iv) the amount of previously obligated funds that are recovered;

(C) a summary of allocations, obligations, and expenditures for catastrophic events delineated by event; and

(D) the date on which funds appropriated will be exhausted:

Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, $6,400,000,000 is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided further, That the amount in the preceding proviso is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING AND RISK ANALYSIS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, including administrative costs, under section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101) and under sections 100215, 100216, 100226, 100230, and 100246 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–141, 126 Stat. 917), $95,329,000, and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–141, 126 Stat. 917), $171,000,000, which shall be derived from offsetting amounts collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)); of which not to exceed $22,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and not less than $149,000,000 shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping, to remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as an offsetting collection to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2013, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of:

(1) $132,000,000 for operating expenses;

(2) $1,056,602,000 for commissions and taxes of agents;

(3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and

(4) $120,000,000, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c): Provided further, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding subsection (f)(8) of such section 102 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8)) and subsection 1366(e) and paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1367(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e), 4104d(b)(2)–(3)): Provided further, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation.

NATIONAL PREDISASTER MITIGATION FUND

For the predisaster mitigation grant program under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), $25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

To carry out the emergency food and shelter program pursuant to title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), $120,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total amount made available under this heading.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, $111,924,000 for the E-Verify Program, as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), to assist United States employers with maintaining a legal workforce: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease: Provided further, That the Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; $228,467,000; of which up to $44,758,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014, for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; of which $300,000 shall remain available until expended to be distributed to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation; and of which not to exceed $9,180 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: Provided further, That section 1202(a) of Public Law 107–206 (42 U.S.C. 3771 note), as amended by Public Law 112–74, is further amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'': Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that such training facilities are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year: Provided further, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

ACQUISITIONS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, $28,385,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and for management and administration of programs and activities, as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), $132,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed $7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles, $703,471,000; of which $538,539,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015; and of which $164,932,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017, solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, as authorized by title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.), for management and administration of programs and activities, $39,650,000: Provided, That not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department of Homeland Security's responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture that shall:

(1) define the role and responsibilities of each Departmental component in support of the domestic detection architecture, including any existing or planned programs to pre-screen cargo or conveyances overseas;

(2) identify and describe the specific investments being made by each Departmental component in fiscal year 2013 and planned for fiscal year 2014 to support the domestic architecture and the security of sea, land, and air pathways into the United States;

(3) describe the investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and

(4) explain how the Department's research and development funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic nuclear detection architecture, including specific investments planned for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for radiological and nuclear research, development, testing, evaluation, and operations, $226,830,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of radiological detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, $51,455,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. Subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act, the unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this Act, may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts, and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2013, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

(1) creates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;

(3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;

(4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or

(5) contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for Federal full-time equivalents in the object classification tables contained in the fiscal year 2013 Budget Appendix for the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the joint explanatory statement accompanying this Act, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2013, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or proceeds available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that:

(1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity;

(3) reduces by 10 percent the numbers of personnel approved by the Congress; or

(4) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: Provided, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) and shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations after June 30, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.

(e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in this section shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts.

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year 2013: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2013 budget: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 505. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2013 from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2013 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, 2014, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: Provided, That prior to the obligation of such funds, a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for approval in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 506. Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2013 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 507. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) make or award a grant allocation, grant, contract, other transaction agreement, task or delivery order on a Department of Homeland Security multiple award contract, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of $1,000,000;

(2) award a task or delivery order requiring an obligation of funds in an amount greater than $10,000,000 from multi-year Department of Homeland Security funds or a task or delivery order that would cause cumulative obligations of multi-year funds in a single account to exceed 50 percent of the total amount appropriated;

(3) make a sole-source grant award; or

(4) announce publicly the intention to make or award items under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) if the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 3 full business days in advance of making an award or issuing a letter as described in that subsection.

(c) If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification, and the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 5 full business days after such an award is made or letter issued.

(d) A notification under this section—

(1) may not involve funds that are not available for obligation; and

(2) shall include the amount of the award; the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated; type of contract; and the account and each program, project, and activity from which the funds are being drawn.

(e) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 full business days in advance of announcing publicly the intention of making an award under ''State and Local Programs''.

SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training that cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 509. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for expenses for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus otherwise required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus.

SEC. 510. (a) Sections 520, 522, and 530 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008 (division E of Public Law 110–161; 121 Stat. 2073 and 2074) shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such sections applied to funds made available in that Act.

(b) The third proviso of section 537 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006 (6 U.S.C. 114), shall not apply with respect to funds made available in this Act.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the applicable provisions of the Buy American Act.

For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ''Buy American Act'' means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by any person other than the Privacy Officer appointed under subsection (a) of section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 142(a)) to alter, direct that changes be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

SEC. 514. Within 45 days after the end of each month, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget and staffing report for that month that includes total obligations, on-board versus funded full-time equivalent staffing levels, and the number of contract employees for each office of the Department.

SEC. 515. Except as provided in section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, funds appropriated or transferred to Transportation Security Administration ''Aviation Security'', ''Administration'', and ''Transportation Security Support'' for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for the procurement or installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification: Provided, That quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on any funds that are recovered or deobligated.

SEC. 516. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to process or approve a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 for services provided as of June 1, 2004, by employees (including employees serving on a temporary or term basis) of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security who are known as of that date as Immigration Information Officers, Contact Representatives, or Investigative Assistants.

SEC. 517. Any funds appropriated to Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'' for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 for the 110–123 foot patrol boat conversion that are recovered, collected, or otherwise received as the result of negotiation, mediation, or litigation, shall be available until expended for the Fast Response Cutter program.

SEC. 518. Section 532(a) of Public Law 109–295 (120 Stat. 1384) is amended by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

SEC. 519. The functions of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center instructor staff shall be classified as inherently governmental for the purpose of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note).

SEC. 520. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act to the ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management'', the ''Office of the Under Secretary for Management'', or the ''Office of the Chief Financial Officer'', may be obligated for a grant or contract funded under such headings by any means other than full and open competition.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to obligation of funds for a contract awarded—

(1) by a means that is required by a Federal statute, including obligation for a purchase made under a mandated preferential program, including the AbilityOne Program, that is authorized under chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code;

(2) pursuant to the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.);

(3) in an amount less than the simplified acquisition threshold described under section 3101 (b) of title 41, United States Code; or

(4) by another Federal agency using funds provided through an interagency agreement.

(c)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the application of this section for the award of a contract in the interest of national security or if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare.

(2) Not later than 5 days after the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security issues a waiver under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit notification of that waiver to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, including a description of the applicable contract to which the waiver applies and an explanation of why the waiver authority was used: Provided, That the Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver.

(d) In addition to the requirements established by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall review departmental contracts awarded through means other than a full and open competition to assess departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations: Provided, That the Inspector General shall review selected contracts awarded in the previous 3 fiscal years through means other than a full and open competition: Provided further, That in selecting which contracts to review, the Inspector General shall consider the cost and complexity of the goods and services to be provided under the contract, the criticality of the contract to fulfilling Department missions, past performance problems on similar contracts or by the selected vendor, complaints received about the award process or contractor performance, and such other factors as the Inspector General deems relevant: Provided further, That the Inspector General shall report the results of the reviews to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than February 4, 2015, and every 3 years thereafter.

SEC. 521. None of the funds provided by this or previous appropriations Acts shall be used to fund any position designated as a Principal Federal Official (or the successor thereto) for any Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) declared disasters or emergencies unless—

(1) the responsibilities of the Principal Federal Official do not include operational functions related to incident management, including coordination of operations, and are consistent with the requirements of section 509(c) and sections 503(c)(3) and 503(c)(4)(A) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 319(c) and 313(c)(3) and 313(c)(4)(A)) and section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143);

(2) not later than 10 business days after the latter of the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security appoints the Principal Federal Official and the date on which the President issues a declaration under section 401 or section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191, respectively), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification of the appointment of the Principal Federal Official and a description of the responsibilities of such Official and how such responsibilities are consistent with paragraph (1) to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate; and

(3) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a report specifying timeframes and milestones regarding the update of operations, planning and policy documents, and training and exercise protocols, to ensure consistency with paragraph (1) of this section.

SEC. 522. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452).

SEC. 523. Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including civil engineering units, facilities design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics commands, and the Coast Guard Academy, except that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to reduce operations within any Civil Engineering Unit unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 524. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to grant an immigration benefit unless the results of background checks required by law to be completed prior to the granting of the benefit have been received by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.

SEC. 525. Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Until September 30, 2012,'' and inserting ''Until September 30, 2013,'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''September 30, 2012,'' and inserting ''September 30, 2013,''.

SEC. 526. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall require that all contracts of the Department of Homeland Security that provide award fees link such fees to successful acquisition outcomes (which outcomes shall be specified in terms of cost, schedule, and performance).

SEC. 527. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to approve a waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b) for the transportation of crude oil distributed from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United States flag maritime industry, takes adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives within 2 business days of any request for waivers of navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b).

SEC. 528. None of the funds made available to the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management under this Act may be expended for any new hires by the Department of Homeland Security that are not verified through the E-Verify Program as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note).

SEC. 529. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to reduce the United States Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff levels.

SEC. 530. None of the funds made available in this Act for U.S. Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescription drug (within the meaning of section 801(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) from importing a prescription drug from Canada that complies with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: Provided, That this section shall apply only to individuals transporting on their person a personal-use quantity of the prescription drug, not to exceed a 90-day supply: Provided further, That the prescription drug may not be—

(1) a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); or

(2) a biological product, as defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

SEC. 531. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to conduct, or to implement the results of, a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 for activities performed with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

SEC. 532. The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives of any proposed transfers of funds available under section 9703.1(g)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code (as added by Public Law 102–393) from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That none of the funds identified for such a transfer may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives approve the proposed transfers.

SEC. 533. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

SEC. 534. If the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration determines that an airport does not need to participate in the E-Verify Program as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), the Administrator shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that no security risks will result from such non-participation.

SEC. 535. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), and 30 days after the date on which the President determines whether to declare a major disaster because of an event and any appeal is completed, the Administrator shall publish on the Web site of the Federal Emergency Management Agency a report regarding that decision that shall summarize damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster.

(b) The Administrator may redact from a report under subsection (a) any data that the Administrator determines would compromise national security.

(c) In this section—

(1) the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(2) the term ''major disaster'' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122).

SEC. 536. Any official that is required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.

SEC. 537. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 550 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–83), is further amended by striking ''on October 4, 2012'' and inserting ''on October 4, 2013''.

SEC. 538. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 539. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301.10–124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 540. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act for fiscal year 2013 and thereafter may be used to propose or effect a disciplinary or adverse action, with respect to any Department of Homeland Security employee who engages regularly with the public in the performance of his or her official duties solely because that employee elects to utilize protective equipment or measures, including but not limited to surgical masks, N95 respirators, gloves, or hand-sanitizers, where use of such equipment or measures is in accord with Department of Homeland Security policy, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Office of Personnel Management guidance.

SEC. 541. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).

SEC. 542. (a) Any company that collects or retains personal information directly from any individual who participates in the Registered Traveler or successor program of the Transportation Security Administration shall safeguard and dispose of such information in accordance with the requirements in—

(1) the National Institute for Standards and Technology Special Publication 800–30, entitled ''Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems'';

(2) the National Institute for Standards and Technology Special Publication 800–53, Revision 3, entitled ''Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations''; and

(3) any supplemental standards established by the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'').

(b) The airport authority or air carrier operator that sponsors the company under the Registered Traveler program shall be known as the ''Sponsoring Entity''.

(c) The Administrator shall require any company covered by subsection (a) to provide, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to the Sponsoring Entity written certification that the procedures used by the company to safeguard and dispose of information are in compliance with the requirements under subsection (a). Such certification shall include a description of the procedures used by the company to comply with such requirements.

SEC. 543. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract.

SEC. 544. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a report that either—

(1) certifies that the requirement for screening all air cargo on passenger aircraft by the deadline under section 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, has been met; or

(2) includes a strategy to comply with the requirements under title 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, including—

(A) a plan to meet the requirement under section 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft arriving in the United States in foreign air transportation (as that term is defined in section 40102 of that title); and

(B) specification of—

(i) the percentage of such air cargo that is being screened; and

(ii) the schedule for achieving screening of 100 percent of such air cargo.

(b) The Administrator shall continue to submit reports described in subsection (a)(2) every 180 days thereafter until the Administrator certifies that the Transportation Security Administration has achieved screening of 100 percent of such air cargo.

SEC. 545. In developing any process to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security purposes, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that all such processes take into consideration such passengers' and crews' privacy and civil liberties consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.

SEC. 546. (a) Notwithstanding section 1356(n) of title 8, United States Code, of the funds deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, $7,500,000 shall be allocated by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in fiscal year 2013 for the purpose of providing an immigrant integration grants program.

(b) For an additional amount for ''United States Citizenship and Immigration Services'' for the purpose of providing immigrant integration grants, $2,500,000.

(c) None of the funds made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for grants for immigrant integration may be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

SEC. 547. For an additional amount for necessary expenses for reimbursement of the actual costs to State and local governments for providing emergency management, public safety, and security at events, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, related to the presence of a National Special Security Event, $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014.

SEC. 548. Notwithstanding the 10 percent limitation contained in section 503(c) of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer to the fund established by 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, up to $20,000,000 from appropriations available to the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives 5 days in advance of such transfer.

SEC. 549. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Homeland Security to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of subtitle I of title 41, United States Code or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless such contract is otherwise authorized by statute to be entered into without regard to the above referenced statutes.

SEC. 550. (a) For an additional amount for data center migration, $55,000,000.

(b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for data center migration may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act.

(c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.

SEC. 551. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that specific U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities no longer meet the mission need, the Secretary is authorized to dispose of individual Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities by directing the Administrator of General Services to sell all real and related personal property which support Service Processing Centers or other U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement owned detention facilities, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements: Provided, That the proceeds, net of the costs of sale incurred by the General Services Administration and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall be deposited as offsetting collections into a separate account that shall be available, subject to appropriation, until expended for

other real property capital asset needs of existing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement assets, excluding daily operations and maintenance costs, as the Secretary deems appropriate: Provided further, That any sale or collocation of federally owned detention facilities shall not result in the maintenance of fewer than 34,000 detention beds: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified 15 days prior to the announcement of any proposed sale or collocation.

SEC. 552. For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Under Secretary for Management'', $29,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to plan, acquire, design, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish, improve infrastructure, and occupy buildings and facilities for the department headquarters consolidation project and associated mission support consolidation: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall receive an expenditure plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the allocation of these funds.

SEC. 553. In making grants under the heading ''Firefighter Assistance Grants'', the Secretary may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4) of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

SEC. 554. None of the funds made available under this Act or any prior appropriations Act may be provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, or allied organizations.

SEC. 555. The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall, with respect to fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the headings U.S. Customs and Border Protection, ''Salaries and Expenses'' under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, ''Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology'' under such title, and section 568 of such Act.

SEC. 556. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure enforcement of immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))).

SEC. 557. (a) Notwithstanding Office of Management and Budget Circular A–11, funds made available in fiscal year 2013, or any fiscal year thereafter, under Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard, ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'' for—

(1) long lead time materials, components, and designs of a vessel of the Coast Guard shall be immediately available and allotted to make a contract award notwithstanding the availability of funds for production, outfitting, post-delivery activities, and spare or repair parts; and

(2) production of a vessel of the Coast Guard shall be immediately available and allotted to make a contract award notwithstanding the availability of funds for outfitting, post-delivery activities, and spare or repair parts.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop fiscal policy that prescribes Coast Guard budgetary policies, procedures and technical direction necessary to comply with subsection (a) of this section and consistent with the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation (Volume 2A, Chapter 1 C. Procedures for Full Funding) to include the costs associated with outfitting and post-delivery activities; spare and repair parts; and long lead time materials. The requirement set forth in this section shall not preclude the immediate availability or allotment of funds for fiscal year 2013, pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) In this section—

(1) the term ''long lead time items'' means components, parts, material, or effort which must be procured in advance of the production award in order to maintain the production schedule;

(2) the term ''outfitting'' means procurement or installation of onboard repair parts, other secondary items, equipage, and recreation items; precommissioning crew support; general use consumables furnished to the shipbuilder; the fitting out activity to fill a vessel's initial allowances; and contractor-furnished spares; and

(3) the term ''post-delivery activities'' means design, planning, Government-furnished material, and related labor for non-production and non-long lead time items contract activities and other work, including certifications, full operational capability activities and other equipment installation; spares, logistics, technical analysis, and support; correction of Government-responsible defects and deficiencies identified during builders trials, acceptance trials, and testing during the post-delivery period; costs of all work required to correct defects or deficiencies identified during the post-delivery period; and costs of all work required to correct trial card deficiencies on a vessel of a particular class, as well as on subsequent vessels of that class (whether or not delivered) until the corrective action for that cutter class is completed.

SEC. 558. (a) Of the amounts made available by this Act for National Protection and Programs Directorate, ''Infrastructure Protection and Information Security'', $202,000,000 for the ''Federal Network Security'' program, project, and activity shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology to improve the information security of agency information systems covered by section 3543(a) of title 44, United States Code: Provided, That funds made available under this section shall be used to assist and support Government-wide and agency-specific efforts to provide adequate, risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity to address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition and operation of a continuous monitoring and diagnostics program, in collaboration with departments and agencies, that includes equipment, software, and Department of Homeland Security supplied services: Provided further, That not later than April 1, 2013, and quarterly thereafter, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security of the National Protection and Programs Directorate shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the obligation and expenditure of funds made available under this section: Provided further, That continuous monitoring and diagnostics software procured by the funds made available by this section shall not transmit to the Department of Homeland Security any personally identifiable information or content of network communications of other agencies' users: Provided further, That such software shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with all applicable privacy laws and agency-specific policies regarding network content.

(b) Funds made available under this section may not be used to supplant funds provided for any such system within an agency budget.

(c) Not later than July 1, 2013, the heads of all Federal agencies shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives expenditure plans for necessary cybersecurity improvements to address known vulnerabilities to information systems described in subsection (a).

(d) Not later than October 1, 2013, and quarterly thereafter, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the execution of the expenditure plan for that agency required by subsection (c): Provided, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall summarize such execution reports and annually submit such summaries to Congress in conjunction with the annual progress report on implementation of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–347), as required by section 3606 of title 44, United States Code.

(e) This section shall not apply to the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government and shall apply to all Federal agencies within the executive branch except for the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

SEC. 559. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 560. (a) Notwithstanding sections 58c(e) and 1451 of title 19, United States Code, upon the request of any persons, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may enter into reimbursable fee agreements for a period of up to 5 years with such persons for the provision of U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and any other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services. Such requests may include additional U.S. Customs and Border Protection services at existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced facilities (including but not limited to payment for overtime), the provision of U.S. Customs and Border Protection services at new facilities, and expanded U.S. Customs and Border Protection services at land border facilities.

(1) By December 31, 2013, the Commissioner may enter into not more than 5 agreements under this section.

(2) The Commissioner shall not enter into such an agreement if it would unduly and permanently impact services funded in this or any other appropriations Acts, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees.

(b) Funds collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under this section shall be deposited in a newly established account as offsetting collections and remain available until expended, without fiscal year limitation, and shall directly reimburse each appropriation for the amount paid out of that appropriation for any expenses incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection in providing U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and any other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services.

(c) The amount of the fee to be charged pursuant to an agreement authorized under subsection (a) of this section shall be paid by each person requesting U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and shall include, but shall not be limited to, the salaries and expenses of individuals employed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide such U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to those services, such as temporary placement or permanent relocation of those individuals.

(d) U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall terminate the provision of services pursuant to an agreement entered into under subsection (a) with a person that, after receiving notice from the Commissioner that a fee imposed under subsection (a) is due, fails to pay the fee in a timely manner. In the event of such termination, all costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which have not been reimbursed, will become immediately due and payable. Interest

on unpaid fees will accrue based on current U.S. Treasury borrowing rates. Additionally, any person who, after notice and demand for payment of any fee charged under subsection (a) of this section, fails to pay such fee in a timely manner shall be liable for a penalty or liquidated damage equal to two times the amount of the fee. Any amount collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under this subsection shall be deposited into the account specified under subsection (b) of this section and shall be available as described therein.

(e) Each facility at which such U.S. Customs and Border Protection services are performed shall provide, maintain, and equip, without cost to the Government, facilities in accordance with U.S. Customs and Border Protection specifications.

(f) The authority found in this section may not be used to enter into agreements to expand or begin to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection services outside of the United States.

(g) The authority found in this section may not be used at existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced air facilities to enter into agreements for costs other than payment of overtime.

(h) The Commissioner shall notify the appropriate Committees of Congress 15 days prior to entering into any agreement under the authority of this section and shall provide a copy of the agreement to the appropriate Committees of Congress.

(i) For purposes of this section the terms:

(1) U.S. Customs and Border Protection ''services'' means any activities of any employee or contractor of U.S. Customs and Border Protection pertaining to customs and immigration inspection-related matters.

(2) ''Person'' means any natural person or any corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other public or private entity, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof.

(3) ''Appropriate Committees of Congress'' means the Committees on Appropriations; Finance; Judiciary; and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations; Judiciary; Ways and Means; and Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 561. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 562. Twenty percent of each of the appropriations provided in this Act for the ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management'', the ''Office of the Under Secretary for Management'', and the ''Office of the Chief Financial Officer'' shall be withheld from obligation until the reports and plans required in this Act to be submitted on or before May 1, 2013, are received by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SEC. 563. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other provision of law, during the period beginning on October 1, 2013, and ending on September 30, 2014, section 204(a)(1)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(I)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) Each petition to compete for consideration for a visa under section 1153(c) of this title shall be accompanied by a fee equal to $30. All amounts collected under this clause shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.'':

Provided, That the Department of State, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the steps being taken to implement the recommendations of GAO–07–1174.

SEC. 564. The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall cancel the liquidated balances of all remaining uncancelled or partially cancelled loans disbursed under the Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–88) and the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234), as amended by section 4502 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 110–28) to the extent that revenues of the local government during the period following the major disaster are insufficient to meet the budget of the local government, including additional disaster-related expenses of a municipal character. In calculating a community's revenues while determining cancellation, the Administrator shall exclude revenues for special districts and any other revenues that are required by law to be disbursed to other units of local government or used for specific purposes more limited than the scope allowed by the General Fund. In calculating a community's expenses, the Administrator shall include disaster-related capital expenses for which the community has not been reimbursed by Federal or insurance proceeds, debt service expenses, and accrued but unpaid uncompensated absences (vacation and sick pay). In calculating the operating deficit of the local government, the Administrator shall also consider all interfund transfers. When considering the period following the disaster, the Administrator may consider a period of 3, 5, or 7 full fiscal years after the disaster, beginning on the date of the declaration, in determining eligibility for cancellation. The criteria for cancellation do not apply to those loans already cancelled in full. Applicants shall submit supplemental documentation in support of their applications for cancellation on or before April 30, 2014, and the Administrator shall issue determinations and resolve any appeals on or before April 30, 2015. Loans not cancelled in full shall be repaid not later than September 30, 2035. The Administrator may use funds provided under Public Law 109–88 to reimburse those communities that have repaid all or a portion of loans, including interest, provided as Special Community Disaster Loans under Public Law 109–88 or Public Law 109–234, as amended by section 4502 of Public Law 110–28. Further, the Administrator may use funds provided under Public Law 109–88 for necessary expenses to carry out this provision.

SEC. 565. The Inspector General shall review the applications for public assistance provided through the Disaster Relief Fund with a project cost that exceeds $10,000,000 and the resulting decisions issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for category A debris removal for DR–1786 upon receipt of a request from an applicant made no earlier than 90 days after filing an appeal with the Federal Emergency Management Agency without regard to whether the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency has issued a final agency determination on the application for assistance: Provided, That not later than 180 days after the date of such request, the Inspector General shall determine whether the Federal Emergency Management Agency correctly applied its rules and regulations to determine eligibility of the applicant's claim: Provided further, That if the Inspector General finds that the Federal Emergency Management Agency determinations related to eligibility and cost involved a misapplication of its rules and regulations, the applicant may submit the dispute to the arbitration process established under the authority granted under section 601 of Public Law 111–5 not later than 15 days after the date of issuance of the Inspector General's finding in the previous proviso: Provided further, That if the Inspector General finds that the Federal Emergency Management Agency provided unauthorized funding, that the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall take corrective action.

SEC. 566. None of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be obligated to implement the National Preparedness Grant Program or any other successor grant programs unless explicitly authorized by Congress.

SEC. 567. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide funding for the position of Public Advocate within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

SEC. 568. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

SEC. 569. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees of a single component of the Department of Homeland Security, who are stationed in the United States, at a single international conference unless the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that such attendance is in the national interest and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives within at least 10 days of that determination and the basis for that determination: Provided, That for purposes of this section the term ''international conference'' shall mean a conference occurring outside of the United States attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 570. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

(1) $1,800,000 from Public Law 112–74 under the heading ''Analysis and Operations'';

(2) $73,232,000 from funds made available in Public Law 112–10 and Public Law 112–74 under the heading U.S. Customs and Border Protection, ''Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology'';

(3) $3,108,311 from unobligated prior year balances from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ''Construction'';

(4) $25,000,000 from Public Law 110–329 under the heading Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'';

(5) $43,000,000 from Public Law 111–83 under the heading Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'';

(6) $63,500,000 from Public Law 112–10 under the heading Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'';

(7) $23,000,000 from Public Law 112–74 under the heading Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements''; and

(8) $21,667,000 from Public Law 112–74 under the heading Transportation Security Administration, ''Surface Transportation Security''.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 571. Of the funds provided in Public Law 110–161, Public Law 110–329, and Public Law 111–83, under the heading ''National Predisaster Mitigation Fund'' for congressionally directed spending items, $12,000,000 are rescinded from projects for which no applications were submitted or from projects which were completed for an amount less than that appropriated.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 572. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

(1) $199,657 from ''Operations'';

(2) $445,328 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection ''Salaries and Expenses'';

(3) $63,045 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection ''Violent Crime Reduction Programs'';

(4) $86,597 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ''Violent Crime Reduction Programs'';

(5) $1,739 from Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'';

(6) $1,329,239 from Federal Emergency Management Agency ''Office of Domestic Preparedness'';

(7) $3,262,677 from Federal Emergency Management Agency ''National Predisaster Mitigation Fund''; and

(8) $2,291,844 from Transportation Security Administration ''Administration''.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 573. The following unobligated balances made available to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 505 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74; 125 Stat. 984) are rescinded:

(1) $314,674 from ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management'';

(2) $185,813 from ''Office of the Under Secretary for Management'';

(3) $114,391 from ''Office of the Chief Financial Officer'';

(4) $59,507 from ''Office of the Chief Information Officer'';

(5) $568,188 from ''Analysis and Operations'';

(6) $45,525 from ''Office of Inspector General'';

(7) $568,480 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection ''Salaries and Expenses'';

(8) $3,581,483 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ''Salaries and Expenses'';

(9) $1,075,942 from Transportation Security Administration ''Federal Air Marshals'';

(10) $18,142,454 from Coast Guard ''Operating Expenses'';

(11) $991,520 from Coast Guard ''Reserve Training'';

(12) $1,033,599 from Coast Guard ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'';

(13) $2,371,377 from United States Secret Service ''Salaries and Expenses'';

(14) $82,084 from National Protection and Programs Directorate ''Management and Administration'';

(15) $1,683,470 from National Protection and Programs Directorate ''Infrastructure Protection and Information Security'';

(16) $184,583 from National Protection and Programs Directorate ''United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology'';

(17) $259,874 from Federal Emergency Management Agency ''Salaries and Expenses'';

(18) $206,722 from Federal Emergency Management Agency ''State and Local Programs'';

(19) $450,017 from Office of Health Affairs;

(20) $205,799 from United States Citizenship and Immigration Services;

(21) $512,660 from Federal Law Enforcement Training Center ''Salaries and Expenses'';

(22) $244,553 from Science and Technology ''Management and Administration''; and

(23) $128,565 from Domestic Nuclear Detection Office ''Management and Administration''.

SEC. 574. Fourteen days after the Secretary of Homeland Security submits a report required under this division to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Secretary shall submit a copy of that report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

This division may be cited as the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013''.

DIVISION E—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Army as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Army Corps of Engineers and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, and for construction and operation of facilities in support of the functions of the Commander in Chief, $1,684,323,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of this amount, not to exceed $80,173,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, and host nation support, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Army determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, facilities, and real property for the Navy and Marine Corps as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, $1,549,164,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of this amount, not to exceed $102,619,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Navy determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Air Force as currently authorized by law, $322,543,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of this amount, not to exceed $18,635,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Air Force determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as currently authorized by law, $3,582,423,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to such appropriations of the Department of Defense available for military construction or family housing as the Secretary may designate, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed $315,562,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $26,969,000 shall be available for payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the planning, design, and construction of a new North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $613,799,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed $26,622,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Director of the Army National Guard determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $42,386,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed $4,000,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Director of the Air National Guard determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $305,846,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed $15,951,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Army Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components of the Navy and Marine Corps as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $49,532,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed $2,118,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of the Navy determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the

training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $10,979,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed $2,879,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Chief of the Air Force Reserve determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for the acquisition and construction of military facilities and installations (including international military headquarters) and for related expenses for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area as authorized by section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, $254,163,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $4,641,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $530,051,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $102,182,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $378,230,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, $83,824,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, $497,829,000.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of family housing for the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for operation and maintenance, leasing, and minor construction, as authorized by law, $52,238,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund, $1,786,000, to remain available until expended, for family housing initiatives undertaken pursuant to section 2883 of title 10, United States Code, providing alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing and supporting facilities.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of construction, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, as currently authorized by law, $151,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, which shall be only for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 1990

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990, established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), $409,396,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT 2005

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005, established by section 2906A(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), $126,697,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress 14 days prior to obligating an amount for a construction project that exceeds or reduces the amount identified for that project in the most recently submitted budget request for this account by 20 percent or $2,000,000, whichever is less: Provided further, That the previous proviso shall not apply to projects costing less than $5,000,000, except for those projects not previously identified in any budget submission for this account and exceeding the minor construction threshold under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds made available in this title shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for construction, where cost estimates exceed $25,000, to be performed within the United States, except Alaska, without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

SEC. 102. Funds made available in this title for construction shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 103. Funds made available in this title for construction may be used for advances to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, for the construction of access roads as authorized by section 210 of title 23, United States Code, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to begin construction of new bases in the United States for which specific appropriations have not been made.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for purchase of land or land easements in excess of 100 percent of the value as determined by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, except: (1) where there is a determination of value by a Federal court; (2) purchases negotiated by the Attorney General or the designee of the Attorney General; (3) where the estimated value is less than $25,000; or (4) as otherwise determined by the Secretary of Defense to be in the public interest.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used to: (1) acquire land; (2) provide for site preparation; or (3) install utilities for any family housing, except housing for which funds have been made available in annual Acts making appropriations for military construction.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available in this title for minor construction may be used to transfer or relocate any activity from one base or installation to another, without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 108. None of the funds made available in this title may be used for the procurement of steel for any construction project or activity for which American steel producers, fabricators, and manufacturers have been denied the opportunity to compete for such steel procurement.

SEC. 109. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction or family housing during the current fiscal year may be used to pay real property taxes in any foreign nation.

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to initiate a new installation overseas without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this title may be obligated for architect and engineer contracts estimated by the Government to exceed $500,000 for projects to be accomplished in Japan, in any North Atlantic Treaty Organization member country, or in countries bordering the Arabian Sea, unless such contracts are awarded to United States firms or United States firms in joint venture with host nation firms.

SEC. 112. None of the funds made available in this title for military construction in the United States territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in countries bordering the Arabian Sea, may be used to award any contract estimated by the Government to exceed $1,000,000 to a foreign contractor: Provided, That this section shall not be applicable to contract awards for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a United States contractor exceeds the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a foreign contractor by greater than 20 percent: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to contract awards for military construction on Kwajalein Atoll for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid is submitted by a Marshallese contractor.

SEC. 113. The Secretary of Defense shall inform the appropriate committees of both Houses of Congress, including the Committees on Appropriations, of plans and scope of any proposed military exercise involving United States personnel 30 days prior to its occurring, if amounts expended for construction, either temporary or permanent, are anticipated to exceed $100,000.

SEC. 114. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction in prior years shall be available for construction authorized for each such military department by the authorizations enacted into law during the current session of Congress.

SEC. 115. Not more than 20 percent of the funds made available in this title which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year.

SEC. 116. For military construction or family housing projects that are being completed with funds otherwise expired or lapsed for obligation, expired or lapsed funds may be used to pay the cost of associated supervision, inspection, overhead, engineering and design on those projects and on subsequent claims, if any.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds made available to a military department or defense agency for the construction of military projects may be obligated for a military construction project or contract, or for any portion of such a project or contract, at any time before the end of the fourth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds for such project were made available, if the funds obligated for such project: (1) are obligated from

funds available for military construction projects; and (2) do not exceed the amount appropriated for such project, plus any amount by which the cost of such project is increased pursuant to law.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 118. In addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, proceeds deposited to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207(a)(1) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note) pursuant to section 207(a)(2)(C) of such Act, may be transferred to the account established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), to be merged with, and to be available for the same purposes and the same time period as that account.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 119. Subject to 30 days prior notification, or 14 days for a notification provided in an electronic medium pursuant to sections 480 and 2883 of title 10, United States Code, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to: (1) the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction in ''Family Housing'' accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund; or (2) the Department of Defense Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund from amounts appropriated for construction of military unaccompanied housing in ''Military Construction'' accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund: Provided, That appropriations made available to the Funds shall be available to cover the costs, as defined in section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans or loan guarantees issued by the Department of Defense pursuant to the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, pertaining to alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing, military unaccompanied housing, and supporting facilities.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 120. In addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, amounts may be transferred from the accounts established by sections 2906(a)(1) and 2906A(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), to the fund established by section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) to pay for expenses associated with the Homeowners Assistance Program incurred under 42 U.S.C. 3374(a)(1)(A). Any amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the fund to which transferred.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title for operation and maintenance of family housing shall be the exclusive source of funds for repair and maintenance of all family housing units, including general or flag officer quarters: Provided, That not more than $35,000 per unit may be spent annually for the maintenance and repair of any general or flag officer quarters without 30 days prior notification, or 14 days for a notification provided in an electronic medium pursuant to sections 480 and 2883 of title 10, United States Code, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, except that an after-the-fact notification shall be submitted if the limitation is exceeded solely due to costs associated with environmental remediation that could not be reasonably anticipated at the time of the budget submission: Provided further, That the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is to report annually to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress all operation and maintenance expenditures for each individual general or flag officer quarters for the prior fiscal year.

SEC. 122. Amounts contained in the Ford Island Improvement Account established by subsection (h) of section 2814 of title 10, United States Code, are appropriated and shall be available until expended for the purposes specified in subsection (i)(1) of such section or until transferred pursuant to subsection (i)(3) of such section.

SEC. 123. None of the funds made available in this title, or in any Act making appropriations for military construction which remain available for obligation, may be obligated or expended to carry out a military construction, land acquisition, or family housing project at or for a military installation approved for closure, or at a military installation for the purposes of supporting a function that has been approved for realignment to another installation, in 2005 under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note), unless such a project at a military installation approved for realignment will support a continuing mission or function at that installation or a new mission or function that is planned for that installation, or unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the cost to the United States of carrying out such project would be less than the cost to the United States of cancelling such project, or if the project is at an active component base that shall be established as an enclave or in the case of projects having multi-agency use, that another Government agency has indicated it will assume ownership of the completed project. The Secretary of Defense may not transfer funds made available as a result of this limitation from any military construction project, land acquisition, or family housing project to another account or use such funds for another purpose or project without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress. This section shall not apply to military construction projects, land acquisition, or family housing projects for which the project is vital to the national security or the protection of health, safety, or environmental quality: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees within seven days of a decision to carry out such a military construction project.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 124. During the 5-year period after appropriations available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing operation and maintenance and construction have expired for obligation, upon a determination that such appropriations will not be necessary for the liquidation of obligations or for making authorized adjustments to such appropriations for obligations incurred during the period of availability of such appropriations, unobligated balances of such appropriations may be transferred into the appropriation ''Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Construction, Defense'', to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 125. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense to take beneficial occupancy of more than 2,500 parking spaces (other than handicap-reserved spaces) to be provided by the BRAC 133 project: Provided, That this limitation may be waived in part if: (1) the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that levels of service at existing intersections in the vicinity of the project have not experienced failing levels of service as defined by the Transportation Research Board Highway Capacity Manual over a consecutive 90-day period; (2) the Department of Defense and the Virginia Department of Transportation agree on the number of additional parking spaces that may be made available to employees of the facility subject to continued 90-day traffic monitoring; and (3) the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees in writing at least 14 days prior to exercising this waiver of the number of additional parking spaces to be made available.

SEC. 126. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any action that relates to or promotes the expansion of the boundaries or size of the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Colorado.

SEC. 127. Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in an account funded under the headings in this title may be transferred among projects and activities within the account in accordance with the reprogramming guidelines for military construction and family housing construction contained in Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14–R, Volume 3, Chapter 7, of February 2009, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 128. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Army to relocate a unit in the Army that—

(1) performs a testing mission or function that is not performed by any other unit in the Army and is specifically stipulated in title 10, United States Code; and

(2) is located at a military installation at which the total number of civilian employees of the Department of the Army and Army contractor personnel employed exceeds 10 percent of the total number of members of the regular and reserve components of the Army assigned to the installation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Army certifies to the congressional defense committees that in proposing the relocation of the unit of the Army, the Secretary complied with Army Regulation 5–10 relating to the policy, procedures, and responsibilities for Army stationing actions.

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for military construction in this or any other Act, may be obligated or expended for planning and design and construction of projects at Arlington National Cemetery.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 130. Of the unobligated balances available for ''Military Construction, Defense-Wide'', from prior appropriations Acts, $20,000,000 are hereby cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement or for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 131. Of the unobligated balances available for ''Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005'', from prior appropriations Acts, $132,513,000 are hereby cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement or for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 132. Of the proceeds credited to the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund pursuant to subsection (c)(1)(C) of section 2883 of title 10, United States Code, from a Department of Navy land conveyance, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer $10,500,000 to the Secretary of the Navy under paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of such section for use by the Secretary of the Navy as provided in paragraph (1) of such subsection until expended.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation benefits to or on behalf of veterans and a pilot program for disability examinations as authorized by section 107 and chapters 11, 13, 18, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code; pension benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by chapters 15, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code; and burial benefits, the Reinstated Entitlement Program for Survivors, emergency and other officers' retirement pay, adjusted-service credits and certificates, payment of premiums due on commercial life insurance policies guaranteed under the provisions of title IV of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 541 et seq.) and for other benefits as authorized by sections 107, 1312, 1977, and 2106, and chapters 23, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code, $60,599,855,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $9,204,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be reimbursed to ''General operating expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration'', ''Medical support and compliance'', and ''Information technology systems'' for necessary expenses in implementing the provisions of chapters 51, 53, and 55 of title 38, United States Code, the funding source for which is specifically provided as the ''Compensation and pensions'' appropriation: Provided further, That such sums as may be earned on an actual qualifying patient basis, shall be reimbursed to ''Medical care collections fund'' to augment the funding of individual medical facilities for nursing home care provided to pensioners as authorized.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For the payment of readjustment and rehabilitation benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by chapters 21, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 51, 53, 55, and 61 of title 38, United States Code, and for the payment of benefits under the Veterans Retraining Assistance Program, $12,023,458,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That expenses for rehabilitation program services and assistance which the Secretary is authorized to provide under subsection (a) of section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, other than under paragraphs (1), (2), (5), and (11) of that subsection, shall be charged to this account.

VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

For military and naval insurance, national service life insurance, servicemen's indemnities, service-disabled veterans insurance, and veterans mortgage life insurance as authorized by chapters 19 and 21, title 38, United States Code, $104,600,000, to remain available until expended.

VETERANS HOUSING BENEFIT PROGRAM FUND

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by subchapters I through III of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2013, within the resources available, not to exceed $500,000 in gross obligations for direct loans are authorized for specially adapted housing loans.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $157,814,000.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $19,000, as authorized by chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $2,729,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, $346,000, which may be paid to the appropriation for ''General operating expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration''.

NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by subchapter V of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, $1,089,000.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL SERVICES

For necessary expenses for furnishing, as authorized by law, inpatient and outpatient care and treatment to beneficiaries of the Department of Veterans Affairs and veterans described in section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, including care and treatment in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Department, and including medical supplies and equipment, bioengineering services, food services, and salaries and expenses of healthcare employees hired under title 38, United States Code, aid to State homes as authorized by section 1741 of title 38, United States Code, assistance and support services for caregivers as authorized by section 1720G of title 38, United States Code, loan repayments authorized by section 604 of the Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–163; 124 Stat. 1174; 38 U.S.C. 7681 note), and hospital care and medical services authorized by section 1787 of title 38, United States Code; $155,000,000, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that become available on October 1, 2012; and in addition, $43,557,000,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2013, and shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a priority for the provision of medical treatment for veterans who have service-connected disabilities, lower income, or have special needs: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall give priority funding for the provision of basic medical benefits to veterans in enrollment priority groups 1 through 6: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may authorize the dispensing of prescription drugs from Veterans Health Administration facilities to enrolled veterans with privately written prescriptions based on requirements established by the Secretary: Provided further, That the implementation of the program described in the previous proviso shall incur no additional cost to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

MEDICAL SUPPORT AND COMPLIANCE

For necessary expenses in the administration of the medical, hospital, nursing home, domiciliary, construction, supply, and research activities, as authorized by law; administrative expenses in support of capital policy activities; and administrative and legal expenses of the Department for collecting and recovering amounts owed the Department as authorized under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, and the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651 et seq.); $6,033,000,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2013, and shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

For necessary expenses for the maintenance and operation of hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliary facilities, and other necessary facilities of the Veterans Health Administration; for administrative expenses in support of planning, design, project management, real property acquisition and disposition, construction, and renovation of any facility under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department; for oversight, engineering, and architectural activities not charged to project costs; for repairing, altering, improving, or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Department, not otherwise provided for, either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; for leases of facilities; and for laundry services, $4,872,000,000, plus reimbursements, shall become available on October 1, 2013, and shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

MEDICAL AND PROSTHETIC RESEARCH

For necessary expenses in carrying out programs of medical and prosthetic research and development as authorized by chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, $582,674,000, plus reimbursements, shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the National Cemetery Administration for operations and maintenance, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor; cemeterial expenses as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for use in cemeterial operations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and repair, alteration or improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Cemetery Administration, $258,284,000, of which not to exceed $25,828,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That none of the funds under this heading may be used to expand the Urban Initiative project beyond those sites outlined in the fiscal year 2012 or previous budget submissions or any other rural strategy, other than the Rural Initiative included in the fiscal year 2013 budget submission, until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a strategy to serve the burial needs of veterans residing in rural and highly rural areas and that strategy has been approved by the Committees: Provided further, That the strategy shall include: (1) A review of previous policies of the National Cemetery Administration regarding establishment of new national cemeteries, including whether the guidelines of the Administration for establishing national cemetery annexes remain valid; (2) Data identifying the number of and geographic areas where rural veterans are not currently served by national or existing State cemeteries and identification of areas with the largest unserved populations, broken down by veterans residing in urban versus rural and highly rural; (3) Identification of the number of veterans who reside within the 75-mile radius of a cemetery that is limited to cremations or of a State cemetery which has residency restrictions, as well as an examination of how many communities that fall under a 75-mile radius have an actual driving distance greater than 75 miles; (4) Reassessment of the gaps in service, factoring in the above conditions that limit rural and highly rural veteran burial options; (5) An assessment of the adequacy of the policy of the Administration on establishing new cemeteries proposed in the fiscal year 2013 budget request; (6) Recommendations for an appropriate policy on new national cemeteries to serve rural or highly rural areas; (7) Development of a national map showing the locations and number of all unserved veterans; and (8) A time line for the implementation of such strategy and cost estimates for using the strategy to establish new burial sites in at least five rural or highly rural locations: Provided further, That the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the strategy to ensure that it includes the elements listed above: Provided further, That this strategy shall be submitted no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That

the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall issue guidelines on committal services held at cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the National Cemetery Administration to ensure that: (1) veterans' families may arrange to hold committal services with any religious or secular content they desire; (2) the choice by a family of an honor guard and the content and presentation of military honors may not be interfered with; and (3) attendance at committal services by outside organizations dedicated to the support of veterans will not be constrained except at the request of family members: Provided further, That the Department shall not edit, control, or exercise prior restraints on the content of religious speech and expression by speakers at events at veterans national cemeteries except as provided in section 2413 of title 38, United States Code: Provided further, That actions permitted by the foregoing provisos shall be subject to compliance with Department security, safety, and law enforcement regulations.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary operating expenses of the Department of Veterans Affairs, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses in support of Department-Wide capital planning, management and policy activities, uniforms, or allowances therefor; not to exceed $25,000 for official reception and representation expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services, $424,737,000, of which not to exceed $20,837,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided, That the Board of Veterans Appeals shall be funded at not less than $86,006,000: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, such sums as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to comply with the Department's energy management requirements under section 543(f)(7) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(f)(7)): Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be transferred to ''General operating expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration''.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES, VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Benefits Administration, not otherwise provided for, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services, and reimbursement of the Department of Defense for the cost of overseas employee mail, $2,164,074,000: Provided, That expenses for services and assistance authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (5), and (11) of section 3104(a) of title 38, United States Code, that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines are necessary to enable entitled veterans: (1) to the maximum extent feasible, to become employable and to obtain and maintain suitable employment; or (2) to achieve maximum independence in daily living, shall be charged to this account: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, not to exceed $113,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for information technology systems and telecommunications support, including developmental information systems and operational information systems; for pay and associated costs; and for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and related contractual costs of said acquisitions, including contractual costs associated with operations authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $3,327,444,000, plus reimbursements: Provided, That $1,021,000,000 shall be for pay and associated costs, of which not to exceed $30,630,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided further, That $1,812,045,000 shall be for operations and maintenance, of which not to exceed $126,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided further, That $494,399,000 shall be for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement, and shall remain available until September 30, 2014: Provided further, That amounts made available for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may not be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a certification of the amounts, in parts or in full, to be obligated and expended for each development project: Provided further, That amounts made available for salaries and expenses, operations and maintenance, and information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred among the three sub-accounts after the Secretary of Veterans Affairs requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued: Provided further, That amounts made available for the ''Information technology systems'' account for development, modernization, and enhancement may be transferred between projects or to newly defined projects: Provided further, That no project may be increased or decreased by more than $1,000,000 of cost prior to submitting a request to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress to make the transfer and an approval is issued, or absent a response, a period of 30 days has elapsed: Provided further, That of the funds provided for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement for the development of a joint Department of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs (DOD–VA) integrated electronic health record (iEHR), not more than 25 percent may be obligated until the DOD–VA Interagency Program Office submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, and such Committees approve, a plan for expenditure that: (1) defines the budget and cost baseline for development of the integrated Electronic Health Record; (2) identifies the deployment timeline for the system for both Agencies; (3) breaks out annual and total spending for each Department; (4) relays detailed cost-sharing business rules; (5) establishes data standardization schedules between the Departments; (6) has been submitted to the Government Accountability Office for review; and (7) complies with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for information technology systems development, modernization, and enhancement, shall be for the projects, and in the amounts, specified under this heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, to include information technology, in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), $115,000,000, of which $6,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014.

CONSTRUCTION, MAJOR PROJECTS

For constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities, including parking projects, under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, not otherwise provided for, including planning, architectural and engineering services, construction management services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, where the estimated cost of a project is more than the amount set forth in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, or where funds for a project were made available in a previous major project appropriation, $532,470,000, of which $502,470,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017, and of which $30,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That $5,000,000 shall be to make reimbursements as provided in section 7108 of title 41, United States Code, for claims paid for contract disputes: Provided further, That except for advance planning activities, including needs assessments which may or may not lead to capital investments, and other capital asset management related activities, including portfolio development and management activities, and investment strategy studies funded through the advance planning fund and the planning and design activities funded through the design fund, including needs assessments which may or may not lead to capital investments, and salaries and associated costs of the resident engineers who oversee those capital investments funded through this account, and funds provided for the purchase of land for the National Cemetery Administration through the land acquisition line item, none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for any project which has not been approved by the Congress in the budgetary process: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for fiscal year 2013, for each approved project shall be obligated: (1) by the awarding of a construction documents contract by September 30, 2013; and (2) by the awarding of a construction contract by September 30, 2014: Provided further, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall promptly submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a written report on any approved major construction project for which obligations are not incurred within the time limitations established above.

CONSTRUCTION, MINOR PROJECTS

For constructing, altering, extending, and improving any of the facilities, including parking projects, under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including planning and assessments of needs which may lead to capital investments, architectural and engineering services, maintenance or guarantee period services costs associated with equipment guarantees provided under the project, services of claims analysts, offsite utility and storm drainage system construction costs, and site acquisition, or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 316, 2404, 2406, and chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, not otherwise provided for, where the estimated cost of a project is equal to or less than the amount set forth in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, United States Code, $607,530,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, along with unobligated balances of previous ''Construction, minor projects'' appropriations which are hereby made available for any project where the estimated cost is equal to or less than the amount set forth in such section: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be for: (1) repairs to any of the nonmedical facilities under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department which are necessary because of loss or damage caused by any natural disaster or catastrophe; and (2) temporary measures necessary to prevent or to minimize further loss by such causes.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES

For grants to assist States to acquire or construct State nursing home and domiciliary facilities and to remodel, modify, or alter existing hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary facilities in State homes, for furnishing care to veterans as authorized by sections 8131 through

8137 of title 38, United States Code, $85,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VETERANS CEMETERIES

For grants to assist States and tribal governments in establishing, expanding, or improving veterans cemeteries as authorized by section 2408 of title 38, United States Code, $46,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. Any appropriation for fiscal year 2013 for ''Compensation and pensions'', ''Readjustment benefits'', and ''Veterans insurance and indemnities'' may be transferred as necessary to any other of the mentioned appropriations: Provided, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and such Committees issue an approval, or absent a response, a period of 30 days has elapsed.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 202. Amounts made available for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2013, in this Act or any other Act, under the ''Medical services'', ''Medical support and compliance'', and ''Medical facilities'' accounts may be transferred among the accounts: Provided, That any transfers between the ''Medical services'' and ''Medical support and compliance'' accounts of 1 percent or less of the total amount appropriated to the account in this or any other Act may take place subject to notification from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the amount and purpose of the transfer: Provided further, That any transfers between the ''Medical services'' and ''Medical support and compliance'' accounts in excess of 1 percent, or exceeding the cumulative 1 percent for the fiscal year, may take place only after the Secretary requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued: Provided further, That any transfers to or from the ''Medical facilities'' account may take place only after the Secretary requests from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued.

SEC. 203. Appropriations available in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; lease of a facility or land or both; and uniforms or allowances therefore, as authorized by sections 5901 through 5902 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 204. No appropriations in this title (except the appropriations for ''Construction, major projects'', and ''Construction, minor projects'') shall be available for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home.

SEC. 205. No appropriations in this title shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons (except beneficiaries entitled to such hospitalization or examination under the laws providing such benefits to veterans, and persons receiving such treatment under sections 7901 through 7904 of title 5, United States Code, or the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)), unless reimbursement of the cost of such hospitalization or examination is made to the ''Medical services'' account at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 206. Appropriations available in this title for ''Compensation and pensions'', ''Readjustment benefits'', and ''Veterans insurance and indemnities'' shall be available for payment of prior year accrued obligations required to be recorded by law against the corresponding prior year accounts within the last quarter of fiscal year 2012.

SEC. 207. Appropriations available in this title shall be available to pay prior year obligations of corresponding prior year appropriations accounts resulting from sections 3328(a), 3334, and 3712(a) of title 31, United States Code, except that if such obligations are from trust fund accounts they shall be payable only from ''Compensation and pensions''.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 208. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2013, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall, from the National Service Life Insurance Fund under section 1920 of title 38, United States Code, the Veterans' Special Life Insurance Fund under section 1923 of title 38, United States Code, and the United States Government Life Insurance Fund under section 1955 of title 38, United States Code, reimburse the ''General operating expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration'' and ''Information technology systems'' accounts for the cost of administration of the insurance programs financed through those accounts: Provided, That reimbursement shall be made only from the surplus earnings accumulated in such an insurance program during fiscal year 2013 that are available for dividends in that program after claims have been paid and actuarially determined reserves have been set aside: Provided further, That if the cost of administration of such an insurance program exceeds the amount of surplus earnings accumulated in that program, reimbursement shall be made only to the extent of such surplus earnings: Provided further, That the Secretary shall determine the cost of administration for fiscal year 2013 which is properly allocable to the provision of each such insurance program and to the provision of any total disability income insurance included in that insurance program.

SEC. 209. Amounts deducted from enhanced-use lease proceeds to reimburse an account for expenses incurred by that account during a prior fiscal year for providing enhanced-use lease services, may be obligated during the fiscal year in which the proceeds are received.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 210. Funds available in this title or funds for salaries and other administrative expenses shall also be available to reimburse the Office of Resolution Management of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication under section 319 of title 38, United States Code, for all services provided at rates which will recover actual costs but not to exceed $42,904,000 for the Office of Resolution Management and $3,360,000 for the Office of Employment and Discrimination Complaint Adjudication: Provided, That payments may be made in advance for services to be furnished based on estimated costs: Provided further, That amounts received shall be credited to the ''General administration'' and ''Information technology systems'' accounts for use by the office that provided the service.

SEC. 211. No appropriations in this title shall be available to enter into any new lease of real property if the estimated annual rental cost is more than $1,000,000, unless the Secretary submits a report which the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress approve within 30 days following the date on which the report is received.

SEC. 212. No funds of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall be available for hospital care, nursing home care, or medical services provided to any person under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, for a non-service-connected disability described in section 1729(a)(2) of such title, unless that person has disclosed to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in such form as the Secretary may require, current, accurate third-party reimbursement information for purposes of section 1729 of such title: Provided, That the Secretary may recover, in the same manner as any other debt due the United States, the reasonable charges for such care or services from any person who does not make such disclosure as required: Provided further, That any amounts so recovered for care or services provided in a prior fiscal year may be obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which amounts are received.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 213. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, proceeds or revenues derived from enhanced-use leasing activities (including disposal) may be deposited into the ''Construction, major projects'' and ''Construction, minor projects'' accounts and be used for construction (including site acquisition and disposition), alterations, and improvements of any medical facility under the jurisdiction or for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Such sums as realized are in addition to the amount provided for in ''Construction, major projects'' and ''Construction, minor projects''.

SEC. 214. Amounts made available under ''Medical services'' are available—

(1) for furnishing recreational facilities, supplies, and equipment; and

(2) for funeral expenses, burial expenses, and other expenses incidental to funerals and burials for beneficiaries receiving care in the Department.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 215. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to ''Medical services'', to remain available until expended for the purposes of that account.

SEC. 216. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may enter into agreements with Indian tribes and tribal organizations which are party to the Alaska Native Health Compact with the Indian Health Service, and Indian tribes and tribal organizations serving rural Alaska which have entered into contracts with the Indian Health Service under the Indian Self Determination and Educational Assistance Act, to provide healthcare, including behavioral health and dental care. The Secretary shall require participating veterans and facilities to comply with all appropriate rules and regulations, as established by the Secretary. The term ''rural Alaska'' shall mean those lands sited within the external boundaries of the Alaska Native regions specified in sections 7(a)(1)–(4) and (7)–(12) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1606), and those lands within the Alaska Native regions specified in sections 7(a)(5) and 7(a)(6) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1606), which are not within the boundaries of the municipality of Anchorage, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Kenai Peninsula Borough or the Matanuska Susitna Borough.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 217. Such sums as may be deposited to the Department of Veterans Affairs Capital Asset Fund pursuant to section 8118 of title 38, United States Code, may be transferred to the ''Construction, major projects'' and ''Construction, minor projects'' accounts, to remain available until expended for the purposes of these accounts.

SEC. 218. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to implement any policy prohibiting the Directors of the Veterans Integrated Services Networks from conducting outreach or marketing to enroll new veterans within their respective Networks.

SEC. 219. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a quarterly report on the financial status of the Veterans Health Administration.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 220. Amounts made available under the ''Medical services'', ''Medical support and compliance'', ''Medical facilities'', ''General operating expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration'', ''General administration'', and ''National Cemetery Administration'' accounts for fiscal year 2013, may be transferred to or from the ''Information technology systems'' account: Provided, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall request from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress the authority to make the transfer and an approval is issued.

SEC. 221. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act for the Department of Veterans Affairs may be used in a manner that is inconsistent with: (1) section 842 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–115; 119 Stat. 2506); or (2) section 8110(a)(5) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 222. Of the amounts made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2013, in this Act or any other Act, under the ''Medical facilities'' account for nonrecurring maintenance, not more than 20 percent of the funds made available shall be obligated during the last 2 months of that fiscal year: Provided, That the Secretary may waive this requirement after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 223. Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2013 for ''Medical services'', ''Medical support and compliance'', ''Medical facilities'', ''Construction, minor projects'', and ''Information technology systems'', up to $247,356,000, plus reimbursements, may be transferred to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 3571) and may be used for operation of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500): Provided, That additional funds may be transferred from accounts designated in this section to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 224. Such sums as may be deposited to the Medical Care Collections Fund pursuant to section 1729A of title 38, United States Code, for healthcare provided at facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500) shall also be available: (1) for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 3571); and (2) for operations of the facilities designated as combined Federal medical facilities as described by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500).

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 225. Of the amounts available in this title for ''Medical services'', ''Medical support and compliance'', and ''Medical facilities'', a minimum of $15,000,000, shall be transferred to the DOD–VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund, as authorized by section 8111(d) of title 38, United States Code, to remain available until expended, for any purpose authorized by section 8111 of title 38, United States Code.

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 226. (a) Of the funds appropriated in title II of division H of Public Law 112–74, the following amounts which became available on October 1, 2012, are hereby rescinded from the following accounts in the amounts specified:

(1) ''Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical services'', $1,500,000,000.

(2) ''Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical support and compliance'', $200,000,000.

(3) ''Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical facilities'', $250,000,000.

(b) In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, an additional amount is appropriated to the following accounts in the amounts specified to remain available until September 30, 2014:

(1) ''Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical services'', $1,500,000,000.

(2) ''Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical support and compliance'', $200,000,000.

(3) ''Department of Veterans Affairs, Medical facilities'', $250,000,000.

SEC. 227. The Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of all bid savings in major construction projects that total at least $5,000,000, or 5 percent of the programmed amount of the project, whichever is less: Provided, That such notification shall occur within 14 days of a contract identifying the programmed amount: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress 14 days prior to the obligation of such bid savings and shall describe the anticipated use of such savings.

SEC. 228. The scope of work for a project included in ''Construction, major projects'' may not be increased above the scope specified for that project in the original justification data provided to the Congress as part of the request for appropriations.

SEC. 229. The Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall provide on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress notification of any single national outreach and awareness marketing campaign in which obligations exceed $2,000,000.

SEC. 230. The Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a reprogramming request if at any point during fiscal year 2013, the funding allocated for a medical care initiative identified in the fiscal year 2013 expenditure plan is adjusted by more than $25,000,000 from the allocation shown in the corresponding congressional budget justification. Such a reprogramming request may go forward only if the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress approve the request or if a period of 14 days has elapsed.

SEC. 231. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enter into a contract using procedures that do not give to small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans (as that term is defined in section 3(q)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(3)) that are included in the database under section 8127(f) of title 38, United States Code, any preference available with respect to such contract, except for a preference given to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans (as defined in section 3(q)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(2)).

SEC. 232. Funds made available under the heading ''Medical services'' in title II of division H of Public Law 112–74 may be used to carry out section 1787 of title 38, United States Code.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchases and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its territories and possessions; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one-for-one replacement basis only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $7,500 for official reception and representation expenses; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries, when required by law of such countries, $62,929,000, to remain available until expended.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, for purposes authorized by section 2109 of title 36, United States Code.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims as authorized by sections 7251 through 7298 of title 38, United States Code, $32,481,000: Provided, That $2,726,000 shall be available for the purpose of providing financial assistance as described, and in accordance with the process and reporting procedures set forth, under this heading in Public Law 102–229.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for maintenance, operation, and improvement of Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, including the purchase or lease of passenger motor vehicles for replacement on a one-for-one basis only, and not to exceed $1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $65,800,000, of which not to exceed $27,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015. In addition, such sums as may be necessary for parking maintenance, repairs and replacement, to be derived from the ''Lease of Department of Defense Real Property for Defense Agencies'' account.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for planning and design and construction at Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, $103,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, of which, $84,000,000 shall be for planning and design and construction associated with the Millennium Project at Arlington National Cemetery; and $19,000,000 shall be for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services for future expansion of burial space at Arlington National Cemetery.

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

TRUST FUND

For expenses necessary for the Armed Forces Retirement Home to operate and maintain the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulfport, Mississippi, to be paid from funds available in the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund, $67,590,000, of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and renovation of the physical plants at the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Columbia, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Gulfport, Mississippi.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 301. Funds appropriated in this Act under the heading, ''Department of Defense—Civil, Cemeterial Expenses, Army'', may be provided to Arlington County, Virginia, for the relocation of the federally owned water main at Arlington National Cemetery, making additional land available for ground burials.

TITLE IV

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps'', $150,768,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 401. Of the unobligated balances in section 2005 in title X, of Public Law 112–10 and division H in title IV of Public Law 112–74, $150,768,000 are hereby rescinded: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any program, project, or activity, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which the funds are made available that the program, project, or activity is not in compliance with any Federal law relating to risk assessment, the protection of private property rights, or unfunded mandates.

SEC. 503. No part of any funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, except in presentation to Congress itself.

SEC. 504. All departments and agencies funded under this Act are encouraged, within the limits of the existing statutory authorities and funding, to expand their use of ''E-Commerce'' technologies and procedures in the conduct of their business practices and public service activities.

SEC. 505. Unless stated otherwise, all reports and notifications required by this Act shall be submitted to the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 506. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 507. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for a project or program named for an individual serving as a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the United States House of Representatives.

SEC. 508. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains confidential or proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 509. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be distributed to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries or successors.

SEC. 511. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense in this Act may be used to construct, renovate, or expand any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 512. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used by an agency of the executive branch to pay for first-class travel by an employee of the agency in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 513. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to execute a contract for goods or services, including construction services, where the contractor has not complied with Executive Order No. 12989.

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 515. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 516. Such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2013 for pay raises for programs funded by this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in this Act.

SEC. 517. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees from a Federal department or agency that are stationed within the United States at any single conference occurring outside a state of the United States, except for employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs stationed in the Philippines, unless the relevant Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 5 days in advance that such attendance is important to the national interest.

This division may be cited as the ''Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013''.

DIVISION F—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at the level specified in subsection (c) and under the authority and conditions provided in applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2012, for projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–74).

(2) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2012 (division C of Public Law 112–74).

(3) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (division E of Public Law 112–74).

(4) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (division F of Public Law 112–74).

(5) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (division G of Public Law 112–74).

(6) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112–74).

(7) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (division C of Public Law 112–55), except for the appropriations designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief under the heading ''Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Emergency Relief'' and in the last proviso of section 239 of such Act.

(8) The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–77), except for appropriations under the heading ''Corps of Engineers—Civil''.

(b) For purposes of this division, the term ''level'' means an amount.

(c) The level referred to in subsection (a) shall be the amounts appropriated in the appropriations Acts referred to in such subsection, including transfers and obligation limitations, except that such level shall be calculated without regard to any rescission or cancellation of funds or contract authority, other than—

(1) the 0.16 percent across-the-board rescission in section 436 of division E of Public Law 112–74 (relating to the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies); and

(2) the 0.189 percent across-the-board rescission in section 527 of division F of Public Law 112–74, (relating to the Departments of Labor,

Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies).

SEC. 1102. Appropriations made by section 1101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 1103. Appropriations provided by this division that, in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2012, carried a multiple-year or no-year period of availability shall retain a comparable period of availability.

SEC. 1104. No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 1101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2012.

SEC. 1105. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this division, the requirements, authorities, conditions, limitations, and other provisions of the appropriations Acts referred to in section 1101 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 1106.

SEC. 1106. Unless otherwise provided for in this division or in the applicable appropriations Act, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this division shall be available through September 30, 2013.

SEC. 1107. Expenditures made pursuant to the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (Public Law 112–175) shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization provided by this division.

SEC. 1108. Funds appropriated by this division may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), and section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212).

SEC. 1109. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2012, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, the levels established by section 1101 shall be the amounts necessary to maintain program levels under current law and under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2012.

(b) In addition to the amounts otherwise provided by section 1101, the following amounts shall be available for the following accounts for advance payments for the first quarter of fiscal year 2014:

(1) ''Department of Labor, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners'', for benefit payments under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, $40,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(2) ''Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Grants to States for Medicaid'', for payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act, $106,335,631,000, to remain available until expended.

(3) ''Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs'', for payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), $1,100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(4) ''Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments for Foster Care and Permanency'', for payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV–E of the Social Security Act, $2,200,000,000.

(5) ''Social Security Administration, Supplemental Security Income Program'', for benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act, $19,300,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1110. Each amount made available in this division by reference to an appropriation that was previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

SEC. 1111. With respect to any discretionary account for which advance appropriations were provided for fiscal year 2013 or 2014 in an appropriations Act for fiscal year 2012, in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this division, advance appropriations are provided in the same amount for fiscal year 2014 or 2015, respectively, with a comparable period of availability.

SEC. 1112. (a) Section 147 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111–242), as added by section 1(a)(2) of the Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011 (Public Law 111–322; 5 U.S.C. 5303 note), is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking the matter after ''ending on'' and before ''shall be made'' and inserting ''December 31, 2013,''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking the matter after ''ending on'' and before ''no senior executive'' and inserting ''December 31, 2013,''.

(b) Section 114 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (Public Law 112–175; 5 U.S.C. 5303 note) is repealed.

SEC. 1113. (a) Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this division, each department and agency in subsection (c) shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending, expenditure, or operating plan for fiscal year 2013—

(1) at the program, project, or activity level (or, for foreign assistance programs funded in titles III, IV and VIII of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, at the country, regional, and central program level, and for any international organization); or

(2) as applicable, at any greater level of detail required for funds covered by such a plan in an appropriations Act referred to in section 1101, in the joint explanatory statement accompanying such Act, or in committee report language incorporated by reference in such joint explanatory statement.

(b) If a sequestration is ordered by the President under section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the spending, expenditure, or operating plan required by this section shall reflect such sequestration.

(c) The departments and agencies to which this section applies are as follows:

(1) The Department of Agriculture.

(2) The Department of Commerce.

(3) The Department of Education.

(4) The Department of Energy.

(5) The Department of Health and Human Services.

(6) The Department of Homeland Security.

(7) The Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(8) The Department of the Interior.

(9) The Department of Justice.

(10) The Department of Labor.

(11) The Department of State and United States Agency for International Development.

(12) The Department of Transportation.

(13) The Department of the Treasury.

(14) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(15) The National Science Foundation.

(16) The Judiciary.

(17) With respect to amounts made available under the heading ''Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President'', agencies funded under such heading.

(18) The Federal Communications Commission.

(19) The General Services Administration.

(20) The Office of Personnel Management.

(21) The National Archives and Records Administration.

(22) The Securities and Exchange Commission.

(23) The Small Business Administration.

(24) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(25) The Indian Health Service.

(26) The Smithsonian Institution.

(27) The Social Security Administration.

(28) The Corporation for National and Community Service.

(29) The Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(30) The Food and Drug Administration.

(31) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SEC. 1114. Not later than May 15, 2013, and each month thereafter through November 1, 2013, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on all obligations incurred in fiscal year 2013, by each department and agency, using funds made available by this division. Such report shall—

(1) set forth obligations by account; and

(2) compare the obligations incurred in the period covered by the report to the obligations incurred in the same period in fiscal year 2012.

This division may be cited as the ''Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013''.

TITLE II

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 1201. The amounts available for ''Corps of Engineers—Civil, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers—Civil, Construction'' are hereby reduced by $20,000,000.

SEC. 1202. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of the Interior, Central Utah Project, Central Utah Project Completion Account'' shall be $19,700,000, of which, $1,200,000 shall be deposited into the ''Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account'' for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission. In addition $1,300,000 is provided for necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 1203. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows: ''Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy'', $1,814,091,000; ''Department of Energy, Nuclear Energy'', $759,000,000; ''Department of Energy, Science'', $4,876,000,000; ''Department of Energy, Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy'', $265,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1204. Notwithstanding section 1101, of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under ''Department of Energy, Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve'' $6,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1205. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Weapons Activities'' shall be $7,577,341,000.

(b) Section 301(c) of division B of Public Law 112–274 shall not apply to amounts made available by this section.

SEC. 1206. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by this division, $110,000,000 is appropriated for ''Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Defense Activities, National Nuclear Security Administration, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation'' for domestic uranium enrichment research, development, and demonstration.

SEC. 1207. Section 14704 of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied to amounts made

available by this division by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this division for ''October 1, 2012''.

TITLE III

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

SEC. 1301. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, except section 1106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds under the heading ''District of Columbia Funds'' for such programs and activities under title IV of H.R. 6020 (112th Congress), as reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, at the rate set forth under ''District of Columbia Funds—Summary of Expenses'' as included in the Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Request Act of 2012 (D.C. Act 19–381), as modified as of the date of the enactment of this division.

(b) Section 803(b) of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2012 (division C of Public Law 112–74; 125 Stat. 940) is amended by striking ''November 1, 2012'' and inserting ''November 1, 2013''.

SEC. 1302. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia'' shall be $24,700,000, of which not less than $9,800,000 shall be used for costs associated with the Presidential Inauguration.

SEC. 1303. Notwithstanding section 1101, the fifth proviso under the heading ''Federal Communications Commission, Salaries and Expenses'' in division C of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting ''$98,739,000'' for ''$85,000,000''.

SEC. 1304. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, amounts made available by section 1101 for ''Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses'' and ''Department of the Treasury, Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses'' may be used for activities in connection with section 1602(e) of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (subtitle F of title I of division A of Public Law 112–141).

SEC. 1305. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Office of Government Ethics, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $18,664,000, of which $5,000,000 shall be for development and deployment of the centralized, publicly accessible database required in section 11(b) of the STOCK Act (Public Law 112–105).

SEC. 1306. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Small Business Administration, Business Loans Program Account'' for the cost of guaranteed loans as authorized by section 7(a) of the Small Business Act and section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall be $333,600,000.

SEC. 1307. Of the unobligated balances available for ''Department of the Treasury, Treasury Forfeiture Fund'', $950,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1308. Notwithstanding section 1101, the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund is authorized during Fiscal Year 2013 to guarantee bonds and notes pursuant section 114A of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.): Provided, That no funds appropriated by this Act for ''Department of the Treasury—Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account'' shall be available for the cost, if any, of guaranteed loans (as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) pursuant to section 114A of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) to subsidize total loan principal not to exceed $500,000,000.

SEC. 1309. Sections 9503(a), 9504(a) and (b), and 9505(a) of title 5, United States Code, are amended by striking ''Before July 23, 2013'' each place it occurs and inserting ''Before September 30, 2013''.

SEC. 1310. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Executive Office of The President and Funds Appropriated to the President, Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation'' shall be $0.

SEC. 1311. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''The Judiciary, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services'' shall be $1,040,000,000.

SEC. 1312. (a) Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), as amended, is amended—

(1) in the third sentence (relating to the district of Kansas), by striking ''21 years or more'' and inserting ''22 years and 6 months or more''; and

(2) in the seventh sentence (relating to the district of Hawaii), by striking ''18 years or more'' and inserting ''19 years and 6 months or more''.

(b) Section 406 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, The Judiciary, The District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–115; 119 Stat. 2470; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended in the second sentence (relating to the eastern district of Missouri) by inserting ''and 6 months'' after ''20 years''.

(c) Section 312(c)(2) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107–273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting after ''authorized by this subsection'' the following: '', except in the case of the central district of California and the western district of North Carolina'';

(2) by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''11 years''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: ''The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the central district of California occurring 10 years and 6 months or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the western district of North Carolina occurring 10 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled.''.

SEC. 1313. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this division or division A, the level for the ''Commodity Futures Trading Commission'' shall be the level specified under Public Law 112–55 and the authorities and conditions, including comparable periods of availability, provided under such Public Law shall apply to such appropriation.

SEC. 1314. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of the Inspector General'' shall be $34,568,000.

TITLE IV

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1401. Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following appropriations of the Department of the Interior shall be:

(a) $950,757,000 for ''Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources'': Provided, That the amounts included under such heading in division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''$950,757,000'' for ''$961,900,000'' the second place it appears;

(b) $0 for ''Bureau of Land Management, Construction'';

(c) $1,213,915,000 for ''United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management'';

(d) $19,136,000 for ''United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction'';

(e) $2,214,202,000 for ''National Park Service, Operation of the National Park Service'';

(f) $131,173,000 for ''National Park Service, Construction'';

(g) $105,910,000 for ''Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction'';

(h) $84,946,000 for ''Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories'': Provided, That the matter under such heading in division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting ''$75,684,000'' for ''$78,517,000''; and by substituting ''$9,262,000'' for ''$9,480,000'';

(i) $146,000,000 for ''Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Federal Trust Programs''; and

(j) $726,473,000 for ''Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire Management'': Provided, That of the amounts made available by section 140(b) of Public Law 112–175 (126 Stat. 1321), $7,500,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1402. The contract authority provided for fiscal year 2013 by 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a is rescinded.

SEC. 1403. Section 10101(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f(a)), as amended by section 430 of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (division E of Public Law 112–74; 125 Stat. 1047), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) in the first sentence, by striking ''on'' the first place it appears and inserting ''before, on,''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''located'' the second place it appears;

(B) by inserting at the end of the following: ''Such claim maintenance fee shall be in lieu of the assessment work requirement contained in the Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 28 to 28e) and the related filing requirements contained in section 314(a) and (c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(a) and (c)).''; and

(C) by striking ''(a)'' in the first sentence and inserting ''(a)(1)''.

SEC. 1404. (a) Division II of Public Law 104–333 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended in each of sections 107, 208, 310, 408, 507, 607, 707, 809, and 910, by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

(b) Effective on October 12, 2012, section 7 of Public Law 99–647, as amended by section 702(d) of Public Law 109–338 and section 1767 of Public Law 112–10, is further amended by striking ''the date'' and all that follows and inserting ''September 30, 2013''.

(c) Section 12 of Public Law 100–692 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this sub section'' and inserting ''September 30, 2013''.

(d) Section 108 of Public Law 106–278 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

SEC. 1405. Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following appropriations of the Environmental Protection Agency shall be:

(a) $785,291,000 for ''Science and Technology'';

(b) $2,651,440,000 for ''Environmental Programs and Management'';

(c) $1,176,431,000 for ''Hazardous Substance Superfund'': Provided, That the matter under such heading in division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting ''$1,176,431,000'' for ''$1,215,753,000'' the second place it appears; and by substituting ''September 30, 2012'' for ''September 30, 2011''; and

(d) $3,579,094,000 for ''State and Tribal Assistance Grants'': Provided, That the amounts included under such hearing in division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to fund appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting ''$1,451,791,000'' for ''$1,468,806,000''; by substituting ''$908,713,000'' for ''$919,363,000''; and by substituting ''$19,952,000'' for ''$30,000,000''.

SEC. 1406. (a) Of the unobligated balances available to the Environmental Protection Agency under the following headings from prior appropriation Acts, the following amounts are rescinded:

(1) ''Hazardous Substance Superfund'', $15,000,000.

(2) ''State and Tribal Assistance Grants'', $35,000,000, as follows:

(A) $10,000,000 from unobligated Brownfields balances.

(B) $5,000,000 from unobligated categorical grant balances.

(C) $10,000,000 from unobligated Drinking Water State Revolving Funds balances.

(D) $10,000,000 from unobligated Clean Water State Revolving Funds balances.

(b) No amounts may be rescinded under subsection (a) from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1407. Notwithstanding subsection (d)(2) of section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess pesticide registration service fees under such section for fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 1408. Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following appropriations of the Department of Agriculture shall be:

(a) $1,536,596,000 for ''Forest Service, National Forest System'';

(b) $369,800,000 for ''Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance''; and

(c) $1,971,390,000 for ''Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management''.

SEC. 1409. Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following appropriations of the Department of Health and Human Services shall be:

(a) $3,914,599,000 for ''Indian Health Service, Indian Health Services''; and

(b) $441,605,000 for ''Indian Health Service, Indian Health Facilities''.

SEC. 1410. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $640,512,000.

SEC. 1411. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $7,023,000: Provided, That of the funds appropriated herein, $1,300,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for expenses related to the relocation from the Old Post Office Building.

SEC. 1412. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Presidio Trust, Presidio Trust Fund'' shall be $0.

SEC. 1413. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $1,050,000 and the level for ''Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Capital Construction'' shall be $0: Provided, That section 8162(m) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 106–79), as added by section 8120 (a) of Public Law 107–117 (115 Stat. 2273), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) EXPIRATION.—Any reference in section 8903(e) of title 40, U.S.C. to the expiration at the end of, or extension beyond, a 7-year period shall be considered to be a reference to an expiration on, or extension beyond, September 30, 2013.''.

SEC. 1414. Notwithstanding section 1101, section 408 of division E of Public Law 112–74 (125 Stat. 1038) shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''112–10, and 112–74'' for ''112–10'' and by substituting ''2012'' for ''2011''.

SEC. 1415. The authority provided by section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (enacted by reference in section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 497 note) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 1106 of this division.

SEC. 1416. No funds made available under this Act shall be used for a 180-day period beginning on date of enactment of this Act to enforce with respect to any farm (as that term is defined in section 112.2 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) the Spill, Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule, including amendments to that rule, promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency under part 112 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

TITLE V

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1501. Of the funds available to the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration in this or any other Act making appropriations that remain unobligated as of the date of enactment of this Act, up to $30,000,000 may be transferred to ''Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Job Corps'' for Job Corps operations for program years 2012 and 2013 and shall be in addition to any other amounts available to the Office of Job Corps for such purposes: Provided, That not less than $10,000,000 shall be transferred within 30 days of enactment of this Act to support Job Corps operations for the program year ending June 30, 2013: Provided further, That not later than 15 days after any transfer has been made under the authority of this section, the Secretary of Labor shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that details the source of the transferred funds, the specific programs, projects, or activities for which such funds will be used, provides a detailed explanation of the need for such transfer, and itemizes the cost saving measures implemented by the Office of the Job Corps during Program Years 2012 and 2013 and the savings gained by implementing each initiative.

SEC. 1502. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund for administrative expenses of ''Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations'' shall be $3,940,865,000 (which includes all amounts available to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews), of which $3,115,142,000 shall be for grants to the States for the administration of State unemployment insurance laws under paragraph (1). For the purposes of this section, the first proviso under this heading in Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting ''2013'' and ''4,585,000'' for ''2012'' and ''4,832,000'', respectively.

SEC. 1503. Notwithstanding section 1101, language under the heading ''Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Salaries and Expenses'' in Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ''is authorized to collect and retain up to $2,499,000'' for ''may retain up to $1,499,000''.

SEC. 1504. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training'' shall be $264,436,000, of which $226,251,000 shall be derived from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund: Provided, That the level provided under such heading for Veterans Workforce Investment Program grants shall be used for the Transition Assistance Program and activities authorized by the VOW to Hire Heroes Act of 2011, shall be available through September 30, 2013, and shall be in addition to any other funds available for those purposes: Provided further, That of the level provided under such heading, not less than $14,000,000 shall be for the Transition Assistance Program, and $3,414,000 shall be for the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute.

SEC. 1505. All funds provided for the Health Centers program, as defined by section 330 of the Public Health Service Act, by this Act or any other Act providing appropriations for fiscal year 2013 shall be obligated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services by September 30, 2013, of which $48,000,000 shall be awarded for base grant adjustments.

SEC. 1506. The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (hereafter referred to in this division as ''CDC'') may detail CDC staff without reimbursement for up to 30 days to support an activation of the CDC Emergency Operations Center, so long as the Director provides notification within 15 days of the use of this authority and a full report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after the use of this authority, which includes the number of staff and funding level broken down by the originating center and number of days detailed: Provided, That the annual reimbursement cannot exceed $3,000,000 across CDC.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1507. To facilitate the implementation of the permanent Working Capital Fund (''WCF'') authorized in Public Law 112–74, on or after October 1, 2013, unobligated balances of amounts appropriated for business services for fiscal year 2013 shall be transferred to the WCF: Provided, That on or after October 1, 2013, the CDC shall transfer other amounts available for business services to other CDC appropriations consistent with the benefit each appropriation received from the business services appropriation in fiscal year 2013: Provided further, That assets purchased with funds appropriated for or reimbursed to business services in this or any other Act may be transferred to the WCF and customers billed for depreciation of those assets: Provided further, That CDC shall, consistent with the authorities provided in 42 U.S.C. 231, ensure that the WCF is used only for administrative support services and not for programmatic activity funding: Provided further, That CDC shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 15 days prior to any transfer made under the authority provided in this section.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1508. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Office of the Director'' shall be $1,528,181,000: Provided, That the fourth proviso under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting the following: '': Provided further, That $165,000,000 shall be for the National Children's Study (NCS), except that not later than July 15, 2013 the Director shall estimate the amount needed for the NCS during fiscal year 2013, taking into account the succeeding proviso, and any funds in excess of the estimated need shall be transferred to and merged with the accounts for the various Institutes and Centers of NIH in proportion to their shares of total NIH appropriations made by this Act: Provided further, That the Director shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences within 60 days of enactment of this Act to appoint an expert Institute of Medicine/National Research Council (IOM/NRC) panel to conduct a comprehensive review and issue a report regarding proposed methodologies for the NCS Main Study, including whether such methodologies are likely to produce scientifically sound results that are generalizable to the United States population and appropriate sub-populations: Provided further, That no contracts shall be awarded for conducting the Main Study until at least 60 days after the IOM/NRC report has been available to the public:''.

SEC. 1509. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Health and Human

Services, Administration for Children and Families, Refugee and Entrant Assistance'' shall be $1,016,000,000.

SEC. 1510. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant'' shall be $2,328,313,000: Provided, That in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act, $297,078,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G of such Act, of which $108,950,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care.

SEC. 1511. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by section 1101, $33,500,000 is appropriated for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services'' for making payments under the Head Start Act: Provided, That notwithstanding section 640 of such Act, up to $25,000,000 of such funds shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of the Head Start Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12) and 645A(d) of such Act: Provided further, That amounts allocated to Head Start grantees at the discretion of the Secretary to supplement activities pursuant to the previous proviso shall not be included in the calculation of the ''base grant'' in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act.

SEC. 1512. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' shall be increased by $17,000,000 for expenses necessary for replacement of building leases and associated renovation costs for Public Health Service agencies and other components of the Department of Health and Human Services, including relocation and fit-out costs, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1513. Of the amount provided by section 1101 for ''Department of Education, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education'' for subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the Project School Emergency Response to Violence program to provide education-related services to local educational agencies and institutions of higher education in which the learning environment has been disrupted due to a violent or traumatic crisis.

SEC. 1514. Notwithstanding section 1101, the provisos under the heading ''Department of Education—Special Education'' shall be applicable as if the following four provisos were inserted after the first proviso: '': Provided further, That the Secretary shall distribute to all other States (as that term is defined in section 611(g)(2)), subject to the third proviso, any amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d), from funds appropriated under this heading, is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B), in accordance with section 611(d)(3)(A)(i)(II) and (III) without regard to section 611(d)(3)(A)(i)(I) and section 611(d)(3)(B): Provided further, That the Secretary may not distribute any funds under the previous proviso to any State whose reduction in allocation from funds appropriated under this heading made funds available for such a distribution: Provided further, That the States shall allocate such funds distributed under the second preceding proviso to local educational agencies in accordance with section 611(f): Provided further, That the amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d) of the IDEA is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B) and the amounts distributed to States under the previous provisos from funds appropriated for fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent year shall not be considered in calculating the awards under section 611(d) for fiscal year 2013 or for any subsequent fiscal years:''.

SEC. 1515. Of the amount provided by section 1101 for ''Department of Education, Higher Education'' for subpart 2 of part A of title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, up to $4,451,000 shall be available to fund continuation awards for projects originally supported under subpart 1 of part A of title VII of such act.

SEC. 1516. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Railroad Retirement Board, Limitation on Administration'' shall be $111,149,000.

SEC. 1517. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Social Security Administration, Supplemental Security Income Program'' for research and demonstrations under sections 1110, 1115, and 1144 of the Social Security Act shall be $17,000,000.

SEC. 1518. Of the funds made available by section 1101 for ''Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses'', $23,000,000 shall be for section 1149 of the Social Security Act and $7,000,000 shall be for section 1150 of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 1519. Of the funds made available by section 1101 for ''Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses'' for the cost associated with continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, $273,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and $483,052,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act.

SEC. 1520. Of the funds made available for the Community-Based Care Transitions Program under section 3026 of Public Law 111–148, $200,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 1521. Notwithstanding section 1101, the rescissions made in sections 522 and 525 of division F of Public Law 112–74 shall be repeated in this Act with respect to funds available for fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 1522. Section 148 of Public Law 112–175 is amended to read as follows: ''Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act (except for activities authorized in section 403(b) of such Act) shall continue through September 30, 2013, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2012, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.''.

TITLE VI

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SEC. 1601. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, for a payment to Irene Hirano Inouye, widow of Daniel K. Inouye, late a Senator from Hawaii, $193,400.

SEC. 1602. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Joint Congressional Committee On Inaugural Ceremonies of 2013'' shall be $0.

SEC. 1603. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Capitol Police, General Expenses'' shall be $62,004,000.

SEC. 1604. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level of funding for ''Architect of the Capitol, General Administration'' shall be $97,340,000.

SEC. 1605. (a) Notwithstanding section 1104, of the amounts made available by section 1101 for accounts under the heading ''Architect of the Capitol'', the Architect of the Capitol may transfer an aggregate amount of not more than $61,247,000 to ''Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Building'', solely for expenses related to the rehabilitation of the United States Capitol Dome.

(b) The transfer of amounts under the authority of subsection (a) shall be subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(c) Any amounts transferred under the authority of subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 1606. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, available balances of expired Architect of the Capitol appropriations shall be available to the Architect of the Capitol to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees' Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to appropriations for fiscal year 2013 and each year thereafter.

SEC. 1607. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Library of Congress, Copyright Office, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $737,000 under the first proviso, and shall be $34,250,000 under the fourth proviso.

SEC. 1608. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Government Printing Office, Congressional Printing and Binding'' shall be $83,632,000; ''Government Printing Office, Government Printing Office Revolving Fund'' shall be $4,000,000.

SEC. 1609. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Government Printing Office, Office of Superintendent of Documents, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $31,500,000 and the amounts authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications to depository and other designated libraries shall apply to publications for fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

SEC. 1610. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Government Accountability Office, Salaries and Expenses'' shall be $506,282,000, the amount applicable under the first proviso under that heading shall be $26,404,000.

SEC. 1611. (a) IN GENERAL.—Available balances of expired Government Accountability Office appropriations shall be available to the Government Accountability Office to make the deposit to the credit of the Employees' Compensation Fund required by section 8147(b) of title 5 United States Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter.

SEC. 1612. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund'' shall be $8,000,000.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SEC. 1701. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'' under title I in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting ''$938,125,000'' for ''$762,000,000'' in the first paragraph; and by substituting ''$688,499,000'' for ''$775,000,000'' in the second paragraph.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following accounts under title I in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'', $2,006,499,000; ''International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Salaries and Expenses'', $43,499,000; ''International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Construction'', $27,675,000; ''American Sections, International Commissions'', $11,923,000; ''International Fisheries Commissions'', $34,617,000; ''Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, Salaries and Expenses'', $606,000; ''United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Salaries and Expenses'', $2,932,000; ''Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Salaries and Expenses'', $2,443,000; ''Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, Salaries and Expenses'', $1,906,000; and ''United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, Salaries and Expenses'', $3,312,000.

SEC. 1702. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' under title III in division

I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting in the first sentence in the first paragraph ''$2,755,950,000'' for ''$2,625,000,000''; by substituting in the first sentence in the second paragraph ''$5,720,499,000'' for ''$5,542,860,000''; and by substituting in the second proviso in the second paragraph ''$1,650,000,000'' for ''$1,050,000,000''.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' under title III in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by inserting after the tenth proviso and before the period the following: '': Provided further, That not less than $325,400,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading 'Development Assistance' in this Act''.

SEC. 1703. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the sixth proviso under the heading ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting the following: ''Provided further, That funds made available for demining, conventional weapons destruction, and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of demining, conventional weapons destruction, and related programs''.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the first sentence under the heading ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by inserting ''to remain available until September 30, 2014,'' after ''$590,113,000,''.

(c) Notwithstanding section 1101, the third proviso under the heading ''International Security Assistance, Department of State, Peacekeeping Operations'' in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''$161,000,000'' for ''$91,818,000'' and ''2014'' for ''2013''.

(d) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included in the first paragraph under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' under title IV in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting in the second proviso ''$3,100,000,000'' for ''$3,075,000,000'' and by substituting in the fourth proviso ''$815,300,000'' for ''$808,725,000''.

SEC. 1704. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following accounts under title V in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be as follows: ''Global Environment Facility'', $129,400,000; ''Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development'', $186,957,000; ''Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund'', $15,000,000; and in the first paragraph under ''Contribution to the International Development Association'', $1,358,500,000; and ''Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank'', $111,153,000.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the following accounts shall be $0: ''Multilateral Assistance, International Financial Institutions, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Limitation on Callable Capital Subscriptions''; ''Bilateral Economic Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia''; and ''International Security Assistance, Funds Appropriated to the President, Pakistan Counter-insurgency Capability Fund''.

(c) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the second paragraphs for the following accounts under title V in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be $0: ''Contribution to the International Development Association''; ''Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank''; and ''Contribution to the African Development Fund''.

(d) Section 70 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.), is amended in subsection (b) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) In order to pay for the increase in the United States subscription to the Bank under subsection (a)(1)(B), there are authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, $4,639,501,466 for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

''(4) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (3), $278,370,088 shall be for paid in shares of the Bank, and $4,361,131,378 shall be for callable shares of the Bank.''.

SEC. 1705. Of the unexpended balances available under the heading ''Export and Investment Assistance, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Subsidy Appropriation'' from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $400,000,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 1706. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, section 7006 in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other hostile or high-risk areas'' for ''Afghanistan, and Pakistan''.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amount included in section 7034(f) in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''$100,000,000'' for ''$50,000,000''.

(c) Notwithstanding section 1101, section 7054(b) in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by inserting before the period in paragraph (2) ''; or (3) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or disposing of such cluster munitions''.

(d) Notwithstanding section 1101, section 7054(b) in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied for purposes of this division by inserting before the period in paragraph (2) ''; or (3) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or disposing of such cluster munitions''.

(e) Notwithstanding section 1101, section 7063 in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''September 30, 2014'' for ''September 30, 2013''.

(f) Notwithstanding section 1101, sections 7070(a) and 7072(a) in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''headings'' for ''heading'' and substituting ''Global Health Programs', 'Economic Support Fund', and 'International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement' for 'Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia' ''.

(g) Notwithstanding section 1101, section 7070 in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by adding the following:

''(d) Funds appropriated by this division under the heading 'Economic Support Fund' may be made available, not withstanding any other provision of law, for assistance and related programs for the countries identified in section 3(c) of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–179) and section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511) and may be used to carry out the provisions of those Acts: Provided, That such assistance and related programs from funds appropriated by this Act under the headings 'Global Health Programs', 'Economic Support Fund', and 'International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement' shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 601 of the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–179) and section 102 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511), and shall be made available in amounts consistent with the amounts made available under the heading 'Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia' in fiscal year 2012, in consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.''.

(h) The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) is amended—

(1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''and 2012'' and inserting ''2012, and 2013''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''2012'' each place it appears and inserting ''2013''; and

(2) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

(i) Notwithstanding section 1101, section 7041(h) in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by including the following before the period: ''Provided, That prior to obligating funds made available by this Act for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives: Provided further, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations''.

(j) Notwithstanding section 1101, the fifth proviso under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting: ''Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Jordan and'' for ''Provided further, That up to $30,000,000 of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2011 under this heading in Public Law 112–10, division B, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for''.

SEC. 1707. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following accounts under title VIII in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be as follows: ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', $3,210,650,000, of which $918,435,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection (to remain available until expended); and ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'', $1,272,200,000, of which $1,261,400,000 is for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction, as authorized: Provided, That funds made available under this subsection shall be used for operations at high threat posts, security programs to protect personnel and property under Chief of Mission authority, preventing the compromise of classified United States Government information and equipment, and security construction or upgrade requirements at Department of State facilities worldwide, including for Worldwide Security Upgrades.

(b) Of the unobligated balances from funds appropriated under title VIII in division I of Public Law 112–74 under the heading ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'' and designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, $1,109,700,000 are rescinded.

(c) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations providing an assessment of security requirements at United States diplomatic facilities worldwide, including those facilities considered expeditionary in nature; a comprehensive plan for addressing such requirements; and a detailed description of Embassy security improvements to be supported from funds made available by this section: Provided, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading ''Office of Inspector

General'' under title VIII in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting ''$59,151,000'' for ''$67,182,000'', and by substituting ''$6,000,000'' for ''$19,545,000'' for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction; and by substituting ''$49,901,000'' for ''$44,387,000'' for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(e) Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following accounts under title VIII in division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be as follows: ''International Disaster Assistance'', $774,661,000; ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $1,152,850,000; and ''Economic Support Fund'', $3,119,896,000.

SEC. 1708. Notwithstanding section 1101, title VIII of division I of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by inserting the following at the end of section 8004:

''SEC. 8005. Funds appropriated by this title under the headings 'Diplomatic and Consular Programs', 'Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance', and 'Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs' may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this title under such headings: Provided, That such transfers shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the transfer authority in this section is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available under any other provision of law.

''SEC. 8006. Funds appropriated by this title shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act.''.

TITLE VIII

TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1801. (a) Notwithstanding sections 1101 and 1104, the level for limitations on obligation and liquidation of contract authority shall be available in the following accounts equal to the level of the contract authority subject to such limitation appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund in Sections 1101, 1105, 1107, 1110, 1121, 31101, 32603, and 51001 of Public Law 112–141 for fiscal year 2013:

(1) ''Department of Transportation—Federal Highway Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses'';

(2) ''Department of Transportation—Federal Highway Administration—Federal-Aid Highways—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Highway Trust Fund)'';

(3) ''Department of Transportation—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration—Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)'';

(4) ''Department of Transportation—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration—Motor Carrier Safety Grants—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)''; Provided, Section 131 of Division C of Public Law 112–55 is hereby deleted; and

(5) ''Department of Transportation—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—Operations and Research—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)''.

(b) Section 120 of division C of Public Law 112–55 shall not apply to amounts made available by this division.

(c) During the period covered by this division, section 1102 of Public Law 112–141 shall be applied—

(1) in subsection (b)(10), as if the limitation applicable through fiscal year 2011 applied through fiscal year 2012; and

(2) in subsection (c)(5), by treating the reference to section 204 of title 23, United States Code, as a reference to sections 202 and 204 of such title.

SEC. 1802. Notwithstanding sections 1101 and 1104, the language under the heading ''Department of Transportation—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—Highway Traffic Safety Grants—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)'' shall be applied to funds made available by this Act as if the language read as follows: ''For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 402 and 405, section 2009 of Public Law 109–59 (as amended by section 31106 of Public Law 112–141), and section 31101(a)(6) of Public Law 112–141, $554,500,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account): Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the total obligations for which, in fiscal year 2013, are in excess of $554,500,000 for programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 402 and 405, section 2009 of Public Law 109–59 (as amended by section 31106 of Public Law 112–141), and section 31101(a)(6) of Public Law 112–141, of which $235,000,000 shall be for 'Highway Safety Programs' under 23 U.S.C. 402, $29,000,000 shall be for 'High Visibility Enforcement Program' under section 2009 of Public Law 109–59 (as amended by section 31106 of Public Law 112–141), $265,000,000 shall be for 'National Priority Safety Programs' under 23 U.S.C. 405, and $25,500,000 shall be for 'Administrative Expenses' under section 31101(a)(6) of Public Law 112–141: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 of the funds made available for 23 U.S.C. 405 for 'Impaired Driving Countermeasures' (as described in subsection (d) of such section) shall be available for technical assistance to the States.''

SEC. 1803. (a) Amounts provided by section 1101 for ''Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Formula and Bus Grants—(Liquidation of Contract Authority)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)'' are available for payment of obligations incurred in the Federal Public Transportation Assistance Program in this account, and for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out 49 U.S.C. 5305, 5307, 5310, 5311, 5318, 5322(d), 5329(e)(6), 5335, 5337, 5339, and 5340 (as amended by Public Law 112–141), and 20005(b) of Public Law 112–141: Provided, That, notwithstanding sections 1101 and 1104, the proviso under such heading shall be applied to funds provided by this Act as if the proviso read as follows: ''Provided, That funds available for the implementation or execution of programs authorized by 49 U.S.C. 5305, 5307, 5310, 5311, 5318, 5322(d), 5329(e)(6), 5335, 5337, 5339, and 5340, as amended by Public Law 112–141; and 20005(b) of Public Law 112–141 shall not exceed obligations of $8,478,000,000.''.

(b) Notwithstanding sections 1101 and 1104, for necessary administrative expenses of the Federal Transit Administration's programs authorized by chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 112–141, $102,713,000, to remain available until expended, of which $4,000,000 shall be available to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5329.

(c) Notwithstanding sections 1101 and 1104, amounts provided for ''Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Research and University Research Centers'' shall be available for necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5312–5314 and 5322, as amended by Public Law 112–141: Provided, That, of the amount provided under this heading, not less than $35,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5312.

(d) Notwithstanding section 1101, the language under the heading ''Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Capital Investment Grants'' in division C of Public Law 112–55 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act as if the language: '', of which $35,481,000'' and all that follows through the end of the first proviso were deleted.

(e) Section 601(e)(1)(B) of division B of Public Law 110–432 shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this division for ''4 years after such date''.

SEC. 1804. Section 112 of division C of Public Law 112–55 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by treating such section as if it were amended by striking ''49 U.S.C. 41742(b) shall not apply, and''.

SEC. 1805. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Homeless Assistance Grants'' shall be $2,033,000,000: Provided, That the level for project-based rental assistance with rehabilitation projects with 10-year grant terms shall be $0, and any unobligated amounts appropriated under such heading for such purpose in fiscal year 2012 or in any prior Act shall be applied in fiscal year 2013 by making any such amounts available for any purpose under such heading: Provided further, That the first proviso shall be applied by striking ''$250,000,000'' and inserting ''$200,000,000''.

SEC. 1806. Notwithstanding sections 1101 and 1104, the level for ''Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account'' shall be $12,200,000: Provided, the second proviso under such heading in division C of Public Law 112–55 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting ''$976,000,000'' for ''$360,000,000''; Provided further, section 184(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 is amended to read as follows:

''(d) GUARANTEE FEE.—The Secretary shall establish and collect, at the time of issuance of the guarantee, a fee for the guarantee of loans under this section, in an amount not exceeding 3 percent of the principal obligation of the loan. The Secretary may also establish and collect annual premium payments in an amount not exceeding 1 percent of the remaining guaranteed balance (excluding the portion of the remaining balance attributable to the fee collected at the time of issuance of the guarantee). The Secretary shall establish the amount of the fees and premiums by publishing a notice in the Federal Register. The Secretary shall deposit any fees and premiums collected under this subsection in the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund established under subsection (i).''.

SEC. 1807. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance'' shall be $14,939,369,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available on October 1, 2012 (in addition to the $4,000,000,000 previously appropriated under such heading that became available on October 1, 2012), and, notwithstanding section 1111, an additional $4,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2013: Provided, That of the amounts available for such heading, $1,375,000,000 shall be for activities specified in paragraph (3) under such heading in title II of division C of Public Law 112–55: Provided further, That in applying paragraph 1 under such heading in such Public Law to 2013, under the penultimate proviso strike ''(4) for incremental'' and all that follows up to the colon and insert ''(4) for PHAs, that despite taking reasonable cost savings measures, as determined by the Secretary, would otherwise be required to terminate participating families from the program due to insufficient funds''.

SEC. 1808. The heading ''DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING, HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND (RESCISSION)'' in division C of Public Law 112–55 shall be applied by striking ''(RESCISSION)'' in the heading and by replacing all of the language under such heading with the language

under such heading in division A of Public Law 111–117 and by striking ''2010'' in such replacement language and inserting ''2013''.

SEC. 1809. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for ''Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Public Housing Operating Fund'' shall be $4,262,010,000: Provided, That such heading shall be applied in fiscal year 2013 by striking '', of which'' and all that follows up to the period.

SEC. 1810. Section 216 in division C of Public Law 112–55 shall be applied in fiscal year 2013 by striking ''September 30, 2012'' and inserting ''September 30, 2013''.

DIVISION G—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 3001. (a) There is hereby rescinded the applicable percentage (as specified in subsection (b)) of the budget authority provided (or obligation limit imposed) for fiscal year 2013 for any discretionary account in divisions A through E of this Act; and

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), the applicable percentage shall be—

(1) for budget authority in the nonsecurity category (as defined in section 250(c)(4)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, in—

(A) divisions A and E, 2.513. percent; and

(B) division B, 1.877 percent; and

(2) for budget authority in the security category (as defined in section 250(c)(4)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), 0.1 percent.

(c) Any rescission made by subsection (a) shall be applied proportionately—

(1) to each discretionary account and each item of budget authority described in such subsection; and

(2) within each such account and item, to each program, project, and activity (with programs, projects, and activities as delineated in the applicable appropriation Act or accompanying reports covering such account or item).

(d) This section shall not apply to amounts designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act; and

(e) Within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report specifying the account and amount of each rescission made pursuant to this section.

SEC. 3002. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, a sequestration order issued by the President pursuant to section 251A(7)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is in effect, the reductions in each discretionary account under such order shall apply to the amounts provided in this Act consistent with section 253(f) of that Act, and shall be in addition to any reductions required by section 251(a) of that Act.

SEC. 3003. (a) The head of any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act shall submit annual reports to the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, regarding the costs and contracting procedures related to each conference held by any such department, agency, board, commission, or office during fiscal year 2013 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than $100,000.

(b) Each report submitted shall include, for each conference described in subsection (a) held during the applicable period—

(1) a description of its purpose;

(2) the number of participants attending;

(3) a detailed statement of the costs to the United States Government, including—

(A) the cost of any food or beverages;

(B) the cost of any audio-visual services;

(C) the cost of employee or contractor travel to and from the conference; and

(D) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to the conference; and

(4) a description of the contracting procedures used including—

(A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis; and

(B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the departmental component or office in evaluating potential contractors for the conference.

(c) Within 15 days of the date of a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act during fiscal year 2013 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than $20,000, the head of any such department, agency, board, commission, or office shall notify the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, of the date, location, and number of employees attending such conference.

(d) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this or any other appropriations Act to an Executive branch agency may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a conference described in subsection (c) that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(e) None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used for travel and conference activities that are not in compliance with Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M–12–12 dated May 11, 2012.

SEC. 3004. (a) If, for fiscal year 2013, the amount of new budget authority provided in appropriation Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limits set forth in section 251(c)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act on new budget authority for any category due to estimating differences with the Congressional Budget Office, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall increase the applicable percentage in subsection (c) with respect to that category by such amount as is necessary to eliminate the amount of the excess in that category.

(b) Subject to subsection (a), there is hereby rescinded the applicable percentage (as specified in subsection (c)) of—

(1) the budget authority provided (or obligation limit imposed) for fiscal year 2013 for any discretionary account in divisions A through F of this Act;

(2) the budget authority provided in any advance appropriation for fiscal year 2013 for any discretionary account in any prior fiscal year appropriation Act; and

(3) the contract authority provided in fiscal year 2013 for any program subject to limitation incorporated or otherwise contained in divisions A through F of this Act.

(c) For purposes of subsection (b), the applicable percentage shall be—

(1) for budget authority in the nonsecurity category (as defined in section 250(c)(4)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), 0 percent; and

(2) for budget authority in the security category (as defined in section 250(c)(4)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), 0 percent.

(d) Any rescission made by subsection (b) shall be applied proportionately—

(1) to each discretionary account and each item of budget authority described in such subsection; and

(2) within each such account and item, to each program, project, and activity (with programs, projects, and activities as delineated in the applicable appropriation Act or accompanying reports covering such account or item).

(e) This section shall not apply to—

(1) amounts designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act; or

(2) the amount made available by division F of this Act for ''Social Security Administration, Limitation on Administrative Expenses'' for continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act and for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act.

(f) Within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report specifying the account and amount of each rescission made pursuant to this section.

Amend the title so as to read: ''An Act making consolidated appropriations and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes.''

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, April 8, 2013, at 5 o'clock p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 14; that there be 30 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 18, 19, and 20; that the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE JUDICIARY

Ketanji Brown Jackson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Raymond P. Moore, of California, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

Troy L. Nunley, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California.

Mr. PRYOR. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 55, 56, 57, and 58, and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, and Marine Corps; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John E. Hyten

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Tod D. Wolters

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brigadier General John J. Broadmeadow
Brigadier General Herman S. Clardy, III
Brigadier General Lewis A. Craparotta
Brigadier General Robert F. Hedelund
Brigadier General Frederick M. Padilla
Brigadier General Michael A. Rocco
Brigadier General Vincent R. Stewart

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Bruce E. Grooms

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN182 AIR FORCE nominations (7) beginning ALEXANDER M. ARCHIBALD, III, and ending TIMOTHY Y. SALAM, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

PN183 ARMY nomination of Michael J. Burke, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2013.

PN184 ARMY nomination of Charles A. Slaney, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2013.

PN185 ARMY nominations (3) beginning SARA L. CARLSON, and ending DAVID R. TRAINOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2013.

PN186 ARMY nominations (10) beginning JAMES W. NESS, and ending ZACHARY T. IRVINE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2013.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN99 MARINE CORPS nominations (2) beginning JAMES B. THOMPSON, and ending JASON A. WOODWORTH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 23, 2013.

PN111 MARINE CORPS nominations (7) beginning MICHAEL A. BROWN, and ending MICHAEL E. SAMPLES, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 23, 2013.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 85–874, as amended, appoints and reappoints the following individuals to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: The Honorable MARK WARNER of Virginia, vice The Honorable KENT CONRAD of North Dakota and The Honorable DIANNE FEINSTEIN of California (reappointment).

PROPOSAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE BOARD TO ELIMINATE WRESTLING FROM THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES BEGINNING IN 2020

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 37 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 37) expressing the sense of the Senate in disapproving the proposal of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board to eliminate wrestling from the Summer Olympic Games beginning in the summer of 2020.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PRYOR. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 37) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of February 14, 2013, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Con. Res. 11, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) providing for conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

COMMITTEE FILING AUTHORIZATION

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the Senate's recess, committees be authorized to report legislative and executive matters on Friday, April 5, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment or recess of the Senate, Senators REED of Rhode Island, LEVIN, and ROCKEFELLER be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS AUTHORITY

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the upcoming recess or adjournment of the Senate, the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the majority and minority leaders be authorized to make appointments to commissions, committees, boards, conferences, or interparliamentary conferences authorized by law, by

concurrent action of the two Houses or by order of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2013, THROUGH MONDAY, APRIL 8, 2013

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn and convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business conducted, on the following dates and times and that following each pro forma session the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Tuesday, March 26, at 4:30 p.m.; Friday, March 29, at 10:30 a.m.; Tuesday, April 2, at 10:45 a.m.; and Friday, April 5, at 3 p.m.; and that the Senate adjourn on Friday, April 5 until 2 p.m. on Monday, April 8, 2013, unless the Senate receives a message from the House that it has adopted S. Con. Res. 11, the adjournment resolution; and that if the Senate receives such a message, the Senate adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, April 8, 2013; that on Monday, following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 5 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that the Senate then proceed to executive session under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

KETANJI BROWN JACKSON, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RAYMOND P. MOORE, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

TROY L. NUNLEY, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 18, 19, and 20 under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Chair will consider the nominations en bloc.

The question is on the confirmation of the nominations en bloc.

All those in favor will rise and stand until counted.

(After a pause.)

Those opposed will rise and stand until counted.

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, the next rollcall vote will be at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, April 8.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2013, AT 4:30 P.M.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:22 a.m, conditionally adjourned until Tuesday, March 26, 2013, at 4:30 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPTAIN JOHN W. V. AILES
CAPTAIN BABETTE BOLIVAR
CAPTAIN DARYL L. CAUDLE
CAPTAIN KYLE J. COZAD
CAPTAIN RANDY B. CRITES
CAPTAIN DANIEL H. FILLION
CAPTAIN LISA M. FRANCHETTI
CAPTAIN MARCUS A. HITCHCOCK
CAPTAIN THOMAS J. KEARNEY
CAPTAIN ROY J. KELLEY
CAPTAIN JAMES T. LOEBLEIN
CAPTAIN BRIAN E. LUTHER
CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. MERZ
CAPTAIN MICHAEL T. MORAN
CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER J. MURRAY
CAPTAIN JOHN B. NOWELL, JR.
CAPTAIN TIMOTHY G. SZYMANSKI
CAPTAIN RICHARD L. WILLIAMS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WILLIAM J. GALINIS
CAPT. JON A. HILL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CHRISTIAN D. BECKER
CAPT. GORDON D. PETERS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ADRIAN J. JANSEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. TIMOTHY J. WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. NANCY A. NORTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ROBERT D. SHARP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. KENNETH J. IVERSON
CAPT. DANIEL J. ZINDER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. STEPHEN M. PACHUTA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. LOUIS V. CARIELLO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN P. POLOWCZYK
CAPT. PAUL J. VERRASTRO

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 22, 2013:

THE JUDICIARY

KETANJI BROWN JACKSON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RAYMOND P. MOORE, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

TROY L. NUNLEY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHN E. HYTEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. TOD D. WOLTERS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN J. BROADMEADOW
BRIGADIER GENERAL HERMAN S. CLARDY III
BRIGADIER GENERAL LEWIS A. CRAPAROTTA
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT F. HEDELUND
BRIGADIER GENERAL FREDERICK M. PADILLA
BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL A. ROCCO
BRIGADIER GENERAL VINCENT R. STEWART

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. BRUCE E. GROOMS

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALEXANDER M. ARCHIBALD III AND ENDING WITH TIMOTHY Y.

SALAM, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 27, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL J. BURKE, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHARLES A. SLANEY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SARA L. CARLSON AND ENDING WITH DAVID R. TRAINOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 27, 2013.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES W. NESS AND ENDING WITH ZACHARY T. IRVINE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 27, 2013.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES B. THOMPSON AND ENDING WITH JASON A. WOODWORTH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 23, 2013.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL A. BROWN AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL E. SAMPLES, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 23, 2013.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on March 22, 2013 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

CAITLIN JOAN HALLIGAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT, VICE JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR., ELEVATED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 4, 2013.