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SUMMARY: THE CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 2013

WASHINGTON, DC – WASHINGTON, DC – The Senate Appropriations Committee released highlights of legislation to fund the federal government through September 30, 2013. The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013 includes separate divisions for the Fiscal Year 2013 Agriculture; Commerce, Justice and Science; Defense; Homeland Security; and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Acts.

The Mikulski-Shelby substitute amendment provides \$1.043 trillion in budget authority, consistent with the Budget Control Act of 2011.

Chairwoman Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.) issued the following statement:

“We must prevent a government shutdown,” said Chairwoman Mikulski. “My Vice Chairman, Senator Shelby, and I worked together on this bipartisan agreement that avoids a shutdown, complies with the Budget Control Act, improves the House CR for many critical priorities, and lets us wrap up fiscal year 2013 so we can get to next year’s budget and find a balanced solution to sequester.”

Vice Chairman Richard Shelby (R-Ala.) issued the following statement:

“Chairwoman Mikulski and I began this process with three shared goals: first, to prevent a government shutdown; second, to provide as much flexibility as possible for the remainder of this fiscal year; and third, to produce a bill that both parties in both houses can support,” said Vice Chairman Shelby. “I believe that we have achieved all three goals. At a time when many doubt whether Congress can accomplish anything at all, this agreement is a very clear demonstration of our commitment to work together.”

Below are summaries of the five bills included in the substitute amendment, as well as a list of anomalies, broken out by subcommittee.

Text of the Substitute Amendment is [here](#).

(<http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news.cfm?method=news.view&id=4aaebbb9-924d-4e96-8221-240813428a13>)

Text of the Explanatory Statement is [here](#).

(<http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news.cfm?method=news.view&id=0f7f2ddc-d4b2-4991-9417-0169643aabf1>)

**Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies
Fiscal Year 2013**

Fiscal Year 2012: \$19.565 billion*
Fiscal Year 2013: \$20.532 billion

*Does not include \$367 million in disaster funding

Overall discretionary spending for the Agriculture Subcommittee for fiscal year 2013 totals \$20.532 billion. This amount includes an across the board cut of 2.513 percent for non-security programs and an across the board cut of 0.092 percent for security programs under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Subcommittee.

Summaries of funding decisions are below:

Food and Drug Administration: The fiscal year 2013 bill provides \$2.51 billion for the Food and Drug Administration. Included in this amount is an increase for implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act. This funding level takes into consideration the federal government's responsibilities to protect public health and safety, especially in the areas of food, drugs, medical devices and biologics.

Domestic Nutrition: The fiscal year 2013 bill provides \$6.869 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). This amount will fully fund participation.

Foreign Food Assistance: The fiscal year 2013 bill provides \$1.435 billion for PL 480 Title II. The McGovern-Dole Program, which provides school meals to the world's poorest children, is funded at \$184 million.

Research: The fiscal year 2013 bill provides \$1.205 billion for the National Institute on Food and Agriculture (NIFA) and \$1.074 billion for the Agricultural Research Service. Specifically within NIFA, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative is funded at \$290 million.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: The fiscal year 2013 bill provides \$801 million for programs to protect the health and value of American agriculture and natural resources. This represents an increase of \$39 million over the Administration's request.

Conservation: The fiscal year 2013 bill provides \$824 million for activities for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rural Development: The fiscal year 2013 bill provides \$2.219 billion in budget authority for Rural Development, which maintains many loans and grants essential to small and remote rural communities. The water and waste water loan and grant program exceeds \$1.5 billion, and \$2.2 billion in loans is provided for essential community facilities.

Summary: Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies

Fiscal Year 2013

Fiscal Year 2012 Discretionary Spending: \$52.744 billion*

Fiscal Year 2013 Consolidated and Continuing Resolution: \$50.210 billion

*Does not include \$200 million in disaster funding

Overall discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Subcommittee for fiscal year 2013 totals \$50.21 billion. This includes a 1.877% across the board cut to all non-security spending contained in the bill and a 0.092% cut to all security spending contained in the bill.

The Subcommittee's bill prioritizes activities that save lives, protect public safety, and foster job creation in the private sector. The Subcommittee placed a high priority on ensuring accountability of taxpayer funding and reducing duplicative activities. Summaries of funding decisions by Department are below:

Department of Commerce

Department of Commerce – The bill provides \$7.7 billion total for the Commerce Department.

- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – The bill provides \$5 billion for NOAA.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** – NIST is funded at \$809 million. The bill provides an increase of \$43 million for NIST's laboratories and technical research while maintaining support with industry partners including \$126 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership and \$14.2 million for the new Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech), to support public/private teams tackling specific technical and industrial problems hindering advanced manufacturing in the United States.
- **Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)** – The bill provides \$2.88 billion for PTO, allowing the agency to spend all of its expected fee revenue for fiscal year 2013. The bill continues the reserve fund authorized by the America Invents Act.
- **International Trade Administration (ITA)** – ITA is funded at \$473 million to help U.S. farmers, manufacturers, and service providers sell their products overseas. The bill also supports the new Interagency Trade Enforcement Center to aggressively tackle unfair trade practices hurting American businesses.
- **Bureau of the Census** – The bill provides \$906 million for the Bureau of the Census.

- **Economic Development Administration (EDA)** – The bill provides \$221 million for the EDA. Economic Development Assistance Programs are funded at \$184 million.

Department of Justice

Department of Justice – The bill provides \$27.3 billion for the Department of Justice.

- **State and Local Law Enforcement Activities** – The bill provides \$2.2 billion for grants to aid local and state law enforcement and crime victims. Specifically, the bill provides:
 - \$1.1 billion for **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**, which includes Byrne formula grants, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), bulletproof vests, National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) improvement, victims of trafficking, and DNA analysis grants;
 - \$218 million for **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** grants, including \$186 million to hire or retain roughly 1,490 police on the beat;
 - \$124 million for **research and evaluation** initiatives on prevention and intervention practices, which include regional information sharing activities;
 - \$230 million to **prevent, investigate and prosecute crimes against children**;
 - \$274 million for **juvenile justice and delinquency prevention**; and
 - \$409 million for **domestic violence and sexual assault grants**.
- **Bureau of Prisons (BOP)** – The bill provides \$6.7 billion for BOP salaries and expenses, which is \$141 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, to provide secure operations of Federal prisons.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** – The bill provides \$8 billion for FBI salaries and expenses for national security and counterterrorism investigations, combating cyber threats, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) capabilities, and violent crime reduction programs.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** – The bill provides total resources of \$2.36 billion for the DEA to target and dismantle criminal narcotics activities.
- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)** – The bill provides \$1.13 billion for the ATF to reduce violent crime and enforce Federal firearms and explosives laws.
- **U.S. Marshals Service** – The bill provides \$1.17 billion for U.S. Marshals Service salaries and expenses to apprehend dangerous fugitives, protect the Federal courts and the judiciary, and transport prisoners for course proceedings. The bill also consolidates the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee, a former stand-alone agency within DOJ, and shifts \$1.6 billion for prisoner detention costs to the responsibility of the U.S. Marshals Service.

- **Crime Victims Fund (CVF)** – The bill permits the expenditure of \$730 million from the CVF for grants to assist victims of crime. This is \$25 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is funded at \$17.5 billion to support a portfolio balanced among science, aeronautics, technology and human space flight investments.
- The bill provides for human space flight in and beyond low Earth orbit:
 - \$1.17 billion for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle;
 - \$2.1 billion for the Space Launch System, including ground operations and construction, which includes \$260 million for SLS-related construction, including related test facilities;
 - \$515 million for commercial crew transportation to the International Space Station (ISS); and
 - \$2.9 billion for operations and research aboard the ISS.
- The bill provides \$5 billion for NASA Science to explore the universe and help us learn about our planet, and \$630 million for Space Technology to help develop technologies that make human and robotic missions safer and more efficient.

National Science Foundation

- The National Science Foundation (NSF) is funded at \$7.25 billion, an increase of \$221 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. This level will allow NSF to make about 550 more grants supporting 7,000 scientists, teachers, students, and technicians who make new discoveries leading to new products, new companies, and new jobs.

Other Important Programs:

- **Commission on Civil Rights** – The bill provides \$9.2 million. The bill continues to designate the Inspector General (IG) of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to also serve as IG of the Commission on Civil Rights.
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)** – The bill provides \$363 million.

- **International Trade Commission** – The bill provides \$83 million.
- **Legal Services Corporation (LSC)** – The bill provides \$358 million for civil legal assistance to people who are unable to afford it.
- **Marine Mammal Commission** – The bill provides \$3 million.
- **Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR)** – The bill provides \$50 million.
- **State Justice Institute (SJI)** – The bill provides \$5 million.

Summary: Department of Defense Appropriations Act
Fiscal Year 2013

Fiscal Year 2012 Appropriations: \$633.229 billion

Fiscal Year 2013 Recommendation: \$604.900 billion*

** Includes \$87.226 billion Overseas Contingency Operations funding*

Overall spending for the Defense Subcommittee for fiscal year 2013 totals \$604.9 billion, which includes a 0.092 percent across-the-board reduction to security programs.

Highlights

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013:

Is Fiscally Responsible...

- **Complies with the Budget Control Act spending caps**
 - Directs 671 cuts to unnecessary or under-performing programs
 - Aligns funding to where it is needed in FY 2013

Supports National Defense, Our Warfighters and Their Families...

- Eliminates disruptions to important programs that would occur under a CR
- Reprioritizes funds to address known shortfalls

Summary of Key Provisions

Fiscal Responsibility

The bill complies with the Budget Control Act spending caps

- Eliminates unneeded, unrequested funding that would be provided if the CR was extended for the Department of Defense

Scrubs the defense budget and directs 671 cuts to programs

- Eliminates excess funding due to schedule delays, program terminations, redundancies, and budgeting errors
- Rescinds nearly \$4 billion in unspent prior year funds

Provides no funds for member requested earmarks

- Fully complies with Senate Rule XLIV for transparency and maintains earmark moratorium

Helps National Defense, Servicemembers and Their Families

A full-year defense appropriations bill better serves servicemembers and their families compared to continuing FY 2012 funding levels by a Continuing Resolution

- The bill aligns funding to where it is needed *today*, not *last year*
 - Under a CR, billions of dollars in hundreds of programs would be misaligned, insufficient, or excess to need
- Bill provides the necessary funding for training and military health care

Supports Readiness

- The Joint Chiefs of Staff warned of severe training and readiness impacts under a CR
- The bill provides sufficient funds to training and readiness accounts, which is the first step to avoiding the danger of a “hollow military”

Targets investments to known shortfalls

- Adds \$1.5 billion to the National Guard and Reserve Equipment account
- Provides \$2.3 billion to fund operations of seven Navy cruisers and two dock landing ships proposed for unjustified early retirement
- Provides an additional \$640 million to accelerate Army helicopter purchases
- Adds \$130 million to National Guard counter-drug programs
- Provides additional \$486 million to repair aging base facilities
- Adds \$463 million to mitigate shortfalls in day-to-day operation costs for installations

Provides support to important national security and servicemember support programs

- Adds \$273 million for the TRICARE health care program to account for congressional rejection of proposed fee increases
- Increases warfighter and family support programs by \$217 million, including suicide prevention, Impact Aid, and Beyond Yellow Ribbon
- Increases funding for nanotechnology, advanced materials, silicon carbide, and manufacturing technologies
- Adds \$211 million for Israel’s Iron Dome air defense program
- Provides \$45 million to Africa Command help find Joseph Kony and combat the Lord’s Resistance Army

**Summary: Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security
*Fiscal Year 2013***

Fiscal Year 2012 Discretionary Spending:	\$39.600 billion
Fiscal Year 2013 Consolidated and Continuing Resolution:	\$39.609 billion

Overall discretionary spending for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2013 totals \$39.609 billion. This amount includes an across the board reduction of 0.092 percent and excludes \$254 million for Overseas Contingency and \$6.4 billion for the disaster relief cap adjustment.

The Subcommittee's bill funds critical programs necessary to prevent terrorism and respond to natural disasters. Specific areas of emphasis focus on cybersecurity, border security, immigration reform, and maritime and aviation security.

Bill Summary

Coast Guard: The bill provides \$10.4 billion for the Coast Guard, of which \$9 billion is discretionary spending and \$1.4 billion is mandatory spending. The bill includes funding to support over 41,600 military employees, 250 cutters, 1,800 boats, and 190 aircraft protecting over 95,000 miles of shoreline. The bill also provides targeted increases above the request to ensure that Coast Guard personnel serving on the front lines have the resources to accomplish their missions in fiscal year 2013 and in the future. Specific investments include:

- \$557 million for the production of the sixth National Security Cutter;
- \$77 million for long-lead time material for the seventh National Security Cutter;
- \$335 million for six Fast Response Cutters;
- \$16 million to continue refurbishment of the medium endurance cutter fleet;
- \$8 million for initial acquisition planning and design of a new polar icebreaker;
- \$10 million for military housing;
- \$3.1 million for 26 billets to enhance oil spill response capabilities; and
- \$20 million to reverse cuts proposed in the request for critical operational assets.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA): The bill provides \$7.5 billion for TSA. This amount is reduced by \$2.4 billion in offsetting collections and fees. The bill includes funding to support approximately 48,000 Transportation Security Officer FTEs, and makes investments in explosives detection systems, passenger screening technologies, and air cargo security.

The bill includes language directing TSA to submit a strategy for expanding the availability of TSA's risk-based screening program known as "Pre-Check" to additional passengers and airports. Language is also included requiring TSA to allow cabin crew members to participate in the Known Crewmember program, which provides expedited access to the sterile area of the airport. TSA is also required to make improvements to its policies and procedures for resolving passenger complaints.

The bill includes several funding oversight requirements including expenditure plans for checkpoint security technology investments, explosives detection systems for checked baggage, and air cargo

security. In addition, language is included requiring TSA to provide a five-year investment plan forecast for passenger screening technologies.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP): The bill provides \$11.9 billion for CBP. This level funds 21,370 Border Patrol agents, sustaining the increased levels approved in the fiscal year 2010 Supplemental, and 21,775 CBP officers working at the ports of entry; adds \$79 million above the request for procurement, operations, and maintenance of critical air and marine assets used to defend our borders – including one additional multi-role enforcement aircraft, enhanced radar for unmanned aerial systems, and \$28 million to increase flight hours above the fiscal year 2011 level; and adds \$17 million above the request for a travel facilitation and entry process enhancement initiative. This includes \$10 million for expansion of existing preclearance operations, including staffing, at foreign airports for people traveling to the U.S., \$4.5 million for expansion of the Global Entry program to 5 additional airports (bringing the total funded to 9), and \$2.5 million for improved signage and other information welcoming foreign travelers to U.S. airports.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): The bill provides \$5.7 billion for ICE. This level provides a total of \$2.7 billion for detention and removal operations, \$72 million above the request; provides funding to maintain current staffing levels for Special Agents and immigration officials, including the agents and officers previously hired in support of investigations on the Southwest border; provides an additional \$11 million for countering human trafficking and human smuggling and a public awareness campaign; and adds \$2 million for support to overseas vetted law enforcement units. These units work with ICE agents on drug, weapons, and human trafficking/smuggling investigations.

The bill provides an appropriate immigration enforcement balance between detention beds and alternatives to detention, providing funding to maintain the existing legislative mandate of 34,000 detention beds as well as providing \$24 million above the enacted level for the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, increasing the potential number of aliens placed on alternatives by 6,000-7,000.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The bill provides \$10.7 billion for FEMA. Included in the amount is \$7 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund which, based on current estimates, will support an average disaster year and the costs of recovery from previous major disasters.

The bill prohibits the implementation of the newly proposed National Preparedness Grant Program and encourages the Department to work with stakeholders to refine a proposal for the proper committees of jurisdiction. The funding level supports the same amount for state and local preparedness grant programs as last year, and provides an additional \$188 million to be distributed among authorized programs by the Secretary based on risk:

- \$346 million for the State Homeland Security Program, of which \$46 million is for Operation Stonegarden.
- \$500 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative, of which \$10 million is for non-profit security grants.
- \$97 million each for port security grants and transit security grants, of which \$10 million is for Amtrak security.

The bill also provides funding for the following programs:

- \$337 million each for firefighter equipment and firefighter hiring grants. The Secretary may waive certain provisions of the firefighter hiring program if conditions warrant.

- \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants.
- \$44 million for the United States Fire Administration.
- \$95 million for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis.
- \$25 million for Predisaster Mitigation Grants.
- \$120 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): The bill provides \$112 million in direct appropriations for USCIS. This level fully funds the request to maintain and improve the employment eligibility verification system known as E-Verify and provides a total of \$10 million for immigrant integration grants (\$2.5 million in appropriations and \$7.5 million from fee funds).

United States Secret Service: The bill provides \$1.6 billion for the Secret Service. This level restores \$8.4 million for grants and forensic support for missing and exploited children; adds \$3.5 million above the request for priority domestic and electronic crimes investigations; and continues the ongoing, multi-year modernization effort for critical White House and other Secret Service information technology and communications systems.

Science and Technology (S&T): The bill provides \$835 million for Science and Technology. This will bring S&T funding back to fiscal year 2011 levels. Funds are for R&D in the following areas: biological defense, explosives defense, cyber security, first responders, border security, chemical countermeasures, and interoperability.

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO): The bill provides \$318 million for DNDO. This amount includes \$28 million for the purchase of handheld portable radiation detectors for DHS personnel, \$22 million for the Securing the Cities program, and \$75 million for research and development of next-generation detection technologies.

Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM): The bill does not realign the US-VISIT program as proposed in the budget and instead creates a new account, the Office of Biometric Identity Management, funded at \$232 million. The new account is the lead entity within DHS responsible for biometric identity management services. This office will maintain operation of the entry-exit system for visitors to the United States. In addition, \$12 million is provided to CBP for entry-exit policy development and \$20 million is provided to ICE to fully fund analysis of people who have overstayed their visas.

National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD): The bill provides \$1.4 billion for NPPD, including OBIM. Included in the amount is \$756 million for cybersecurity programs to combat the serious threat to the Nation's security and economy through deployment of the intrusion detection system (known as Einstein) and of a critical cyber diagnostic strategy for the 118 federal agencies. Also included in cybersecurity funding is \$16.8 million for education programs since training cyber warriors is a critical companion to the technical tools needed to defend against the risk. The overall funding level supports \$260 million in infrastructure protection programs to bolster the resilience of the Nation's backbone against natural and man-made disasters, including \$78 million to implement the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program.

Office of Health Affairs (OHA): The bill provides \$132 million for OHA. Included in the total is \$85 million for the Bio-Watch Program and \$2 million to complete demonstration projects through the Chemical Defense Program.

Office of Inspector General (OIG): The bill provides \$145 million for the OIG. This includes a \$24 million transfer from the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund for disaster investigations and audits and provides \$3 million above the request for integrity investigations.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC): The bill provides \$257 million for FLETC that fully funds 1,103 employees, trainers, and instructors to provide basic and advanced law enforcement training for over 90 Federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies in four domestic and four international law enforcement academies.

Summary: Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Fiscal Year 2013

Discretionary Funding:

Fiscal Year 2012 Enacted: \$71.7 billion*

Fiscal Year 2013 Recommendation: \$71.9 billion

Does not include \$260.9 million in emergency funding provided in P.L. 113-2

The bill provides total funding of \$144.8 billion for Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2013. (This figure includes \$52.5 billion in previously appropriated fiscal year 2013 advances for veterans medical care.) The bill includes \$71.9 billion in discretionary funding and \$72.9 billion in mandatory funding. The bill also includes \$54.5 billion in fiscal year 2014 advance appropriations for veterans medical services.

Discretionary funding is \$136 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. Following is a summary of the bill, with funding levels reflecting across-the-board reductions of 0.092 percent (\$66 million total) for security accounts, including Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Overseas Contingency Operations; and 2.513 percent (\$8 million total) for non-security accounts, including the Related Agencies. The across-the-board reductions are included in Division G of the bill.

Title I – Military Construction and Family Housing

The bill provides \$10.6 billion for military construction and family housing, \$2.4 billion below fiscal year 2012 enacted.

Highlights

Active component military construction: \$7.1 billion to fund military construction projects worldwide, including operational, training, and research facilities, barracks, schools, hospitals, and clinics. This is \$2.6 billion below the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

Reserve component military construction: \$1 billion for readiness centers, training facilities, and related military construction necessary for the training and administration of the reserve components. This is \$208.7 million below fiscal year 2012 enacted.

Family Housing: \$1.6 billion for family housing construction and privatization projects, \$33.7 million below fiscal year 2012 enacted.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC): \$535.6 million for BRAC, including \$126.6 million for BRAC 2005 and \$409 million for BRAC 1990. This is \$46.7 million below fiscal year 2012 enacted.

NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP): \$253.9 million to fund the U.S. share of joint U.S.-NATO military facilities, \$6.3 million above fiscal year 2012 enacted.

Chemical Demilitarization Construction: \$150.9 million, \$75.5 million above fiscal year 2012 enacted.

Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP): \$150 million for the Defense Department's program to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas production on military installations.

Title II -- Department of Veterans Affairs

The bill provides \$133.9 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for fiscal year 2013 (this figure includes \$52.5 billion in previously appropriated advances for veterans medical care). The total includes \$72.9 billion for mandatory programs, \$9.1 billion above fiscal year 2012 enacted. For VA discretionary funding, the bill provides \$60.9 billion, \$2.5 billion above fiscal year 2012 enacted.

The bill also provides an additional \$155 million for fiscal year 2013 medical care; an additional \$8 million for the Board of Veterans Appeals to address the immense backlog of appeals, and an additional \$2 million for the Office of Inspector General to strengthen the VA's internal oversight.

Highlights

Rural Health: Building on the Rural Health Initiative launched by the Committee in fiscal year 2009 to close gaps in VA service in rural and remote areas, the bill provides \$250 million for medical care, including telehealth and mobile clinics, for veterans in rural and highly rural areas, including Native American populations.

Homeless Veterans Programs: \$5.76 billion for health care and support services for homeless veterans. This includes \$1.35 billion in direct programs to assist homeless veterans, including \$244.6 million for the HUD-VASH program and \$235 million for the Homeless Grant Per Diem Program.

Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans: \$3.28 billion to meet the health care needs of veterans who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan, a \$510 million increase over fiscal year 2012. The VA estimates that the number of OEF/OIF veterans in its health care system will reach 610,416 in 2013. This funding includes medical treatment associated with combat-related injuries, including Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Women Veterans Programs: \$403 million to meet the unique needs of women veterans.

Medical and Prosthetic Research: \$582.1 million for research in a number of areas, including mental health, TBI, spinal cord injury, burn injury, polytrauma injuries, and sensory loss.

Long Term Care: \$7.2 billion for long term care for the Nation's aging veterans as well as severely wounded combat veterans from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The funding includes both institutional and home based care programs. The bill provides \$85 million for grants for the construction of State extended care facilities.

Information Technology (IT): \$3.3 billion for IT projects. Funding includes \$169 million for the integrated electronic health record and \$38.5 for the development of paperless claims systems.

Office of Inspector General (IG): The bill includes \$114.9 million for the IG's office. This is \$2.5 million over the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The recommendation includes the additional resources for the IG to increase audits of Veterans Health Administration facilities in the field.

Board of Veterans Appeals: The recommendation includes \$86 million for the Board of Veterans Appeals, an increase of \$8 million over the budget request. The justification accompanying the budget request projects that the Board's average time to resolve a disability claim on appeal will be 650 days in fiscal year 2013. The VA also projects the appeals backlog to grow to 65,611 claims in 2013 from the current projected level of 39,283. The funding increase is to provide additional personnel to assist in reducing the wait time and backlog.

Title III – Related Agencies

American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC): \$76.2 million, \$1 million below fiscal year 2012 enacted, to support the operations and activities of the ABMC.

U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims: \$31.7 million, \$1 million above fiscal year 2012 enacted.

Arlington National Cemetery (ANC): \$164.6 million, \$118.8 million above both the fiscal year 2013 request and the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The budget request included funding for construction to expand the cemetery in the Army Military Construction and Operations and Maintenance accounts. The bill provides the funding in the ANC account instead of the Army accounts.

Armed Forces Retirement Home: \$65.9 million for operations, maintenance and the capital program. This is \$16.4 million below fiscal year 2012 enacted, reflecting a one-time only appropriation in fiscal year 2012 for earthquake related damage.

Title IV – Oversees Contingency Operations (OCO)

The bill includes \$150.8 million for military construction projects in the Africa and Central Command Areas of Operation. The projects were requested in title I, but were included in the bill in a separate OCO title because they are required to support ongoing contingency operations. The funding is completely offset by rescissions from earlier appropriations.

Anomalies, by Subcommittee

Energy & Water Development

Section 1201 reduces the Corps of Engineers construction funding by \$20 million.

Section 1202 reduces \$8 million in funding for the Department of the Interior's Central Utah Project consistent with the fiscal year 2013 budget request.

Section 1203 reduces Department of Energy funding by a total of \$44 million. The reductions include \$11 million from Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, \$10 million from Nuclear Energy, \$13 million from the Office of Science, and \$10 million from ARPA-E.

Section 1204 rescinds \$6 million in funds from the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve consistent with fiscal year 2013 budget request.

Section 1205 increases funding for NNSA Weapons Activities by \$363 million.

Section 1206 increases funding for NNSA Nonproliferation by \$110 million.

Section 1207 extends the authorization for the Appalachian Regional Commission through September 30, 2013.

Financial Services and General Government

Section 1112 repeals the provision that would have permitted a civilian pay adjustment for federal employees, continuing the current pay freeze until December 31, 2013.

Section 1301 allows the District of Columbia to spend and reprogram its local revenues budgeted for fiscal year 2013.

Section 1302 provides \$24.7 million to the District of Columbia, an increase of \$9.8 million over fiscal year 2012 funding, to cover emergency planning and security costs associated with the Presidential Inauguration.

Section 1303 allows the Federal Communications Commission to spend \$98.7 million in auction proceeds, an increase of \$13.7 million above the fiscal year 2012 level, to administer spectrum incentive auctions mandated by the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012.

Section 1304 authorizes the Treasury Department and its Inspector General to conduct compliance, oversight, and audit activities to administer the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund established by the RESTORE Act.

Section 1305 provides a \$5 million increase above fiscal year 2012 for the Office of Government Ethics to support development and deployment of the centralized, publicly accessible database required by the STOCK Act.

Section 1306 provides an increase of \$126.5 million above fiscal year 2012 funding of \$207.1 million for the Small Business Administration to meet full demand for small business lending. Section 1307 prevents spending of \$950 million in assets seized by certain law enforcement bureaus.

Section 1308 authorizes Treasury's Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) Bond Guarantee Program to guarantee, at no cost to the taxpayer, \$500 million in bond financing for CDFIs, providing distressed communities access to capital at a critical time in our economic recovery.

Section 1309 extends streamlined critical pay authority for the Internal Revenue Service through September 30, 2013.

Section 1310 discontinues new funding for the Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation because the program has sufficient carryover balances to continue full operations in fiscal year 2013.

Section 1311 provides an additional \$9 million above the fiscal year 2012 funding level of \$1.031 billion for the Judiciary's Defender Services account to ensure that reimbursement payments to private attorneys providing defense counsel services mandated by the Sixth Amendment and the Criminal Justice Act continue uninterrupted.

Section 1312 extends certain temporary judgeships.

Section 1313 funds the Commodity Futures Trading Commission at the same level provided for fiscal year 2012.

Section 1314 discontinues a temporary funding increase for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Inspector General because the agency's workload has returned to normal levels.

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

Section 1401 provides the following amounts for Department of the Interior accounts:

- (a) \$950.8 million for Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources programs;
- (b) \$0 for Bureau of Land Management Construction programs;
- (c) \$1.21 billion for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Resource Management programs;
- (d) \$19.1 million for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Construction programs;
- (e) \$2.21 billion for Operations of the National Park Service;
- (f) \$131.2 million for National Park Service Construction programs;

- (g) \$105.9 million for Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction programs;
- (h) \$84.9 million for Insular Affairs Assistance to Territories programs;
- (i) \$146 million for the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians; and
- (j) \$726.5 million for Wildland Fire Management programs, which is equal to the President's budget request. This subsection also includes a \$7.5 million rescission.

Section 1402 continues an annual \$30 million rescission of contract authority provided from the Land and Water Conservation funds.

Section 1403 provides a technical correction to the Department of the Interior to allow for the proper collection of mining claim maintenance fees.

Section 1404 extends the authorizations of 12 national heritage areas in 10 different states so they can continue to receive their partnership grant funding from the National Park Service.

Section 1405 provides the following amounts for Environmental Protection Agency accounts:

- (a) \$785.3 million for Science and Technology programs;
- (b) \$2.65 billion for Environmental Programs and Management operations;
- (c) \$1.18 billion for Hazardous Substance Superfund programs; and
- (d) \$3.58 billion for State and Tribal Assistance Grants.

Section 1406 requires a \$50 million rescission of prior-year funds within Environmental Protection Agency accounts, consistent with fiscal year 2012.

Section 1407 provides authority for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to assess pesticide registration service fees.

Section 1408 provides the following amounts for Department of Agriculture, Forest Service accounts:

- (a) \$1.54 billion for National Forest System operations;
- (b) \$370 million for Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs; and
- (c) \$1.97 billion for Wildland Fire Management programs, which is equal to the President's budget request.

Section 1409 provides a total of \$4.36 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service. This amount includes an additional \$53 million over the fiscal year 2012 enacted level for the staffing of newly constructed facilities. Funding by account is provided as follows:

- (a) \$3.91 billion for Indian Health Services; and
- (b) \$441.6 million for Indian Health Facilities.

Section 1410 provides \$640.5 million for Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and Expenses.

Section 1411 provides a total of \$7 million for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Section 1412 provides no funding for the Presidio Trust Fund since the federal obligation to support this effort is no longer necessary.

Section 1413 provides \$1 million for Salaries and Expenses of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission and no funding for Capital Construction. A short-term extension of the memorial's site extension is also included in this section.

Section 1414 clarifies the overall amounts available to fund contract support costs of the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to include fiscal year 2012 appropriations.

Section 1415 extends authority for the Forest Service to recover costs from processing special use permits.

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Section 1501 provides an additional \$30 million for the Job Corps program, offset by unobligated balances. Enrollment in the program is currently frozen because of a funding shortfall. These funds will allow Job Corps centers to begin enrolling new students.

Section 1502 decreases funding for grants to State agencies that administer Federal and State unemployment insurance (UI) by \$60 million. Less money is needed for this purpose in fiscal year 2013 because of an expected reduction in UI administrative workload.

Section 1503 provides revised authority for the Mine Safety and Health Administration to better collect and use fees related to the approval and certification of equipment and materials.

Section 1504 provides a \$5 million increase for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) as well as nearly a \$1 million increase for the National Veterans' Training Institute, offset by eliminating the Veterans Workforce Investment Program. The Vow to Hire Heroes Act of 2011 made TAP mandatory for transitioning service members, so there has been an increased demand for the program.

Section 1505 requires the administration to obligate all funds appropriated for Community Health Centers in fiscal year 2013 by September 30, 2013. This funding will help existing clinics offset increasing costs and allow new primary care clinics to open across the country.

Section 1506 allows the CDC director to detail staff to the Emergency Operations Center during a public health emergency.

Section 1507 provides transfer authority necessary for the planned launch of CDC's Working Capital Fund, which is intended to streamline CDC's administrative costs.

Section 1508 provides a \$71 million increase for the National Institutes of Health and requires an Institute of Medicine/National Research Council review of the National Children's Study.

Section 1509 provides additional funding to the Office of Refugee Resettlement for increased costs associated with the Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

Section 1510 provides a \$50 million increase for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which provides grants to States to improve working families' access to quality, affordable child care.

Section 1511 provides a \$33.5 million increase for Head Start. For the first time in the program's history, this year certain Head Start programs were required to recompile for funding. This additional funding will help ensure that this process is implemented successfully.

Section 1512 provides additional funding to address imminent lease expirations and consolidations within the Department of Health and Human Services. This funding will allow HHS to save millions in annual lease costs and reduce its real property portfolio.

Section 1513 allows funds available under the Department of Education Safe Schools and Citizenship account to be used to assist educational institutions impacted by school violence.

Section 1514 clarifies provisions related to the allocation of funds available to the Department of Education under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Section 1515 allows continuation awards for Javits Fellowship recipients under the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need program. Congress consolidated the two programs last year. This language allows 100 Javits recipients to receive their last year of funding.

Section 1516 provides additional funding for the Railroad Retirement Board to complete its transition to a new financial management system.

Section 1517 provides additional funding for conducting research under the Social Security retirement, disability, and Supplemental Security Income programs.

Section 1518 specifies funding levels for two programs—the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance program and Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security program – that help people with disabilities return to work.

Section 1519 continues a provision regarding program integrity funding at the Social Security Administration.

Section 1520 rescinds \$200 million of \$500 million appropriated in the Affordable Care Act for the Community Care Transitions program, which is intended to move high-cost Medicare participants out of hospitals and into home-based care. The costs of this program have been lower than expected.

Section 1521 continues two funding rescissions from the fiscal year 2012 Labor-HHS appropriations bill.

Section 1522 extends the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, Child Care Entitlement to States program, and other related programs through Sept. 30, 20

Legislative Branch

Section 1601 allows for a bereavement payment of \$193,400 for the widow Senator Daniel K. Inouye.

Section 1602 strikes the funding that would be provided to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Section 1603 reduces funding for the General Expenses of the Capitol Police by \$1 million.

Section 1604 reduces funding for the Architect of the Capitol by \$4 million.

Section 1605 provides authority to the Architect of the Capitol to transfer a total of \$61.247 million within its accounts into the Capitol Building account for rehabilitation of the U.S. Capitol Dome.

Section 1606 provides the AOC with the authority to pay for workers compensation out of available funds from expired appropriations.

Section 1607 reduces the level of unobligated balances the Library of Congress' Copyright Office is required to use for operating.

Section 1608 reduces funding for the Government Printing Office's Congressional Printing and Binding account by \$7 million, and provides an additional \$3.5 million to the Revolving Fund for technology enhancements.

Section 1609 reduces funding to the Government Printing Office's Office of the Superintendent of Documents by \$3.5 million.

Section 1610 reduces the overall budget authority level for the Government Accountability Office by \$1 million.

Section 1611 provides the GAO with the authority to pay for workers compensation out of available funds from expired appropriations.

Section 1612 reduces funding for the Open World Leadership Center by \$2 million.

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Section 1701 provides the base request level for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) (\$89.9 million above fiscal year 2012 level of \$1.5 billion) and Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) (\$178 million above the fiscal year 2012 level of \$1.8 billion) and adjusts funding levels for non-security accounts to meet budget cap target.

Section 1702 provides the request level of \$8.47 billion for Global Health Programs (\$2.75 billion for USAID and \$5.72 billion for State Department/PEPFAR programs), including \$1.65 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

Section 1703 provides \$3.1 billion for Foreign Military Financing Program assistance for Israel which is the fiscal year 2013 budget request/MoU level and authorizes a contribution to the African Union Mission in Somalia.

Section 1704 provides the request for the Global Environment Facility, International Development Association, and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; \$10 million below fiscal year 2012 for the Multilateral Investment Fund; \$10 million above the fiscal year 2013 request for the Inter-American Development Bank to address arrearages; and \$0 for several accounts, including Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account. This section authorizes the U.S. subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Selective Capital Increase. This section provides no funding for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund/OCO (PCCF).

Section 1705 rescinds \$400 million from Export-Import Bank's unobligated balances.

Section 1706 authorizes a best value exception for local guard contracts for U.S. posts in hostile or high risk areas; provides flexibility for the State Department to access an additional \$50 million to respond to the deteriorating situation in Syria, including providing non-lethal aid to the Syrian opposition; and extends the authority for admission of certain refugees for an additional year.

Section 1707 provides \$1.4 billion above the fiscal year 2013 request for increased diplomatic and facility security requirements worldwide; rescinds \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 2012 OCO Diplomatic & Consular Programs funds; and provides additional transfer authority between accounts to meet unforeseen security requirements and other challenges.

This section also provides \$6 million for Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) and \$49.9 million for Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

This section provides additional OCO funds for International Disaster Assistance (\$874.6 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$1.15 billion).

Section 1708 extends the use of OCO funds for enterprise funds and loan guarantees for countries authorized in Public Law 112-74; authorizes loan guarantees for Jordan; provides that OCO funds shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, in addition to amounts made available in the Act.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Section 1801 (MAP-21 funding levels): Increases funding levels for the highway, highway safety and motor carrier safety programs to make them consistent with the levels authorized under the Moving Ahead for Progress Act in the 21st Century (MAP-21).

Section 1802 (NHTSA Grants): Makes technical corrections to the appropriations language for National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's grant programs so that it conforms to the new program authorizations under MAP-21.

Section 1803 (Transit Programs): Includes several modifications for transit programs: increases the funding level for the transit formula grants program to make it consistent with the level authorized under MAP-21; provides an additional \$4 million to fund the new Transit Safety office established under MAP-21; and makes technical corrections to the appropriations language for transit research and the New Starts program so that it conforms to program changes made by MAP-21. In addition, this section extends the deadline for expanding wireless coverage throughout Washington DC's Metro rail transit system.

Section 1804 (Essential Air Service): Includes a technical correction that allows increased overflight fees to be used for EAS, as authorized in the FAA Modernization and Reform of 2012.

Section 1805 (Homeless Renewals): Includes an increase in funding for Homeless Assistance Grants to reduce the impact of reductions to housing, shelter and prevention programs.

Section 1806 (Indian Housing Loan Guarantee): Increases the subsidy by \$4.8 million and authorizes a fee increase to allow the program to continue operating for the rest of the fiscal year.

Section 1807 (Tenant-Based Rental Assistance): Includes an increase in funding for administration and oversight of the Section 8 program. It also provides HUD with additional flexibility to ensure that tenants don't lose their housing assistance.

Section 1808 (Housing Certificate Fund): Enables HUD to use recaptured funding to renew housing contracts.

Section 1809 (Public Operating Fund): Increases funding for the public housing operating fund to help make up a one-time reduction in fiscal year 2012.

Section 1810 (Home Equity Conversion Mortgage): Extends the recently-modified HECM program.

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