

spending limit on means-tested welfare programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 2016. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to take actions to provide additional water supplies and disaster assistance to the State of California due to drought, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. Res. 353. A resolution designating September 2014 as "National Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BURR, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 354. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should leave no member of the Armed Forces unaccounted for during the drawdown of forces in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 357

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 357, a bill to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty.

S. 511

At the request of Mr. RISCH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to enhance the Small Business Investment Company Program, and for other purposes.

S. 987

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 987, a bill to maintain the free flow of information to the public by providing conditions for the federally compelled disclosure of information by certain persons connected with the news media.

S. 1158

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1158, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 1446

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1446, a bill to amend the

Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the affordability of the health care tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 1725

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1725, a bill to amend the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 to confirm that a customer's net equity claim is based on the customer's last statement and that certain recoveries are prohibited, to change how trustees are appointed, and for other purposes.

S. 1828

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1828, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to modify the definitions of a mortgage originator and a high-cost mortgage.

S. 1862

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1862, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II.

S. 1911

At the request of Mr. SCOTT, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1911, a bill to reform and strengthen the workforce investment system of the Nation to put Americans back to work and make the United States more competitive in the 21st century, and for other purposes.

S. 1956

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1956, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to review the discharge characterization of former members of the Armed Forces who were discharged by reason of the sexual orientation of the member, and for other purposes.

S. 1963

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1963, a bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

S. 1977

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1977, a bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, relating to an annual adjustment of retired pay for members of the Armed Forces under the age of 62, and to provide an offset.

S. 1982

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the names of the Senator from New Jersey

(Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 1982, a bill to improve the provision of medical services and benefits to veterans, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 345

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 345, a resolution strongly supporting the restoration and protection of State authority and flexibility in establishing and defining challenging student academic standards and assessments, and strongly denouncing the President's coercion of States into adopting the Common Core State Standards by conferring preferences in Federal grants and flexibility waivers.

AMENDMENT NO. 2732

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2732 intended to be proposed to S. 1963, a bill to repeal section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2732 intended to be proposed to S. 1963, supra.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 2012. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to more effectively regulate anabolic steroids; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, today I am pleased to join Senator HATCH once again in introducing the bipartisan Designer Anabolic Steroid Control Act. Like the legislation we introduced in 2012, this measure will help keep American children and families safe from dangerous designer drugs that masquerade as healthy dietary supplements.

Doctors and scientists have long recognized the health hazards of non-medical use of anabolic steroids. For that reason, Congress has previously acted to ensure that these drugs are listed as controlled substances. Nonetheless, according to investigative reporting and Congressional testimony, a loophole in current law allows for designer anabolic steroids to easily be found on the Internet, in gyms, and even in retail stores.

Designer steroids are produced by reverse engineering existing illegal steroids and then slightly modifying the chemical composition, so that the resulting product is not on the Drug Enforcement Administration's, DEA, list of controlled substances. When taken by consumers, designer steroids can cause serious medical consequences, including liver injury and

increased risk of heart attack and stroke. They may also lead to psychological effects such as aggression, hostility, and addiction.

These designer products can be even more dangerous than traditional steroids because they are often untested, produced from overseas raw materials, and manufactured without quality controls. As one witness testified at a Crime Subcommittee hearing on the issue, “all it takes to cash in on the storefront steroid craze is a credit card to import raw products from China or India where most of the raw ingredients come from, the ability to pour powders into a bottle or pill and a printer to create shiny, glossy labels.”

The unscrupulous actors responsible for manufacturing and selling these products often market them with misleading and inaccurate labels. That can cause consumers who are looking for a healthy supplement—not just elite athletes, but also high school students, law enforcement personnel, and mainstream Americans—to be deceived into taking these dangerous products. While the world’s top athletes competing in the Winter Olympics are subjected to strict guidelines and rigorous testing to prevent the use of steroids, as they should be, many Americans may be unknowingly dosing themselves with these harmful substances.

Loopholes in existing law allow these dangerous designer steroids to evade regulation. Under current law, in order to classify new substances as steroids, the DEA must complete a burdensome and time-consuming series of chemical and pharmacological testing. As a DEA official testified before Congress: “in the time that it takes DEA to administratively schedule an anabolic steroid used in a dietary supplement product, several new products can enter the market to take the place of those products.”

The Designer Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2014 would quickly protect consumers from these dangerous products. First, it would immediately place 27 known designer anabolic steroids on the list of controlled substances. Second, it would grant the DEA authority to temporarily schedule new designer steroids on the controlled substances list, so that if bad actors develop new variations, these products can be removed from the market. Third, it would create new penalties for importing, manufacturing, or distributing anabolic steroids under false labels.

Senator HATCH and I worked closely with a range of consumer and industry organizations to ensure that this legislation would not interfere with consumers’ access to legitimate dietary supplements. I thank these organizations for their support, and look forward to working with them, with Senator HATCH, and with colleagues from both sides of the aisle to enact this common sense measure into law.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 2014. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for clar-

ification regarding the children to whom entitlement to educational assistance may be transferred under Post-9/11 Educational Assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 2014

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 “GI Education Benefit Fairness Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE CHILDREN TO WHOM ENTITLEMENT TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE MAY BE TRANSFERRED UNDER POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 3319 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(c) ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS.—

“(1) TRANSFER.—An individual approved to transfer an entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer the individual’s entitlement as follows:

“(A) To the individual’s spouse.

“(B) To one or more of the individual’s children.

“(C) To a combination of the individuals referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

“(2) DEFINITION OF CHILDREN.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘children’ includes dependents described in section 1072(2)(I) of title 10.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to educational assistance payable under chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 2016. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to take actions to provide additional water supplies and disaster assistance to the State of California due to drought, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise on behalf of myself and Senators BOXER, WYDEN and MERKLEY to introduce legislation to respond to California’s devastating drought conditions.

This weekend’s storm in Northern California was more than a year in coming, and there are some encouraging signs that came from it: Rainfall in the Sacramento Valley averaged 2 to 3 inches. North of San Francisco Bay, precipitation averaged 4 to 7 inches. Between Friday and Monday, about 7 inches of precipitation fell in the Northern Sierra. The Southern Sierra saw more than 3 inches. Over the same period, the water contained in Northern Sierra snow increased by 3 inches; Central Sierra by 4 inches; and Southern Sierra by an inch.

But one storm in the North will not end this historic drought. In the San

Joaquin Valley, precipitation over the weekend was less than an inch, while San Diego and Los Angeles saw only about a quarter-inch of rain. Also, the snowpack in the Sierra remains very troubling. Statewide, the snowpack is at 29 percent of normal for this date. The Northern California mountains are at 18 percent, and the Central Sierra is 36 percent.

State officials have confirmed that this weekend’s rain and snow will have very little effect on the amount of water available for California. Even after this storm, California faces some of the driest conditions in modern times, leading to last month’s declaration by Governor Brown of a drought emergency.

As of the beginning of February, at least 10 communities are in danger of running out of drinking water within 2 months. Without relief, more communities may face similar difficulties.

California’s State Water Project helps supply water to 25 million Californians and 750,000 acres of farmland. For the first time in its 54-year history, it will not be providing any water to its water agencies.

The Central Valley Project irrigates about 3 million acres of farmland, supplies water to millions of Californians and supports crucial environmental habitats. This year, it will likely not be able to provide water to many farmers in the Central Valley.

As of February 9, Lake Shasta, California’s largest reservoir, and Lake Oroville, the State Water Project’s principal reservoir, are both at only 37 percent of capacity. San Luis Reservoir, crucial to farmers south of the Delta, is at only 30 percent of capacity.

Without water, farmers north and south of the Delta have lost crops, trees, workers, and income. Businesses, factories, schools, hospitals, fire departments, and other social services facilities will have trouble carrying out their work.

Let me put this in perspective: According to the State, to reach average annual rain and snowfall levels, this past weekend’s rainfall must be repeated very frequently from now until May. And even then, California would still remain in drought conditions.

We need a forceful and immediate response to help those who are suffering. That is why I am introducing the California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014 along with Senators BOXER, WYDEN and MERKLEY. Representative JIM COSTA will introduce this bill in the House.

This bill focuses on measures that can provide water supplies to California this year. It would cut red tape and free up federal agencies to operate with maximum flexibility and speed so they can move water to those who need it. When we have more water to move from storms like we saw this weekend, this bill will make an even greater difference.

Let me sum up how this bill would help. First, the bill would increase

water supplies. By being smarter about how we manage water projects, we can free up more water. For example: This bill directs Federal agencies to open water gates on the Sacramento River for as long as possible when few salmon are migrating. This should allow thousands of acre feet of water to be pumped without harming the species.

It also directs agencies to find ways to control turbid waters so endangered Delta smelt that are attracted to these waters do not swim near the water pumps. Less risk to fish means more water can be pumped. And the bill mandates agencies to use the maximum authority allowed under the Endangered Species Act to provide as much water as possible from Delta pumping while staying within the law.

The bill would also reduce bureaucracy. During this emergency situation, the federal government must work as quickly and as efficiently as possible. Relying on emergency authorities that already exist, the bill directs Federal agencies to complete environmental reviews under shortened timeframes so water supply measures such as water transfers and fallowing of land can be carried out with minimal delay.

The bill would also provide emergency funding and disaster assistance. It authorizes additional expenditures to fund measures that can make a difference now, especially for the communities that are at risk of running out of drinking water soon.

They include \$100 million to carry out projects to maximize water supplies. There is also \$200 million for disaster relief to help farmers and rural communities. That includes \$100 million for emergency conservation measures so farmers can carry out projects to protect lands, crops and watersheds; \$25 million in grants for rural communities to take action to upgrade, repair or secure water systems; \$25 million in pre-disaster hazard mitigation grants so communities and the State can complete projects to lessen the effects of the drought; \$25 million in grant funding for public and nonprofit organizations to provide emergency assistance to low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers affected by the drought; and \$25 million in grants to private forest landowners for conservation measures related to drought and wildfire. The bill would also direct Federal agencies to prioritize grant funding for water projects that can yield water supplies and alleviate the drought's effects now.

The bill also amends the Stafford Act. The 1988 Stafford Act was meant to provide a comprehensive framework for how the country responds to major disasters, including droughts. However, because the Act has been interpreted very narrowly since its passage, eight drought-stricken States have applied for a major disaster declaration, and all eight have been denied: California in 2009; Georgia in 2008; Virginia in 2003; Maine in 2002; Texas and Oklahoma in 1998; and Minnesota and North Dakota in 1988.

To correct this, the bill amends the Stafford Act. These changes will provide States with greater flexibility to access Federal disaster assistance programs. These programs help individuals affected by drought conditions with disaster unemployment assistance and crisis counseling.

Let me be clear: this bill does not create new Federal assistance programs. It is an effort to clarify the intent of Congress regarding the Stafford Act, and to make the Stafford Act work better for droughts. When major disasters like a severe drought occur, communities should be eligible for Federal assistance.

During these emergency times, I also strongly believe some requirements should be relaxed to relieve the pressures faced by water users. To that effect, my bill proposes giving North-of-Delta water contractors more time to take delivery of water they were allocated in 2013, so they have more flexibility with their 2014 supplies. It also delays some water contract payments that Central Valley Project contractors must pay the Federal Government to lessen financial stress as they confront and recover from the drought.

I want to be clear: the success of some of these measures will depend on how much rain we get and how much water is available to be moved. This bill is not a replacement for rain, but it will give us tools to make water available when we have storms like the one over the weekend. My goal is to make sure we are maximizing every drop of water in the system and we are doing everything as quickly as possible to offer some measure of relief.

Finally, there are important lessons to learn. Southern California is better prepared than the rest of the State to cope with this drought thanks to decades of work to build storage and improve water conservation. Metropolitan Water District, I understand, has enough water supplies for 19 million customers through voluntary water use reductions.

Were it not for the more than 2 million acre-feet of water reserves, including 600,000 acre feet in Diamond Valley Lake, Southern California water users would be facing up to 50 percent mandatory water use restrictions.

The message is clear: For the long term, we must build additional storage if we are to be prepared for the next drought which is sure to come.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and our counterparts in the House, to support 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. 2016

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 Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act are as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF

- Sec. 101. Findings.
Sec. 102. Definitions.
Sec. 103. Emergency projects.
Sec. 104. Emergency funding.
Sec. 105. Emergency environmental reviews.
Sec. 106. State revolving funds.
Sec. 107. Drought planning assistance.
Sec. 108. Calfed Bay-Delta Act reauthorization.
Sec. 109. Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act reauthorization.
Sec. 110. Secure Water Act reauthorization.
Sec. 111. Effect on State laws.
Sec. 112. Klamath Basin water supply.
Sec. 113. Termination of authorities.

TITLE II—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AGRICULTURE DISASTER APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 201. Emergency supplemental agriculture disaster appropriations.

TITLE III—FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

- Sec. 301. Treatment of drought under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

TITLE IV—EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS

- Sec. 401. Emergency designations.

TITLE I—CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) as established in the Proclamation of a State of Emergency issued by the Governor of the State on January 17, 2014, the State is experiencing record dry conditions;

(2) extremely dry conditions have persisted in the State since 2012, and the current drought conditions are likely to persist into the future;

(3) the water supplies of the State are at record-low levels, as indicated by a statewide average snowpack of 12 percent of the normal average for winter as of February 1, 2014, and the fact that all major Central Valley Project reservoir levels are below 50 percent of the capacity of the reservoirs as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) the 2013-2014 drought constitutes a serious emergency posing immediate and severe risks to human life and safety and to the environment throughout the State;

(5) the emergency requires—

(A) immediate and credible action that respects the complexity of the State of California's water system and its importance to the entire State; and

(B) policies that do not pit stakeholders against one another, which history has shown only leads to costly litigation that benefits no one and prevents any real solutions;

(6) Federal law (including regulations) directly authorizes expedited decision-making procedures and environmental and public review procedures to enable timely and appropriate implementation of actions to respond to such a type and severity of emergency; and

(7) the serious emergency posed by the 2013-2014 drought in the State fully satisfies the conditions necessary for the exercise of emergency decision making, analytical, and public review requirements under—

(A) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(B) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(C) water control management procedures of the Corps of Engineers described in section 222.5 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (including successor regulations); and

(D) the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-250; 106 Stat. 53).

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT.**—The term “Central Valley Project” has the meaning given the term in section 3403 of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (106 Stat. 4707).

(2) **KLAMATH PROJECT.**—The term “Klamath Project” means the Bureau of Reclamation project in the States of California and Oregon—

(A) as authorized under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093); and

(B) as described in—

(i) title II of the Oregon Resource Conservation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-532); and

(ii) the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-498; 114 Stat. 2221).

(3) **RECLAMATION PROJECT.**—The term “Reclamation Project” means a project constructed pursuant to the authorities of the reclamation laws and whose facilities are wholly or partially located in the State.

(4) **RESERVED WORKS.**—The term “reserved works” means Bureau of Reclamation-owned project facilities for which the operations and maintenance are performed by employees of the Bureau of Reclamation or by contract, regardless of funding source.

(5) **SECRETARIES.**—The term “Secretaries” means—

(A) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(B) the Secretary of Commerce; and

(C) the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of California.

(7) **STATE WATER PROJECT.**—The term “State Water Project” means the water project described by California Water Code section 11550 et seq., and operated by the California Department of Water Resources.

SEC. 103. EMERGENCY PROJECTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In response to the declaration of a state of drought emergency by the Governor of the State, the Secretaries shall provide the maximum quantity of water supplies possible to Central Valley Project and Klamath Project agricultural, municipal and industrial, and refuge service and repayment contractors, State Water Project contractors, and any other locality or municipality in the State, by approving, consistent with applicable laws (including regulations)—

(1) any project or operations to provide additional water supplies if there is any possible way whatsoever that the Secretaries can do so unless the project or operations constitute a highly inefficient way of providing additional water supplies; and

(2) any projects or operations as quickly as possible based on available information to address the emergency conditions.

(b) **MANDATE.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the applicable agency heads described in that subsection shall, consistent with applicable laws (including regulations)—

(1) authorize and implement actions to ensure that the Delta Cross Channel Gates shall remain open to the greatest extent possible, timed to maximize the peak flood tide period and provide water supply and water quality benefits for the duration of the State’s drought emergency declaration, consistent with operational criteria and monitoring criteria developed pursuant to the California State Water Resources Control

Board’s Order Approving a Temporary Urgency Change in License and Permit Terms in Response to Drought Conditions, effective January 31, 2014, or a successor order;

(2)(A) collect data associated with the operation of the Delta Cross Channel Gates described in paragraph (1) and its impact on species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), water quality, and water supply; and

(B) after assessing the data described in subparagraph (A), require the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service to recommend revisions to operations of the Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project, including, if appropriate, the reasonable and prudent alternatives contained in the biological opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on June 4, 2009, that are likely to produce fishery, water quality, and water supply benefits;

(3)(A) implement turbidity control strategies that allow for increased water deliveries while avoiding jeopardy to adult delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*) due to entrainment at Central Valley Project and State Water Project pumping plants; and

(B) manage reverse flow in Old and Middle Rivers as prescribed by the biological opinion issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and dated December 15, 2008, to minimize water supply reductions for the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project;

(4) adopt a 1:1 inflow to export ratio for the increased flow of the San Joaquin River, as measured as a 3-day running average at Vernalis during the period from April 1 through May 31, resulting from voluntary transfers and exchanges of water supplies, among other purposes;

(5) issue all necessary permit decisions under the authority of the Secretaries within 30 days of receiving a completed application by the State to place and use temporary barriers or operable gates in Delta channels to improve water quantity and quality for State Water Project and Central Valley Project South of Delta water contractors and other water users, which barriers or gates should provide benefits for species protection and in-Delta water user water quality and shall be designed such that formal consultations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) would not be necessary;

(6)(A) require the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation to complete all requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) necessary to make final permit decisions on water transfer requests associated with voluntarily following nonpermanent crops in the State, within 30 days of receiving such a request; and

(B) require the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to allow any water transfer request associated with following to maximize the quantity of water supplies available for nonhabitat uses as long as the following and associated water transfer are in compliance with applicable Federal laws (including regulations);

(7) allow North of Delta water service contractors with unused 2013 Central Valley Project contract supplies to take delivery of those unused supplies through April 15, 2014, if—

(A) the contractor requests the extension; and

(B) the requesting contractor certifies that, without the extension, the contractor would have insufficient supplies to adequately meet water delivery obligations;

(8) maintain all rescheduled water supplies held in the San Luis Reservoir and Millerton Reservoir for all water users for delivery in the immediately following contract water year unless precluded by reservoir storage capacity limitations;

(9) to the maximum extent possible based on the availability of water and without causing land subsidence—

(A) meet the contract water supply needs of Central Valley Project refuges through the improvement or installation of wells to use groundwater resources and the purchase of water from willing sellers, which activities may be accomplished by using funding made available under section 104 or the Water Assistance Program or the WaterSMART program of the Department of the Interior; and

(B) make a quantity of Central Valley Project surface water obtained from the measures implemented under subparagraph (A) available to Central Valley Project contractors;

(10) make WaterSMART grant funding administered by the Bureau of Reclamation available for eligible projects within the State on a priority and expedited basis—

(A) to provide emergency drinking and municipal water supplies to localities in a quantity necessary to meet minimum public health and safety needs;

(B) to prevent the loss of permanent crops;

(C) to minimize economic losses resulting from drought conditions; and

(D) to provide innovative water conservation tools and technology for agriculture and urban water use that can have immediate water supply benefits;

(11) implement offsite upstream projects in the Delta and upstream Sacramento River and San Joaquin basins, in coordination with the California Department of Water Resources and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, that offset the effects on species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) due to actions taken under this Act;

(12) for reserved works only, authorize annual operation and maintenance deficits, owed to the Federal Government and incurred due to delivery of contract water supplies to a Central Valley Project or Klamath Project water contractor during each fiscal year the State emergency drought declaration is in force, to accrue without interest for a period of 5 years and then to be repaid, notwithstanding section 106 of Public Law 99-546 (100 Stat. 3052), to the Federal Government over a period of not more than 10 years at the lesser of—

(A) the project interest rate; and

(B) the rate specified in section 106 of Public Law 99-546 (100 Stat. 3052); and

(13) use all available scientific tools to identify and implement any changes to real-time operations of Bureau of Reclamation, State, and local water projects that could result in the availability of additional water supplies.

(c) **OTHER AGENCIES.**—To the extent that a Federal agency other than agencies headed by the Secretaries has a role in approving projects described in subsections (a) and (b), the provisions of this section shall apply to those Federal agencies.

(d) **ACCELERATED PROJECT DECISION AND ELEVATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the request of the State, the heads of Federal agencies shall use the expedited procedures under this subsection to make final decisions relating to a Federal project or operation to provide additional water supplies or address emergency drought conditions pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).

(2) **REQUEST FOR RESOLUTION.**—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of the State, the head of an agency referred to in subsection (a), or the head of another Federal agency responsible for carrying out a review of a project, as applicable, the Secretary of the Interior shall convene a final project decision meeting with the heads of all relevant Federal agencies to decide whether to approve a project to provide emergency water supplies.

(B) MEETING.—The Secretary of the Interior shall convene a meeting requested under subparagraph (A) not later than 7 days after receiving the meeting request.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Upon receipt of a request for a meeting under this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall notify the heads of all relevant Federal agencies of the request, including the project to be reviewed and the date for the meeting.

(4) DECISION.—Not later than 10 days after the date on which a meeting is requested under paragraph (2), the head of the relevant Federal agency shall issue a final decision on the project.

(5) MEETING CONVENED BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may convene a final project decision meeting under this subsection at any time, at the discretion of the Secretary, regardless of whether a meeting is requested under paragraph (2).

SEC. 104. EMERGENCY FUNDING.

(a) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Financial assistance may be made available under the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), subtitle F of title IX of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10361 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Secure Water Act of 2009”), and any other applicable Federal law (including regulations), to be divided among each applicable program at the discretion of the Secretary for the optimization and conservation of Reclamation Project water supplies to assist drought-plagued areas of the State and the West.

(2) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Financial assistance may be made available under this section to organizations and entities, including tribal governments, that are engaged in collaborative processes to restore the environment while settling water rights claims that are part of an active water rights adjudication or a broader settlement of claims that are part of a basin-wide solution for restoration.

(b) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under subsection (a) shall include a range of projects, including—

(1) the installation of pumps, temporary barriers, or operable gates for water diversion and fish protection;

(2) the installation of groundwater wells in wildlife refuges and other areas;

(3) the purchase or assistance in the purchase of water from willing sellers;

(4) conservation projects providing water supply benefits in the short-term;

(5) exchanges with any water district willing to provide water to meet the emergency water needs of other water districts in return for the delivery of equivalent quantities of water later that year or in future years;

(6) maintenance of cover crops to prevent public health impacts from severe dust storms;

(7) emergency pumping projects for critical health and safety purposes;

(8) activities to reduce water demand consistent with a comprehensive program for environmental restoration and settlement of water rights claims;

(9) the use of new or innovative water on-farm water conservation technologies or methods that may assist in sustaining permanent crops in areas with severe water shortages;

(10) technical assistance to improve existing irrigation practices to provide water supply benefits in the short-term; and

(11) any other assistance the Secretary determines to be necessary to increase available water supplies or mitigate drought impacts.

(c) FUNDING.—There is appropriated, out of funds of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000 to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce to carry out this section.

SEC. 105. EMERGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.

To minimize the time spent carrying out environmental reviews and to deliver water quickly that is needed to address emergency drought conditions in the State, the head of each applicable Federal agency shall, in carrying out this Act, consult with the Council on Environmental Quality in accordance with section 1506.11 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (including successor regulations) to develop alternative arrangements to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) during the emergency.

SEC. 106. STATE REVOLVING FUNDS.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in allocating amounts for each of the fiscal years during which the State’s emergency drought declaration is in force to State water pollution control revolving funds established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) and the State drinking water treatment revolving loan funds established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12), shall, for those projects that are eligible to receive assistance under section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) or section 1452(a)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(a)(2)), respectively, that the State determines will provide additional water supplies most expeditiously to areas that are at risk of having an inadequate supply of water for public health and safety purposes or to improve resiliency to drought—

(1) require the State to review and prioritize funding for such projects;

(2) issue a determination of waivers within 30 days of the conclusion of the informal public comment period pursuant to section 436(c) of title IV of division G of Public Law 113-76; and

(3) authorize, at the request of the State, 40-year financing for assistance under section 603(d)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(d)(2)) or section 1452(f)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(f)(2)).

SEC. 107. DROUGHT PLANNING ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of Central Valley Project or Klamath Project contractors or other Reclamation Project contractors in the State, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall provide water supply planning assistance in preparation for and in response to dry, critically dry, and below normal water year types to those Central Valley Project or Klamath Project contractors or other Reclamation Project contractors making those requests, including contractors who possess contracts for refuge water supplies or deliver refuge water supplies.

(b) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) hydrological forecasting;

(2) assessment of water supply sources under different water year classification types;

(3) identification of alternative water supply sources;

(4) guidance on potential water transfer partners;

(5) technical assistance regarding Federal and State permits and contracts under the Act of February 21, 1911 (36 Stat. 925, chapter 141) (commonly known as the “Warren Act”);

(6) technical assistance regarding emergency provision of water supplies for critical health and safety purposes;

(7) activities carried out in conjunction with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Integrated Drought Information System, and the State partners of the National Integrated Drought Information System under the National Integrated Drought Information System Act of 2006 (15 U.S.C. 313d)—

(A) to collect and integrate key indicators of drought severity and impacts; and

(B) to produce and communicate timely monitoring and forecast information to local and regional communities, including the San Joaquin Valley, the Delta, and the Central Coast; and

(8) any other assistance the Secretary determines to be necessary.

SEC. 108. CALFED BAY-DELTA ACT REAUTHORIZATION.

Title I of the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act (118 Stat. 1681; 123 Stat. 2860) (as amended by section 207 of title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014) is amended by striking “2015” each place it appears and inserting “2018”.

SEC. 109. RECLAMATION STATES EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF ACT REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2241) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$90,000,000” and inserting “\$190,000,000”; and

(2) by striking “2012” and inserting “2017”.

SEC. 110. SECURE WATER ACT REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 9504 of Public Law 111-11 (42 U.S.C. 10364) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)(E), by adding at the end the following:

“(v) AUTHORITY OF COMMISSIONER.—The Commissioner of Reclamation may, at the discretion of the Commissioner—

“(I) waive any cost-share requirements to address emergency situations; and

“(II) prioritize projects based on the ability of the projects to expeditiously yield water supply benefits during periods of drought.”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “\$200,000,000” and inserting “\$250,000,000”.

SEC. 111. EFFECT ON STATE LAWS.

Nothing in this Act preempts any State law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, including area of origin and other water rights protections.

SEC. 112. KLAMATH BASIN WATER SUPPLY.

The Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-498; 114 Stat. 2221) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 4 through 6 as sections 5 through 7, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 3 the following:

“SEC. 4. WATER MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING ACTIVITIES.

“The Secretary is authorized to engage in activities, including entering into agreements and contracts, or otherwise making financial assistance available, to reduce water consumption or demand, or to restore ecosystems in the Klamath Basin watershed, including tribal fishery resources held in trust, consistent with collaborative agreements for environmental restoration and settlements of water rights claims.”.

SEC. 113. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITIES.

The authorities under sections 103, 104, 105, and 106 expire on the date on which the Governor of the State suspends the state of drought emergency declaration.

TITLE II—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AGRICULTURE DISASTER APPROPRIATIONS**SEC. 201. EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AGRICULTURE DISASTER APPROPRIATIONS.****(a) FUNDING.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) for the emergency conservation program established under title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the emergency watershed protection program established under section 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2203) \$100,000,000, to be divided among each applicable program as the Secretary determines to be appropriate—

(A) to provide to agricultural producers and other eligible entities affected by the 2014 drought assistance upon declaration of a natural disaster under section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a)) or for the same purposes for counties that are contiguous to a designated natural disaster area; and

(B) to carry out any other activities the Secretary determines necessary as a result of the 2014 drought, such as activities relating to wildfire damage.

(2) **RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.**—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(b) **EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEY BEES, AND FARM-RAISED FISH.**—Notwithstanding any other applicable limitations under law, the Secretary shall use such sums as are necessary of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the emergency assistance program for livestock, honey bees, and farm-raised fish under section 531(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1531(e)) for fiscal year 2014 to provide assistance to agricultural producers for losses due to drought.

(c) FEMA PREDISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION GRANTS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 for mitigation activities related to drought and wildfire hazards.

(2) **RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.**—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(d) EMERGENCY COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(A) as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 to provide emergency community water assistance grants under section 306A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development

Act (7 U.S.C. 1926a) to address impacts of drought;

(B) the maximum amount of a grant provided under subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2014 shall be \$1,000,000; and

(C) for fiscal year 2014, a community whose population is less than 50,000 shall be eligible for a grant under this paragraph.

(2) **RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.**—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(e) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for oversight of activities carried out by the Department relating to drought.

(2) **RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.**—The Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(f) EMERGENCY GRANTS TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 to provide emergency grants to assist low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers under section 2281 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5177a) to address impacts of drought upon declaration of a natural disaster under section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a)) or for the same purposes in counties that are contiguous to a designated natural disaster area.

(2) **RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.**—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

(g) EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 for the Emergency Forest Restoration Program under section 407 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2206) to address impacts of drought or wildfire upon declaration of a natural disaster under section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961(a)) or for the same purposes in counties that are contiguous to a designated natural disaster area.

(2) **RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.**—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this subsection the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

TITLE III—FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE**SEC. 301. TREATMENT OF DROUGHT UNDER THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT.****(a) FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the term “major disaster” (as defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster

Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)) includes drought, yet no drought in the 30 years preceding the date of enactment of this Act has been declared by the President to be a major disaster in any of the States in accordance with section 401 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 5170);

(2) a major drought shall be eligible to be declared a major disaster or state of emergency by the President on the request of the Governor of any State;

(3) droughts are natural disasters that do occur, and while of a different type of impact, the scale of the impact of a major drought can be equivalent to other disasters that have been declared by the President to be a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); and

(4) droughts have wide-ranging and long-term impacts on ecosystem health, agriculture production, permanent crops, forests, waterways, air quality, public health, wildlife, employment, communities, State and national parks, and other natural resources of a State and the people of that State that have significant value.

(b) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 502(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5192(a)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and”;
- (2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:
 - “(9) provide disaster unemployment assistance in accordance with section 410;
 - “(10) provide emergency nutrition assistance in accordance with section 412; and
 - “(11) provide crisis counseling assistance in accordance with section 416.”.

TITLE IV—EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS**SEC. 401. EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.**

(a) This Act is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-139; 2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

(b) In the Senate, this Act is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**SENATE RESOLUTION 353—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2014 AS “NATIONAL BRAIN ANEURYSM AWARENESS MONTH”**

Mr. MARKEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 353

Whereas a brain aneurysm is an abnormal sacular or fusiform bulging of an artery in the brain;

Whereas an estimated 1 out of every 50 people in the United States has a brain aneurysm;

Whereas brain aneurysms are most likely to occur in people between the ages of 35 and 60 and there are typically no warning signs;

Whereas brain aneurysms are more likely to occur in women than in men by a 3-to-2 ratio;

Whereas young and middle aged African Americans have a higher risk of brain aneurysm rupture compared to Caucasian Americans;

Whereas various risk factors can contribute to the formation of a brain aneurysm, including smoking, hypertension, and a family history of brain aneurysms;