

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am actually a new car dealer and have been a new car dealer for many, many years, since 1970, at a store my dad started in 1953 after coming back from the war. So I have got to tell you, it used to be so easy to deliver a car to a customer, and the excitement about getting that new car was just one of the biggest things a family could do. They would come into the showroom, and they were so excited about taking delivery of a new car, being able to drive off that lot, drive around America, do whatever they wanted to do.

And the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) referred to dealers in the community. I can tell you, if you really want to know the significance of new car dealers, go to any town anywhere in this country and look at the outfield fence where Little Leagues play. Open up any program to any high school performance and see who the sponsors are. Look at any of the fundraising opportunities that take place in each community, and you will find that it is the automobile dealers who are there first and foremost and are always there. That is just what we do.

In addition to providing good transportation, we support our communities. We hire people. We allow people to work in our communities. They do great things in our communities.

Now, when we talk about H.R. 724, the question becomes then, Why do we continue to layer time after time, paper after paper on somebody just trying to take delivery of a new car? In a recent survey, the number one thing that consumers don't like about buying a car is the paperwork. It is endless.

When I first started in 1969 selling cars, all you had to do was sign the retail order form and sign the temporary registration and send it in. Well, now we have volumes of papers that must be signed. They not only have to sign that they agree to something; they have to sign that they agree not to do something, and that it was offered to somebody else and to them also. So this full declaration has gotten crazy.

And when it comes to the Clean Air Act, I can take anybody out in the lot. In fact, we can go out in the street right now. Open the hood of your car. There is a sticker underneath that says exactly what that vehicle performs like, and how does it meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. It is there. On the manufacturer's statement of origin, when customers take delivery of a car, they sign that certificate.

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

Mr. LATTA. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. This just makes so much sense. At a time when America looks at this institution and says why don't you just work together to get rid of some of this overregulation, this overburdensome, adding cost to almost everything that we do, we can do it.

I appreciate what Mr. LATTA has done and what Mr. PETERS has done. There are over 105 of us that sit right here in this room that agree it needs to be done right now. So let's not hold that up. Let's make sure that we simplify it and make it easier for people to go ahead and take delivery of their new car. It takes away cost, and adds that money which we don't spend back into the communities. It could go back into building our businesses. It could go back into rebuilding America.

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) for his comments and certainly for his support of what I think is a very practical, commonsense bill that deals with an issue that we need to address. And I think it is very encouraging to see us come together in a bipartisan way to deal with this issue in a very commonsense approach.

With that, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, it appears that I, too, have no further requests for time on my side, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 724.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

POISON CENTER NETWORK ACT

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3527) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3527

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 "Poison Center Network Act".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF POISON CONTROL CENTERS NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBER.

Section 1271 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d-71) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$700,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019 for the maintenance of the nationwide toll free phone number under subsection (a)."

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONWIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE POISON CONTROL CENTER UTILIZATION.

Section 1272 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d-72) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking the comma after "Congress"; and

(2) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$800,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019."

SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE POISON CONTROL CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1273 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300d-73) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "certified" and inserting "accredited"; and

(B) by striking "certification" and inserting "accreditation";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "establish" and inserting "research, establish, implement,";

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as paragraphs (5) through (8);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3), the following:

"(4) to research, improve, and enhance the communications and response capability and capacity of the nation's network of poison control centers to facilitate increased access to the Centers through the integration and modernization of the current poison control centers communications and data system, including enhancing the network's telephony, Internet, data and social networking technologies;"

(D) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), by striking "paragraph (4)" and inserting "paragraph (5)"; and

(E) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking "and respond" and inserting "and Internet communications, and to sustain and enhance the poison control center's network capability to respond";

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking "CERTIFICATION" and inserting "ACCREDITATION";

(B) by striking "certified" each place that such term appears and inserting "accredited"; and

(C) by striking "certification" each place that such term appears and inserting "accreditation";

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking "CERTIFICATION" and inserting "ACCREDITATION";

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "the certification" and inserting "the accreditation";

(ii) by striking "a noncertified" and inserting "a nonaccredited"; and

(iii) by striking "a certification" and inserting "an accreditation"; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking the last sentence; and

(ii) by striking "exceed 5 years." and inserting the following "exceed—

"(A) 5 years; or

"(B) in the case of a nonaccredited poison control center operating pursuant to a waiver under this subsection as of October 1, 2014, 6 years.";

(5) in subsection (f), by striking "for activities of the center" and inserting "for its activities"; and

(6) by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$28,600,000 for each of

fiscal years 2015 through 2019. The Secretary may utilize an amount not to exceed 6 percent of the amount appropriated under this preceding sentence in each fiscal year for coordination, dissemination, technical assistance, program evaluation, data activities, and other program administration functions, which are determined by the Secretary to be appropriate for carrying out the program under this section.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to grants made on or after October 1, 2014.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act, introduced by Representative LEE TERRY of Nebraska, reauthorizes important activities related to poison control centers. Specifically, the bill reauthorizes the National Poison Center toll-free number, the Poison Center's national media campaign, and the State grant program which funds 56 poison control centers around the United States.

The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that in any given year, there will be between 3 million and 5 million poison exposures. Sixty percent of these exposures will involve children under the age of 6 who are exposed to toxins in their homes.

Poisoning is the second-most common form of unintentional death in the United States and accounts for 285,000 hospitalizations a year. According to a report from the Institute of Medicine, every \$1 spent on Poison Control Center services saves \$7 in medical spending.

I would urge all my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, this important legislation, which passed the Energy and Commerce Committee by unanimous consent in December, reauthorizes the national toll-free phone number, media campaign, and grant program which have helped make poison centers an incredibly successful program.

First passed in 2000, national poison center legislation was championed by

our current Energy and Commerce Committee chairman, Mr. UPTON, and our former colleague, Ed Towns. Since then, the national poison center legislation has been reauthorized twice, and I am proud to say it remains a very bipartisan product.

Chairman TERRY, thank you for your leadership on this issue over the years and your hard work on this reauthorization. This is a good, bipartisan bill, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to work on it with you.

Poison exposure is a leading cause of unintentional injuries in the United States, and it was the second leading cause of unintentional injury deaths in 2010. According to a recent Lewin Group report, poisonings accounted for over 2.1 million emergency room visits and 438,000 hospitalizations in the year 2009 alone. I think most of us with children remember either having a magnet on our refrigerator or a sticker on our phone providing the contact information for the poison center in our area.

The experts that staff our Nation's network of 56 poison centers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. In 2012, poison centers handled, on average, 9,200 cases per day for a total of almost 3.4 million cases over the course of the year. Over 90 percent of calls into poison centers were due to a poison exposure in someone's home, and approximately half of all cases involved children under the age of 6 who were exposed to toxins in their home.

In my home State of New York, we have two poison centers that, between the two of them, field over 164,000 calls per year. The New York City poison center found that 88 percent of all exposures to a dangerous substance occurred within someone's own residence. Many of these calls were related to the accidental ingestion of various cleaning products or detergents, but in 2012, the New York City poison center also fielded over 2,000 calls regarding prescription painkillers.

For the upstate New York poison center in 2012, 85 percent of calls were related to unintentional poisonings, 62 percent involved children under the age of 5, and, most importantly, 82 percent of cases could be managed over the phone and did not require a visit to a doctor or a hospital if hospitalization is necessary.

In 2011, poison centers helped avoid an estimated 1.7 million unnecessary health care visits and have been shown to decrease the amount of time an individual spends in the hospital. While a visit to the emergency room can cost hundreds of dollars, and a hospitalization can cost thousands, a phone call to a poison center only costs around \$30, which shows poison centers continue to be a smart public health investment.

I think it is also important to note that poison centers are an incredibly valuable resource to health care providers. Poison centers provide access to board-certified medical toxicologists

which can assist with the triage, diagnosis, and treatment of patients with known or suspected poisoning.

Poison centers are a true partnership between Federal, State, and local governments, as well as in the private sector. In 2011, poison centers obtained only 13 percent of their funding from Federal grants, while 62 percent came from State and local government and 25 percent from private funders like hospitals and insurers. Adequate funding from all sources is important in order to continue to provide high-quality experts and services in the name of poison prevention for our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, by all accounts, poison centers have been an incredible success and a program that we should all be proud to be a part of. In addition to my gratitude towards Mr. TERRY, I would also again like to thank Chairman UPTON for his leadership on this issue, as well as Ranking Member WAXMAN, Chairman PITTS, and Ranking Member PALLONE for their assistance in bringing this bill, first, before the Energy and Commerce Committee and to the floor today.

As the lead Democrat on this bipartisan legislation, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friends, Mr. ENGEL, the lead Democratic cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation, as well as Mr. TERRY, who has helped champion this, not only in this Congress, but for the last number of years, as well.

This bill needs to get done. H.R. 3527 is really good legislation, and it's bipartisan. It funds more than 50 poison control centers across the country. In 2012, almost 4 million calls were managed by our Nation's poison control centers. These centers and the physicians, the nurses, the pharmacists, and toxicology specialists who staff them save lives by providing free and confidential health services regarding potential exposure to harmful toxins 24/7 and in 150 different languages.

So let me tell you about Michigan. The Michigan Regional Poison Control Center at DMC Children's Hospital in Detroit is one of the largest and busiest poison centers in the country, offering leadership in new data collection processes and identification of new trends in poisonings. The center provides assessment, triage, management, and continued monitoring of more than 90,000 poison exposures in Michigan every year at no direct cost to the patient, the practitioner, or the health care institution.

Poison centers like this save money, as many of these crisis calls avert an expensive trip to the emergency room. In fact, a 2012 report by the independent Lewin Group determined that the Nation's poison centers save more

than \$1.19 billion in avoided medical utilization and reduced hospital length of stay every year. In addition, every \$1 of funding saves about \$13 in unnecessary health care costs and lost productivity in the country.

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

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

Mr. UPTON. Our Nation's poison centers exemplify successful public-private partnerships, with Federal funds providing only 18 percent of the poison center budget. That partnership saves the Federal Government a lot of money while also delivering access to critical services for Americans across the country, let alone the lives that we save. So I would ask every one of my colleagues to support this very important, bipartisan legislation.

Again, I want to commend the leadership of Mr. TERRY and Mr. ENGEL for their continued effort on this to "git-r-done."

Mr. ENGEL. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY), the prime sponsor of the bill.

Mr. TERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for recognizing me, and I thank the gentleman from New York, my good friend. We have worked on several bills together, but the poison control bill is certainly one of those that we've been active on several years now. Thank you for your involvement and your staff's involvement. They have done a great job.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan and a bicameral bill. Not only were we in negotiations and just working together in a bipartisan way in the House, but our team in the House, ELIOT ENGEL and myself, have been working with the Senate, and they have an identical bill to this.

This bill reauthorizes the national Poison Control Centers' toll-free number, the Poison Centers' nationwide media campaign, and the grant program which provides funds for over 50 poison centers nationwide, including the one in Omaha, Nebraska, that I recently visited.

Currently, 56 poison centers serve all 50 States and its territories 24 hours a day, 7 days a week—yes, even Christmas. These centers provide professional advice from doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and toxicology specialists to people calling in with questions or concerns regarding potential exposure to harmful toxins.

Nebraska's poison control center has a direct relationship with our medical center, and you will find that very common in many communities and States.

In 2010 alone, the annual report of the poison control centers reported over 3 million calls received and served by the

centers. In 2012, more than 3.9 million calls were managed by our Nation's poison control centers.

Our national poison center network also serves as an ideal example of private-public partnership that saves the Federal Government money—billions of dollars each year—in avoided emergency room expenses while delivering access to critical services. Eighty percent of the poison centers' operating budget comes from non-Federal sources. In 2012, an independent analysis found a large portion of the savings provided by poison centers saved SCHIP, Medicare, and Medicaid funds more than \$700 million a year just for those programs. America's utilization of the Nation's poison control center information and case triage services results in avoiding more than 1.7 million unnecessary visits to health care facilities.

Now I am encouraging every Member of Congress to visit their State's poison center where they will see great professionals work with frightened people on the other side of that call in a remarkable way. And I also encourage them to support this bill.

Mr. ENGEL. I have no further speakers, Mr. Speaker, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, we have no other speakers.

I would urge all Members to support this bill, H.R. 3527, in order to save lives. It's a bipartisan, good bill that deserves every Member's support.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us: H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act.

This bill reauthorizes the Poison Control Program. I have been a strong supporter of poison control centers over the years and co-sponsored the 2000 legislation first authorizing the program.

There is currently a nationwide network of poison control centers—due in large part to federal support for these centers. Poison control centers play a crucial role in reducing injuries and deaths caused by poison exposure, such as from household products, chemicals in the workplace, and medicine. Studies have shown that these poison control centers reduce the severity of illness and death caused by poison exposure—a leading cause of unintentional injury death—and save money by reducing the number of unnecessary trips to the emergency room.

In California alone, the poison control system has managed millions of cases since its inception in 1997. The system consults on hundreds of thousands of cases each year. And in just one year, the work of the California system is estimated to save \$70 million in health care costs and avert more than 60,000 emergency room visits.

H.R. 3527 reauthorizes and makes enhancements to the "Poison Center Support, Enhancement, and Awareness Act of 2008." The bill extends State grants to establish and operate poison centers; maintains a national toll-free number to ensure access to poison center services by connecting callers to the poison center serving their area; and supports

a national media campaign to educate the public and health care providers about poison prevention, poison center services, and the toll-free number.

I am glad we were able to work in a bipartisan manner to move this important public health measure through our Committee and bring it to the House floor today. I'd like to commend Energy and Commerce Members, Representatives ELIOT ENGEL and LEE TERRY, for their leadership on this bill.

I support this measure, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in support of H.R. 3527.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3527, the Poison Center Network Act.

This bipartisan legislation will continue the important grants to our nation's 56 poison centers. These centers provide critical public health support to every state and are responsible for helping to reduce the number of deaths and the severity of illness caused by poisoning. They offer critical poison treatment advice and, in some cases, function as direct-service providers.

Poison exposure is a leading cause of unintentional injury in the United States. In fact, poison centers field approximately 3.6 million calls every year, including 2.3 million calls about exposures to poisons and adverse reactions to prescription drugs. By playing a role within the health care infrastructure, poison control centers reduce the cost burden on our health system. Annually, of all the calls to a poison control centers about a potential poisoning, nearly 90 percent of the calls are managed on-site and outside of a health care facility. This means that a caller gets the help they need over the phone without having to go to a doctor or the hospital. Both of which would be much more costly to the system. In addition, these services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at no direct cost to the people who call.

The poison control centers also help provide education and surveillance through operation of their toll-free national poison help line. In fact, poison centers are often the first to identify emerging public health threats. In the past few years, they were credited with identifying key health issues, for example regarding, energy drinks. They also were able to track the incidence of numerous food-borne illnesses.

Today's bill will continue these grants to support the work of these critical poison control centers. The return on federal investment is substantial and the work of the centers is proven to be valuable and effective.

Thank you to our Energy and Commerce Committee Members, Mr. ENGEL and Mr. TERRY, for their leadership on this bill. I urge all Members to support its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3527, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1451

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) at 2 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.

TRANSPORTATION REPORTS
ELIMINATION ACT OF 2013

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3628) to eliminate certain unnecessary reporting requirements and consolidate or modify others, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3628

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 "Transportation Reports Elimination Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.—
(1) AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORTS.—Section 106(p)(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (H); and
(B) by redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (H).

(2) ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FINANCIAL REPORTS.—Subsection (k) of section 47107 of title 49, United States Code, is repealed.

(3) PIPELINE SAFETY INFORMATION GRANTS TO COMMUNITIES ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 60130 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (c); and
(B) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c).

(4) PILOT PROGRAM FOR INNOVATIVE FINANCING OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL EQUIPMENT ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 182 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 44502 note) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (e); and
(B) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

(5) JUSTIFICATION FOR AIR DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION ZONE.—Section 602 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 108-176; 117 Stat. 2563), and the item relating to that section in the table of contents in section 1(b) of that Act, are repealed.

(6) STANDARDS FOR AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT ENGINES TO REDUCE NOISE LEVELS ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 726 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (49 U.S.C. 47508 note) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—
(1) GREAT LAKES MANAGEMENT COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.—Section 118(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (10); and
(B) by redesignating paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (10), (11), and (12), respectively.

(2) GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4368b) is amended by striking subsection (1).

(3) RESEARCH PROGRAM RESPECTING OCEAN DUMPING AND OTHER METHODS OF WASTE DISPOSAL REPORT BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Section 204 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1444) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (b); and
(B) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 3. CONSOLIDATION OR MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTS.

(a) MARINE SAFETY REPORT TO CONGRESS.—
(1) CONSOLIDATION.—Section 2116(d)(2)(B) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking "under subsection (b); and" and inserting "under subsection (b), which shall include an identification of—

"(i) the number of civilian and military Coast Guard personnel assigned to marine safety positions; and

"(ii) marine safety positions that are understaffed for purposes of facilitating the strategy and achieving the goals described in subsection (a); and".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 57 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (e); and
(B) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively.

(b) MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) CONSOLIDATION.—Section 70103 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—On the date on which the President submits to Congress a budget pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that includes—

"(1) with respect to the last full fiscal year preceding the report—

"(A) a summary of—
"(i) security standards established pursuant to this section; and

"(ii) the level of compliance and steps taken to ensure compliance by ports, terminals, vessel operators, and shippers with respect to security standards established pursuant to this section; and

"(B) a statement of the number of—

"(i) security zones established for vessels containing especially hazardous cargo; and

"(ii) vessels containing especially hazardous cargo provided a waterborne security escort, subdivided by Federal, State, local, or private security provider; and

"(2) an assessment of any additional vessels, personnel, infrastructure, or other resources that may be necessary to provide waterborne escorts to vessels containing especially hazardous cargo for which a security zone is established.".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) ESPECIALLY HAZARDOUS CARGO.—Section 70103(e) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) ESPECIALLY HAZARDOUS CARGO DEFINED.—In this subsection and subsection (f), the term 'especially hazardous cargo' means anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, chlorine, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and any other substance, material, or group or class of material, in a particular amount and form that the Secretary determines by regulation poses a significant

risk of creating a transportation security incident while being transported in maritime commerce.".

(B) VESSEL AND INTERMODAL SECURITY REPORTS.—Section 809 of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004 (46 U.S.C. 70101 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a) by striking "and (j)" and inserting "and (i)";

(ii) by striking subsection (i); and

(iii) by redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively.

(c) MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS REPORT.—Section 503(b)(8)(A) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking "July 31, 2013, and July 31" and inserting "July 31, 2014, and July 31".

(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 609 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by striking "June 1, 2012," and inserting "June 1, 2014,"; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1) by striking "December 1, 2012," and inserting "December 1, 2014,".

(3) PUBLIC MASS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS REPORT.—Section 308(e)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "March 1998, and in March" and inserting "July 2014, and in July".

(4) EVALUATION AND AUDIT OF NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD.—Section 1138(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "at least annually, but may be conducted".

(5) BRIEFINGS.—Section 20017(b)(6) of MAP-21 (49 U.S.C. 5324 note; 126 Stat. 706) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by inserting after "the Senate" the following: "and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B) by inserting after "the Senate" the following: "and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives".

SEC. 4. PAPERLESS REPORTS.

(a) RAILWAY-HIGHWAY CROSSINGS ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 130(g) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking the third sentence and inserting the following: "The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation, not later than April 1, 2014, and every 2 years thereafter, a report on the progress being made by the State in implementing projects to improve railway-highway crossings.".

(b) NATIONAL BRIDGE AND TUNNEL INVENTORY REPORT.—Section 144(d)(1)(B) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking "submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate" and inserting "make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation".

(c) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROJECT DELIVERY PROGRAM REPORT.—Section 327 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

"(i) REPORT.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Web site of the Department of Transportation an annual report that describes the administration of the program.".

(d) HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS BIENNIAL REPORT.—Section 402(n) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "TO CONGRESS" in the subsection heading; and

(2) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "submit a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the