public and preventing consumer deception in certain regulated commodities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $95,704,000 for TTB, which is $4,174,000 less than fiscal year 2013 and $507,000 less than the request.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

The United States Mint manufactures coins, receives deposits of gold and silver bullion, and safeguards the Federal Government's holdings of monetary metals. In 1997, Congress established the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund (Public Law 104–52), which authorized the Mint to use proceeds from the sale of coins to finance the costs of its operations and consolidated all existing Mint accounts into a single fund. Public Law 104–52 also provided that, in certain situations, the levels of capital investments for circulating coins and protective services shall factor into the decisions of the Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a spending level for capital investments by the Mint for circulating coinage and protective services of $19,000,000, which is $1,000,000 less than fiscal year 2013 and the same as the request.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2013 *	$221,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	224,936,000
Recommended in the bill	221,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2013	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2014	−3,936,000

* FY13 Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund provides grants, loans, equity investments, and technical assistance, on a competitive basis, to new and existing CDFIs such as community development banks, community development credit unions, and housing and microenterprise loan funds. Recipients use the funds to support mortgages, small business and economic development lending in underserved and distressed neighborhoods and to support the availability of financial services in these neighborhoods. The CDFI Fund is also responsible for implementation of the New Markets Tax Credits.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $221,000,000 for the CDFI Fund program, which is $3,936,000 less than the request. Of the amounts provided, $189,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, $12,000,000 is for Native Initiatives, and $20,000,000 is for the administrative expenses for all programs. No funds are designated for the Bank Enterprise Award, Bank on USA, Healthy Food Financing Initiative, or Bond Guarantee programs.

Territories and Rural Communities.—The Committee notes the lack of CDFIs serving the territories and rural communities. The goals of the CDFI programs apply equally to distressed communities located both near and far from financial centers. The CDFI Fund, however, establishes goals based on the composition of financial institutions that apply for grants and loans in a given year, rather than the needs of the communities in distress. Consequently, some communities in distress are not supported by the CDFI Fund because no certified financial institution serves that community. The Committee expects the Department to extend the reach of CDFI programs to distressed communities.

New Market Tax Credits.—The Committee supports qualified minority participation in the New Market Tax Credit program to increase entrepreneurship.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Selecting groups for additional review because of their political beliefs and delaying action of their tax-exempt application goes far beyond poor customer service. It crosses into harassment and intimidation. Instead of using its powers to uphold the law, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) repeatedly betrayed the trust of the American public: when it used inappropriate criteria to select tax-exempt applications for additional review; when it failed to correct testimony and correspondence to Congress on this topic as soon as it became evident that the record was incorrect; and when it squandered the very tax dollars that it collects from taxpayers on videos, event planners, and speakers.

The Committee rejects the supposition that the IRS reverted to using shortcuts to deal with a growing workload of tax-exempt applications and a shrinking budget. To the contrary, these shortcuts began around March 2010 when then the number of tax-exempt applications was falling. The number of 501(c)(3), (4), (5), and (6) applications dropped from a record-high of 85,339 in 2008 to 63,148 in 2010, which is a decrease of 22,191 or 26 percent. Applications grew by less than 100 in the year after the shortcuts were initiated and then increased by over 10,000 in the year the shortcuts were stopped. The IRS' fiscal year 2010 appropriation was a record-high at $12,146,123,000 and the second consecutive year that the IRS' appropriation exceeded its request. And with this record-high amount of funding, the IRS indulged in a $4 million conference in California, complete with Star Trek and dance videos, presidential suites, and a cocktail reception, instead of providing faster and more accurate customer service.

To ensure that the IRS changes its ways, the Committee reduces the IRS' appropriation by 24 percent compared to the fiscal year 2013 continuing resolution level, which is $3.9 billion, or 30 percent, below the budget request. In addition, the bill includes the following terms and conditions:

- Withholds $386,000,000 of the IRS' already reduced enforcement appropriation until all of the recommendations contained in the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration's (TIGTA)