

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

[Public Law 111-8]

[As Amended Through P.L. 118-272, Enacted January 4, 2025]

【Currency: This publication is a compilation of the text of Public Law 111-8. It was last amended by the public law listed in the As Amended Through note above and below at the bottom of each page of the pdf version and reflects current law through the date of the enactment of the public law listed at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/comps/>】

【Note: While this publication does not represent an official version of any Federal statute, substantial efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents. The official version of Federal law is found in the United States Statutes at Large and in the United States Code. The legal effect to be given to the Statutes at Large and the United States Code is established by statute (1 U.S.C. 112, 204).】

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DIVISION C—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

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SEC. 111. The Missouri River Levee System (MRLS) Unit L-385 Project, Riverside, Missouri, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1941, Public Law 77-228, and the Flood Control Act of 1944, Public Law 78-534, is modified to direct the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to take such action as is necessary to correct deficiencies in the L-385 levee system in Riverside, Missouri at full Federal expense at a cost of no more than \$65,000,000.

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TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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SEC. 313. [42 U.S.C. 16274a] UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, and the Chairman of the Commission shall jointly establish a program, to be known as the “University Nuclear Leadership Program”.

(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (c), amounts made available to carry out the Program shall be used to provide financial assistance for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education in areas relevant to the pro-

grammatic mission of the applicable Federal agency, with an emphasis on providing the financial assistance with respect to research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities relevant to civilian advanced nuclear reactors including, but not limited to—

- (A) relevant fuel cycle technologies;
- (B) project management; and
- (C) advanced construction, manufacturing, and fabrication methods.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), amounts made available to carry out the Program may be used to provide financial assistance for a scholarship, fellowship, or multiyear research and development project that does not align directly with a programmatic mission of the Department of Energy, if the activity for which assistance is provided would facilitate the maintenance of the discipline of nuclear science or engineering, which may include nontechnical nuclear research.¹

(c) NUCLEAR ENERGY TRAINEESHIP SUBPROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall establish, as a subprogram of the Program, a nuclear energy traineeship subprogram under which the Commission, in coordination with institutions of higher education and trade schools, shall competitively award traineeships that provide focused training to meet critical mission needs of the Commission and nuclear workforce needs, including needs relating to the nuclear tradecraft workforce.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the nuclear energy traineeship subprogram described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall—

- (A) coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to prioritize the funding of traineeships that focus on—
 - (i) nuclear workforce needs; and
 - (ii) critical mission needs of the Commission;
- (B) encourage appropriate partnerships among—
 - (i) National Laboratories;
 - (ii) institutions of higher education;
 - (iii) trade schools;
 - (iv) the nuclear energy industry; and
 - (v) other entities, as the Commission determines to be appropriate; and
- (C) on an annual basis, evaluate nuclear workforce needs for the purpose of implementing traineeships in focused topical areas that—
 - (i) address the workforce needs of the nuclear energy community; and
 - (ii) support critical mission needs of the Commission.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

¹Double period so in law. See amendment made by section 10745(b)(1) of division B of Public Law 117-167.

(1) **ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR.**—The term “advanced nuclear reactor” has the meaning given the term in section 951(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271(b)).

(2) **COMMISSION.**—The term “Commission” means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(3)² **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(4) **NATIONAL LABORATORY.**—The term “National Laboratory” has the meaning given the term in section 951(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271(b)).

(5) **PROGRAM.**—The term “Program” means the University Nuclear Leadership Program established under this section.

(3)² **NONTECHNICAL NUCLEAR RESEARCH.**—The term “nontechnical nuclear research” means research with specializations such as social sciences or law that can support an increase in community engagement, participation, and confidence in nuclear energy systems, including the navigation of the licensing required for advanced reactor deployment, aligned with the objectives in section 951(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271(a)(2)).

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025—

(1) \$45,000,000 to the Secretary of Energy, of which \$15,000,000 shall be for use by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration; and

(2) \$15,000,000 to the Commission.

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DIVISION D—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

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TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

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SEC. 626. (a)(1) The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall have authority to prescribe rules with respect to mortgage loans in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code. Such rulemaking shall relate to unfair or deceptive acts or practices regarding mortgage loans, which may include unfair or deceptive acts or practices involving loan modification and foreclosure rescue services. Any violation of a rule prescribed under this paragraph shall be treated as a violation of a rule prohibiting unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices under the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 and a violation of a rule under section 18 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a) regarding unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

²There are two paragraphs designated as paragraph (3) in subsection (d). See amendments made by section 402 of division B of Public Law 118-67.

(2) The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall enforce the rules issued under paragraph (1) in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties, as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 were incorporated into and made part of this subsection.

(3) Subject to subtitle B of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, the Federal Trade Commission shall enforce the rules issued under paragraph (1), in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made part of this section.

(b)

(1)³ Except as provided in paragraph (6), in any case in which the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of the State has been or is threatened or adversely affected by the engagement of any person subject to a rule prescribed under subsection (a) in practices that violate such rule, the State, as *parens patriae*, may bring a civil action on behalf of its residents in an appropriate district court of the United States or other court of competent jurisdiction—

(A) to enjoin that practice;

(B) to enforce compliance with the rule;

(C) to obtain damages, restitution, or other compensation on behalf of the residents of the State; or

(D) to obtain penalties and relief provided under the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, the Federal Trade Commission Act, and such other relief as the court deems appropriate.

(2) The State shall serve written notice to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection or the Commission, as appropriate of any civil action under paragraph (1) at least 60 days prior to initiating such civil action. The notice shall include a copy of the complaint to be filed to initiate such civil action, except that if it is not feasible for the State to provide such prior notice, the State shall provide notice immediately upon instituting such civil action.

(3) Upon receiving the notice required by paragraph (2) and subject to subtitle B of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010⁴ the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection or the Commission, as appropriate may intervene in such civil action and upon intervening—

(A) be heard on all matters arising in such civil action;

(B) remove the action to the appropriate United States district court; and

(C) file petitions for appeal of a decision in such civil action.

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of such State to conduct investigations or to

³So in law. See amendment made by section 1097(2)(A) of Public Law 111-203.

⁴Amendment by section 1097(2)(C) of Public Law 111-203 was executed to reflect the probable intent of Congress. The instruction to insert new language after “paragraph (2),” was executed by inserting new language after “paragraph (2)”.

administer oaths or affirmations or to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the attorney general of a State, or other authorized State officer, from proceeding in State or Federal court on the basis of an alleged violation of any civil or criminal statute of that State.

(5) In a civil action brought under paragraph (1)—

(A) the venue shall be a judicial district in which the defendant is found, is an inhabitant, or transacts business or wherever venue is proper under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code; and

(B) process may be served without regard to the territorial limits of the district or of the State in which the civil action is instituted.

(6) Whenever a civil action or an administrative action has been instituted by or on behalf of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection or the Commission for violation of any provision of law or rule described in paragraph (1), no State may, during the pendency of such action instituted by or on behalf of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection or the Commission, institute a civil action under that paragraph against any defendant named in the complaint in such action for violation of any law or rule as alleged in such complaint.

(7) If the attorney general of a State prevails in any civil action under paragraph (1), the State can recover reasonable costs and attorney fees from the lender or related party.

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