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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COOK).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 13, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable PAUL COOK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

THE SNAP CHALLENGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, this morning, I, along with many of my colleagues and scores of antihunger advocates, began the SNAP challenge. I will live off of the average SNAP benefit of $4.50 per day. That's $31.50 for 7 days. The SNAP challenge is not a new fad diet. It's not a weight loss scheme to get ready for the summer. Rather, it's a way of raising awareness not only how important this program is in combating hunger in America, but also about how inadequate the benefit truly is.

Being on SNAP is not easy. To qualify, you have to have an income under 130 percent of poverty. That's under $25,000 for a family of three. Let me repeat that. A family of three has to earn less than $25,000 to qualify for SNAP. And the average benefit is only $4.50 a day. That's not much to live off of.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that rent is high, utilities are high, transportation costs are high, and food prices are high. Yet the SNAP benefit is still so inadequate that it typically doesn't even last an entire month. In fact, the average SNAP benefit typically lasts just 21 days out of the month, leaving a family or individual 9 or 10 days without support.

Yesterday, I experienced firsthand how difficult it is to shop on a fixed budget that must be stretched for a fixed amount of time. I'm fortunate enough that I don't have to count every penny when I shop. But with $31.50 for the week, I didn't have the luxury to buy very many fresh fruits and vegetables, let alone organic ones. It took me a lot longer to shop because I had to make sure that I didn't go over my budget. And I know that my meals will be smaller than they normally are.

Now, don't get me wrong when I talk about my shopping experience and my participation in the SNAP challenge. For me, this challenge will be over in a week. Going into this, I know that I only have to endure this for 7 days. But for millions of hardworking Americans who don't earn enough to make ends meet, they could be on food assistance for a lot longer.

This is not about me and it's not about my colleagues. It's about the program. It's about SNAP and the fact that SNAP works. More than 47 million Americans rely on this program to help put food on their tables. They're not looking for a handout; they're looking for a hand up. Americans are proud and they are industrious.

We like to do things on our own, but we don't turn our backs on people in need. That's one of the things that makes America great. We take care of our own, and that's what SNAP does. It's a way of helping our own—our brothers and our sisters, our children and our seniors, our friends and neighbors, even strangers—and it does so by helping those who simply don't earn enough to make ends meet.

Those of us taking the SNAP challenge are using our positions here to raise awareness of the program. We're using our positions as Members of Congress to tell the American people that SNAP works. We're here to tell our House colleagues not to cut this important program.

This SNAP challenge, starting today and lasting through next Wednesday, will likely coincide with floor consideration of the farm bill. That bill includes $20.5 billion worth of cuts to SNAP, cuts that will kick 2 million people off of SNAP altogether and 210,000 kids off the free school meal program. And those cuts, if enacted, will come on top of the looming across-the-board SNAP cuts that will happen in November. That cut will result in a family of four receiving $25 less each month for food.

Now, I believe we can end hunger now if we just find the will to do so. I believe we need White House leadership to do so. I continue to call for a White House conference on food and nutrition to address hunger and nutrition issues in this country. But I also believe this House must do the right thing. This House hasn't held one single hearing about hunger in America or about the SNAP program.

Opponents of SNAP talk about the program being full of fraud, waste, and abuse. It is not true. It is simply not true. Less than 2 percent of ineligible people are actually on SNAP. And for all their bluster, these opponents have never once talked about how to

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strengthen the program. That's because they don't care about the program. They just want to cut it. They want to eliminate it.

I'm taking this challenge to make a difference. I'm going to blog, I'm going to tweet, and I'm going to talk about my experiences to show that SNAP works, and I will do everything I can to push back and to fight these cuts. Reducing the ability of poor people to buy food is a rotten thing to do. If we can't restore the SNAP cuts, then I will do everything I can to defeat this farm bill because Americans deserve better.

Join me in this fight. Let's end hunger now.

COMMEMORATING THE 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE CRACKDOWN AND BEIJING MASSACRE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown and Beijing massacre in China.

A quarter of a century ago, the world watched with horror as the atrocities in Tiananmen Square and nearby streets in Beijing unfolded. During this anniversary period, it is with solidarity that we remember the victims of that deep tragedy.

The courageous students protesting on those days in April, May, and June of 1989 sought basic freedoms. Prophetic in their presence, they called upon their autocratic, Communist government to embrace liberty, respect human rights, and put an end to deep-seated corruption. Chinese intellectuals like Wei Jingsheng championed political reform. They posted essays on the Democracy Wall in Beijing. For that, he was arrested and imprisoned twice for a total of 18 years. The Democracy Wall and its postings were shut down.

Today, still autocratic and still Communist, China faces many of the same challenges, despite promises by its new leadership that reform would occur. Millions of Chinese people remain denied adequate food, housing, and health care, and over 1,200 Chinese dissidents and critics are known to be imprisoned or detained for standing up for freedom of speech. Deep disparities between the rich and the poor of China exist. Eight hundred million Chinese, close to a billion people—60 percent of its people—exist on less than $15 a day, all while the government seizes land and forces evictions.

Meanwhile, Communist Party leaders have become billionaires, often through corruption, graft, and theft, with immunity from a lawless regime. To rise economically in China, you must take an oath to the Communist Party and then be accepted into that club of politicians who become vastly wealthy as they climb the party ladder.

The Market-Leninism that drives China has resulted in 83 billionaires buying seats in their parliament. I can only imagine what that money power does to drive out the voices of the masses of the people longing to be free. The average fortune among these wealthiest 83 Communist Party delegates is $3.35 billion.

Environmental issues are also a major source of concern for the Chinese people, and they remain unaddressed. The New York Times recently reported on the findings of the Global Burden of Disease Study, which states air pollution contributed to 1.2 million premature deaths in China in 2010.

It is no secret religious organizations are heavily restricted and monitored in China. The Catholic Church is banned, and phony bishops are sanctioned by the government in their stead. Often, ethnic and religious minorities are intimidated or harassed by government officials.

□ 1010

Despite extensive documentation of the truth, the Chinese Communist Party continues to manipulate and censor the facts surrounding the events at Tiananmen Square and Beijing a quarter century ago; not to mention their ongoing censorship of the press and the Internet. The government blocks the social media, denying Facebook and Twitter the ability to operate. Journalists are regularly harassed and often imprisoned.

In remembrance of freedom's prophets, lost peacefully pursuing liberty at Tiananmen Square and in Beijing a quarter century ago, and those today who dream of a more liberty-loving future in that country, our Nation honors their noble spirits, their courage, their aspirations, and their lives given in pursuit of the cause of liberty.

TIME RUNNING OUT FOR STAFFORD STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in 17 days, unless Congress acts, the Stafford student loan program—which is the workhorse loan program for millions of college students all across America—is going to see the interest rate double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent.

Stepping back for a moment, 6 years ago, the Democrats passed the College Cost Reduction Act, which cut that rate from 6.8 to 3.4 percent. It was a 5-year bill concurrent with the Higher Education Authorization Act. Last year, with minutes to spare, we extended that lower rate of 3.4 percent for an additional year. And now, once again, we are hours away from students who are about to embark on life decisions, in terms of which college to attend, which course to follow; and they need to know with some certainty the borrowing cost, which for many is now a stark reality in terms of paying the cost of higher education.

This morning in The New York Times, there was a very encouraging story about the fact that the number of college degrees in the U.S. has hit an all-time high. Students are now completing college, and it's just in time in terms of the workforce needs of our country. The same study which was released yesterday shows that in fact we have workforce needs for high-degree skills for which the education system is still scrambling to catch up. So there is no question for young people in America. This question of protecting the affordability of higher education is of critical importance to both their future and to our Nation's future.

Unfortunately, the only action in the House of Representatives was a measure which the majority party rammed through a couple of weeks ago, which the Congressional Budget Office Monday issued an analysis of. What CBO told the country is that the House Republican bill—which is a variable interest rate program—would actually cost students more than if we did nothing and let the rates double to 6.8 percent. I want to repeat that. That measure actually worsens the situation if we did absolutely nothing and allowed the rate to go to 6.8 percent.

It's obvious what we need to do. As a Congress, we need to recognize the fact that we have a national interest in terms of maintaining access to higher education. We also need to recognize that families are being crushed with the cost of higher education when we need to protect the lower interest rate.

I have a bill, H.R. 1595, which has over 150 cosponsors in the House—it received 51 votes in the Senate—that would protect that lower rate for 2 years and allow us to do a new Higher Education Authorization Act. This morning, just a few minutes ago, I executed a discharge petition for Members of Congress to sign to get H.R. 1595 on the floor immediately so that we can protect the lower interest rates for young people embarking on next year's college curriculum and semester.

So I would urge all Members to sign the discharge petition, H.R. 1595, which will protect the lower rate so that we can, in a measured, intelligent way, come up with a Higher Education Authorization Act, which will go through the whole gamut of issues for college costs—whether it's the Perkins loan program, Pell Grants, allowing students to refinance after they leave college, giving high school students better information as they make a decision that really is almost the equivalent of buying a house when you go to college in modern day America. Again, the stakes are huge, but the payoff is even greater for students, which that report issued yesterday documents.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to join some of my colleagues who are going to speak later this morning who will note the fact that it is now 6 months ago to

the date that my State, the State of Connecticut, saw a horrible tragedy, young children who were slaughtered in an act of senseless gun violence. And today, survivors of the Newtown massacre are all across Capitol Hill urging Congress to act.

Congressman THOMPSON and Congressman KING painstakingly worked out a compromise bill to strengthen background checks in our country, balancing constitutional concerns, again, totally consistent with the Heller decision, which sets forth the individual right to gun ownership.

It is time for this Congress to act. We should pass the Thompson-King bill. We should listen to those families, the survivors of the Newtown massacre, who are begging Congress to move forward and act on this measure. It will protect the rights of gun owners, but it will also protect the public safety of this country, which is so long overdue.

I want to salute Congressman THOMPSON, Congressman KING, Congresswoman ESTY, who represents the Newtown district in Connecticut, all of my colleagues from my State, and all across the country who have come together in response to this horrible event to make sure that it will not just be a passing memory, but that we will build something from that event that will protect Americans from the epidemic of gun violence that unfortunately goes on every single day in this country.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FRED D. WILLIAMS III

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to the life and legacy of Mr. Fred D. Williams III, a beloved husband and father, highly respected community leader, and successful business owner from the great State of Alabama, who sadly passed away on June 11, 2013 at the age of 76. This phenomenal man was an extraordinary source of wisdom and guidance for me and so many others.

While I'm deeply saddened by his passing, I am confident that his legacy will continue through the countless people that he touched during his life.

For more than 50 years, this exceptional man owned and operated Fred's Flower and Gift Shop in the historic Selma, Alabama. Opened on October 15, 1956, Fred's Flower and Gift Shop served as a pillar in the Selma community until July 2011, when Mr. Fred Williams retired. Mr. Fred Williams, III represents a whole line of wonderful business owners in my home town of Selma, Alabama.

Fred Williams was married for 45 years to Martha J. Williams, who preceded him in death on July 15, 2003. Their marriage was blessed with two beautiful children, Kaye Frances Williams of Alexandria, Virginia, and Kimberly Joyce Williams of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was also the doting and loving grandfather of McKenzie and Madison Dillon.

For me, this is a personal loss since I was privileged to be raised by Fred Williams. His daughter Kim was my childhood best friend, and I grew up in the Williams household. In fact, there is not a childhood memory of mine that does not include the Williams family or my many visits to Fred's Florist.

Because of the closeness my family shared with the Williamses over the years, I affectionately called him Uncle Fred. Uncle Fred has left an indelible mark on the city of Selma, Alabama, and I am so grateful for the part he played in raising me.

While I am sad that I am not able to attend the funeral today to be with Kim and Kaye, I rejoice in knowing that Uncle Fred's legacy will live on in the many people that he touched. I find comfort in remembering his hearty laugh, the way he always walked with his head cocked to one side, and of course the way he always brought a smile to my face as he called me Terri Sue. I will forever carry with me the love, support, laughter and precious memories of Uncle Fred.

On behalf of the State of Alabama and this Nation, I ask my colleagues of the United States House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the wonderful life and legacy of Mr. Fred D. Williams III, an extraordinary American and an Alabama treasure.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

He came by his entrepreneurship spirit honestly, following in the footsteps of his forefathers who were prominent business owners in Selma.

His floral expertise was legendary and his leadership in the industry was highly acclaimed. In 1970, Fred Williams became the first African-American member of the Alabama State Florist Association. As a trailblazer, he achieved recognition at the state level in 1979 when he served as the President of the Alabama State Florist Association and ultimately received the Association's Lifetime Membership Award for his dedicated service.

Integrally involved in his family businesses, Fred also owned and operated Fairlawn Memory Gardens and was Corporate President of J.H. Williams and Sons Funeral Home, a 108-year-old family business. He was a licensed funeral director and former member of the Alabama Funeral Directors and Morticians Association.

Fred Williams was known as a savvy business leader and a caring professional who took great pride in ensuring his floral arrangements were beautiful and personal for each occasion. He was beloved, respected and admired in our community. Many will remember him as the "dean of the floral business" who inspired and provided exceptional mentorship for other florists in the industry.

Fred Williams spent his formative years in Selma, Alabama. He moved with his family to Richmond, Virginia in the 1950s where he graduated from Maggie L. Walker High School. He then attended the historic Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. After graduation, he returned to his hometown of Selma and opened his flower shop in 1956.

Fred Williams was actively involved in every facet of the Selma community. His love of people and his hometown was evident in his tireless efforts to make the City of Selma a better place. The list of clubs and organizations included the Selma-Dallas County Historic Preservation Society, the Selma-Dallas Chamber of Commerce and he also served on the boards for the Vaughan-Smitherman Building and Sturdivant Hall. He was a charter member of the 12 High Club as well as the Chesterfield Club and he was a founding member of the Tuesday Night Men's Group. He was a long-time member of the Historic Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church where he earned the title of "Trustee Emeritus" for his generosity and dedicated service to the church.

NEWTOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, 6 months ago, our Nation witnessed a horrible massacre of innocence in Newtown, Connecticut. In the 6 months since, there are two important facts that we should note: first, nearly 5,000 more Americans have been killed by people using guns.

□ 1020

Second, Congress has done absolutely nothing to reduce and prevent these deaths.

The Senate took one vote to expand background checks. Sadly, it failed when a minority of Senators voted against the wishes of 90 percent of Americans. The only thing more disappointing than the Senate voting down this pro-gun owner, anti-criminal legislation is that the House has refused to vote at all.

My Republican colleague, PETER KING, and I have introduced H.R. 1565, legislation that's identical to the Senate background check effort. We have 3 Republicans, we have 179 Democrats—a total of 182 coauthors. Surely, we need more support from the Republican side of the aisle.

But the truth is this shouldn't be a controversial bill, and it shouldn't be partisan. Background checks are something everyone in both parties should be able to agree on. Everyone says they're against criminals, terrorists, and the dangerously mentally ill getting guns. But you can't be against that and be against background checks. Background checks are the first line of defense. Our bipartisan bill strengthens that first line of defense.

It's anti-criminal. Right now a criminal can buy a firearm at a gun show, over the Internet, or through a newspaper ad because those sales don't require a background check. Last year, the background check system identified and denied 88,000 gun sales to

criminals, domestic abusers, those with dangerous mental illness, and other prohibited purchasers. However, those same criminals could buy those same guns at a gun show or over the Internet without any questions asked because those sales don't require a background check.

Our bill closes this huge loophole, greatly reducing the number of places a criminal can buy a gun, because our bill would require background checks at all gun shows and for Internet or newspaper sales.

Our bill is pro-gun owner and pro-Second Amendment. It provides reasonable exceptions for firearm transfers between families and friends. You won't have to get a background check when you inherit the family rifle or borrow a shotgun for a hunting trip, or purchase a gun from a friend, hunting buddy, or neighbor.

It bans the creation of a Federal registry and makes the misuse of records a felony, punishable up to 15 years in prison. It allows Active Duty military to buy firearms in their home States or the State in which they're stationed. It authorizes the use of State concealed carry permits in lieu of a background check to purchase a firearm. And, it allows interstate handgun sales from licensed dealers.

We have a bill that's ready for the floor. It's bipartisan. It will help keep guns from criminals, terrorists, and the dangerously mentally ill, and it supports the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding Americans. If the bill didn't support the Second Amendment, my name wouldn't be on it. I'm a gun owner, and I believe that law-abiding Americans have a constitutional right to own a firearm. But I'm also a father and a grandfather, and I know that we have a responsibility to do everything we can to reduce gun violence.

This bill deserves a vote. The people of Newtown deserve a vote. The families of the nearly 5,000 people who have been killed since Newtown deserve a vote. Our kids and our grandkids deserve a vote. Mr. Speaker, please give us a vote.

A CHALLENGE FOR THE FRIENDS OF BRETT BAXLEY GOSNELL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, in this country there are children diagnosed with rare diseases every day. While it's a tragedy that anyone is diagnosed with a disease or cancer in this country, it is a particular tragedy that the youngest in our society are diagnosed with oftentimes incurable diseases and ailments.

So today, I rise to support the Kids First Research Act, because it's important that we focus our national resources on fixing these problems, these challenges that as a society we can band together and put research dollars where our heart is. We all do this in individual ways, whether it's donating to a local charity or focusing our interest on making sure Congress allocates resources necessary to come up with life-saving cures through the National Institutes of Health or other areas of government research.

At home, we have something called ''Brett's Ride for Rhabdo.'' It's an incredible story of a young man at age 17 who is diagnosed with Rhabdomyosarcoma. It's a very rare pediatric cancer that roughly 300 children are diagnosed with each year. It's very rare. This incredible young man named Brett Gosnell was diagnosed at age 17 with this cancer.

Brett was an all-American kid from Hickory. Maryann and Mark Gosnell were his parents. He has two younger brothers. Just a great all-American family. I'm pleased to know the family, and I was pleased to know Brett.

Brett was an all-star kid, the kind of young man that I hope to have as my wife and I start a family. But Brett was a very special guy. He was not pleased with his SAT score—his math SAT score. He got a 740 on the math portion of the SAT. So after a round of chemotherapy he retook the SAT and he scored a perfect 800 on the math portion. Incredible young man.

So what his parents did was come together—and his family—at Brett's urging to come up with a charity bike ride that hundreds of people participate in every October in Hickory, North Carolina. Even folks like me that aren't great bike riders or particularly athletic participate in Brett's honor. Each year they are able to raise tens of thousands of dollars for Rhabdo research.

I tell the story because it's very important. Brett's story is a very important one, and inspiring to so many of us. Brett was diagnosed early and still insisted on going off to college at the University of Virginia. He did lose his fight to Rhabdo in 2006.

Brett left a letter for us that we read every October at Brett's Ride for Rhabdo. He left this letter that he dictated to a friend of his. He calls it: ''A Challenge for the Friends of Brett Baxley Gosnell.'' He says:

> I am not here physically, but I am looking down from Heaven on this assembled group. I challenge you to adopt a new goal, a new way of life for yourself. Put helping, caring about, and serving others at the center of all that you do—not just for today or tomorrow but for the remainder of your life. I ask you to look for ways in which to make a difference in the lives of others, regardless of who they are or where you find them. They are God's children and they need us. We must turn away from thinking only of ourselves and remember that each one of us has a capacity for doing something. Discover what you can do—and do it. I ask you to do that. But there is something else. In the act of helping others, think of this. It was my desire to make a difference, and I tried to do that in the opportunities that were given to me. There was so much more that I wanted to do, but I will keep my eye on you from Heaven. Now you can pick up where I left off and serve so many others. Hear this plea and respond to it. This is your friend who asks you to accept this challenge. Do something meaningful with your life. After all, that is how you can most honor me in my life.
>
> Brett.

I bring this to the House floor to urge my colleagues to ensure that we support important pediatric research so that we don't have to lose another Brett Gosnell.

□ 1030

THE SANDY HOOK PROMISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, our hearts are broken, but our spirit is not. That is the Sandy Hook promise.

Tomorrow marks 6 months since the tragedy in Newtown, a tragedy seared in the minds of every person across America—indeed, in the minds of millions across the world. Like the anniversaries of the shootings in Tucson, Arizona, in Oak Creek, and in so many other communities, tomorrow marks an anniversary of shock, uncertainty, violence, horror. Tomorrow marks another solemn reminder of the persistent plague of gun violence in our society and of the ongoing challenge to end it.

Over the past 6 months, many words have been spoken to offer our love and support to the community of Newtown and to the students and teachers of Sandy Hook. Yet, from the start, we have known that words of comfort would never be enough, that there would be no substitute for the action that we must take that would be a truly fitting memorial to the 20 children and six teachers and administrators lost that day.

Yesterday, we had visits from the families, who brought pictures of their loved ones who were lost—Daniel Barden, Lauren Rousseau, Benjamin Wheeler, Mary Sherlach, Dylan Hockley—heartbreaking photos of these children and family members who were lost. I don't know how much more motivation we need than to see the tears in their eyes and the resolve in their voices to use their grief as a source of strength to help save other people.

That would start with a vote on bipartisan legislation by Congressman MIKE THOMPSON, Congressman PETER KING, and 180 cosponsors to expand and strengthen our background checks. No one knows better than the people of Newtown—the men and women, mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters—who lost their loved ones on December 14, 2012. Since that dark day, the families of Newtown and their supporters have turned their sorrow into strength, their pain into perseverance, their unspeakable loss into unmatched courage and determination to carry on.

Yesterday, these mothers and fathers met with both Republican and Democratic leaders. Yet they had come with

no partisan agenda. They came as Americans who wished to spare their fellow parents and family members the mourning, fear and terror they felt 6 months ago. Their message is clear: honor the memories of the little children of these educators by helping to ensure that no other family is forced to endure such an unimaginable tragedy.

It had been unimaginable. Now we have seen it. Now our task is plain. We must restore confidence in the safety of our communities by taking clear, effective steps to prevent gun violence in our schools, homes, and neighborhoods.

I just read the names and showed the pictures of a few of the people whose lives were lost that day. For them and for others and for the lives we want to save, again I mention the bipartisan Thompson-King, King-Thompson legislation, which means to use this anniversary, certainly, to memorialize the victims of Newtown, but also to answer the call of their families to give gun violence prevention legislation a vote in the Congress of the United States.

Six months ago in Newtown, a lone gunman took the lives of 26 Americans. We all know that. It's emblazoned in our minds and in our souls. Since then, nearly 5,000 more Americans have fallen victim to gun violence. Now in Congress we must summon the courage to act. We must take inspiration from the courage of the Newtown families, from the courage it has taken to turn their grief into action. We must heed the moving words of the Sandy Hook promise: our hearts are broken; our spirit is not. As we mark this anniversary, we must uphold our most basic responsibility: the oath we take—the oath of office—to protect and defend the Constitution and to protect and defend the people of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I thank our colleague Congresswoman ESTY and our colleague Congressman MIKE THOMPSON for their leadership in bringing us together this morning so that we cannot only remember but so that we can have the courage to act.

NEWTOWN ANNIVERSARY AND GUN CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. I rise to join the leader. I rise to join Congresswoman ESTY and Congressman THOMPSON in recognizing this sad anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that we mark the 6-month anniversary tomorrow of the tragic shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown.

On that day, as has been repeated and must be remembered, Americans were united in shock and grief at the senseless murder by a crazed gunman of 26 innocent people—of 20 innocent first graders and six courageous school staff members—who tried to protect them and helped save the lives of others. Since that day, approximately 4,500—the leader mentioned 5,000, but it's a figure in excess of 4,500—Americans have died as a result of gun violence, according to the Newtown Action Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, this is not just a tragedy; it is an epidemic, one that Congress has a moral responsibility to address. When nine out of 10 Americans support stricter background checks to keep dangerous guns out of the hands of criminals and those with mental illness, there is no reason why Congress shouldn't be able to take swift and decisive action to enact tougher protections. I was deeply disappointed, Mr. Speaker, that the Senate failed to move forward with legislation to protect Americans from gun violence by enacting effective background checks that safeguard the constitutional rights of responsible gun owners and safeguard Americans.

The American people are demanding action, and the House now has a chance to succeed where the Senate failed. Demonstrating that commonsense proposals to reduce gun violence can, indeed, command bipartisan support, Democratic Representative MIKE THOMPSON of California, who chairs the House Democratic Task Force on Gun Violence, and my friend Republican Representative PETER KING of New York have joined together to introduce legislation in this Chamber similar to that which was blocked in the Senate. There is not a single provision in their bill that should be worrisome to those concerned about our longstanding tradition of protecting Second Amendment rights—not a single provision.

It will help us keep firearms out of the hands of dangerous and mentally unstable individuals likely to do harm to others or themselves. Will it keep all of us safe all the time? It will not. We know that. That is the tragic fact of life. But will it help? It will. If we can help, should we? The answer is an emphatic ''yes.''

□ 1040

This proposal contains commonsense proposals that I strongly support and that most Americans have supported, as well.

Congress has the opportunity to get this right by considering the Thompson-King legislation in the House and sending it to the Senate for consideration.

I congratulate Congresswoman ESTY in particular, as well as Congressman THOMPSON, for their leadership and efforts in this regard. After the backlash many Senators received for opposing expanded background checks, I suspect that a number may be ready to reconsider.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to come together, as Representative THOMPSON and Representative KING have done, to advance this bipartisan solution to this pressing challenge facing our Nation—not just the Congress, but every American.

It should not take and it must not take another tragedy such as Newtown for us to act. We have a responsibility to keep our neighborhoods and our schools safe. I urge Speaker BOEHNER and Majority Leader CANTOR to allow this bill to come to the floor for a vote.

The Speaker often says that he wants to allow the House to work its will. That's why the people of Newtown sent Congresswoman ESTY to Congress. That's why the people of my district and every district represented in this House, people sent them here to vote on policies, policies to make their country better, policies to make their country more safe.

The memories of those children, the memories of those teachers, the memories of those 26, and, yes, the memories of those 4,500-plus who, since the Newtown tragedy, have lost their lives to violence, their memory, Mr. Speaker, demands and deserves action by their representatives.

GUN REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, 6 months ago tomorrow, Newtown experienced unimaginable tragedy and unparalleled loss.

That loss, the painful loss of sons and daughters, spouses, siblings, and friends, is still very raw and will always run very deep for the people of Newtown. Yet, in the face of that unimaginable tragedy on that day and on the days since, this small community that has been through so much has inspired our Nation with tremendous courage and resilience.

Americans have been inspired by the sixth grade educators who gave their very lives to defend and protect their students.

Americans have been inspired by the brave first responders who arrived on the scene to save others and live with the trauma of what they saw that day.

Americans have been inspired by the Sandy Hook families who, despite living with the pain that one can only begin to imagine, have responded to loss not with anger or hate, but with unbelievable love, strength, and courage.

They've taken their call to action to Hartford, where a comprehensive set of commonsense gun laws passed with bipartisan support. They've taken the call to action to State capitols around this country. And they've taken that call to action here in Washington, but here they've faced inexplicable political cowardice.

Mr. Speaker, in the 6 months since that terrible day, since we lost 26 precious lives in Newtown, nearly 4,800 Americans have also lost their lives to gun violence. But during that same time, this House has not held a single vote on commonsense gun reform to reduce and prevent gun violence, not even enhanced criminal background checks.

Forty-six Senators blocked an up-or-down vote on enhanced background

checks. This is a reform that the members of the Newtown community have asked our elected leaders to support. It is a reform supported by over 90 percent of the American people, and it is shameful that we have not yet had a chance to vote.

Yet, in spite of that obstruction and misinformation, these families and this community have refused to give up. On Tuesday, I was honored to again meet with several of the Newtown families as they traveled here to continue to lead the push for commonsense gun laws, and I'm honored that several members of that community of the Newtown Alliance are with us here in the gallery today.

In meeting with the families, I was given pictures of their loved ones that they've been handing out to elected officials from across the country.

This photo of school psychologist Mary Sherlach reads:

> One of six educators who, on December 14, became first responders equipped with just their lives. Can you show the same courage with your vote?

On this card, we have a picture of Dylan Hockley, with these words:

> Honor his life. Stand with us for change. Now is the time.

Here's the picture of precious Dylan Hockley.

With this card, we have the photo of 6-year-old Benjamin Wheeler, who asks:

> What is worth doing?

Mr. Speaker, these words, these faces, these lives mark the call to action for Newtown. They mark the call to action in Hartford and Aurora, Chicago, Santa Monica, and every community torn apart by gun violence.

The sad truth is that this Congress has not met this call to action. This Congress has not shown the courage to pass commonsense gun reforms. But the good news is that it is not too late for this Congress to do better, and now is the time.

We must do better for Mary. We must do better for Dylan. We must do better for Benjamin and for Charlotte, for Daniel and Olivia, for Josephine, for Ana and for Madeleine, for Catherine, for Chase and for Jesse, for James, for Grace and for Emilie, for Jack, for Noah and for Caroline, for Jessica, for Avielle and for Allison, for Rachel, Dawn, and Anne Marie, for Lauren and Victoria.

We can and we must do better.

These families cannot forget and will not give up. Neither can we.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCHENRY). Members are reminded that it is not in order to refer to occupants of the gallery.

EXTEND TAMP COVERAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for those serving our country in uniform, transitioning to civilian life can be a stressful process, especially when the transition is involuntary or unexpected.

Currently, the Transitional Assistance Management Program, or TAMP, offers 180 days of health care coverage to certain servicemembers transitioning from military service to help bridge the insurance gap until coverage can be secured through employment or outside the service.

In many instances, traumatic brain injury symptoms do not appear until 8 to 10 months after deployment, and it is important that these individuals have mental health care access during that time.

This week, during the debate over the National Defense Authorization Act, I've offered two amendments, one of which would extend the TAMP coverage for servicemembers by an additional 180 days for any treatment provided through telemedicine.

Through the expansion of telemedicine, we can offer greater access to health care while lowering the cost. It's time we fully utilize these new technologies, which is why I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment. This commonsense, zero-cost reform will help those who serve our country transition to civilian life without unnecessary burden or undue delay.

□ 1050

TIME FOR CONGRESS TO ACT IS LONG OVERDUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to associate myself with the remarks of my dear colleague from Connecticut, ELIZABETH ESTY, who has done such a remarkable job in representing that district and especially the families of Newtown, Connecticut, in the aftermath of this horrific tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, the time for us to act is long overdue. The hard truth for the United States Congress is, as Congressman MIKE THOMPSON pointed out, since Newtown, 5,000 Americans have lost their lives at the point of a gun; 5,000 Americans since Newtown.

The United States Congress has a responsibility to act and do its constitutionally obligated desire to get this bill passed. Now, whether you believe this is the correct course of action or not, as the President said in his State of the Union message, you still have a responsibility to vote. This is a democracy. Every day that we delay a vote on this bipartisan bill, Congress is complicit—Congress is complicit—in the deaths of those American citizens who wait for action as Congress sits by as 5,000 more victims die at the point of a gun.

I commend the families of Newtown, and the whole world was heartened when Mark Barton stepped out into the Rose Garden with the President of the United States and reiterated a phrase that has held them all together: that their hearts are broken, along with those of the entire world as we look down at this tragedy, but their spirit is not. And they are undaunted in their determination, driven by the memories of those teachers and administrators and students who died so tragically. They—both students and teachers—were willing to stand in the way of violence, and the United States Congress can't do its constitutional responsibility and stand up and vote?

All of us in America watched as the United States Senate, with families in the gallery, voted on background checks that 91 percent of the American people agree with, voted it down. No teacher in America could explain the next day how the vote was 54–46, and it lost. Citizens all across this country take heed: do not give up. Continue to fight this fight. Fight what's wrong with Congress about not taking votes when they should and about a system in the Senate where a majority prevails and a vote goes down because of the cloture rule, an arbitrary rule in the United States Senate.

The outrage has to start outside of this building because here in this building, people remain complicit in the acts that will only continue to take place if Congress does not take action.

PREVENTING FUTURE SHOOTING TRAGEDIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BARBER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we observe the sixth-month anniversary of the senseless and tragic murders at Sandy Hook Elementary School. We will never forget what happened in Newtown, Connecticut, on December 14, 2012, just as we will never forget what happened in Tucson, in Oak Creek, Virginia Tech, Portland, Milwaukee, and Columbine. As we remember the precious lives lost, we must also renew our determination to work together to make sure that such a tragedy never happens again.

As a survivor of the Tucson shooting that took place on January 8, 2011, as a grandfather of children the same age as those who were slaughtered in Newtown, and as a Member of Congress, I am committed to taking the reasonable action to make sure that we prevent future deaths and injuries from such mass shootings.

After the awful shooting and deaths in Newtown, the Sunday following I was reading the newspaper about the tragedy, and I saw a photograph of one of the children that was killed. As I looked at that photograph of this little 6-year-old girl, looking back at me from that page was my granddaughter that was the same age. I have to tell you that I sobbed, along with my wife. I think no grandparent and no parent

in this country could have had any other reaction. We must take action here to make sure these mass shootings never occur again.

While there is no single answer to preventing mass shootings, we do know some things. We know, for example, that untreated or undiagnosed serious mental illness has been a factor in many of these tragedies. It's important to note as we say this that more than 95 percent of people with a mental illness never will commit a violent act. They are far more likely to be the victims of violence than the perpetrators.

The young man who killed six people in Tucson and wounded 13 of us had displayed symptoms of mental illness for many, many months before the tragedy. He never received either a diagnosis or treatment. He ended up getting a diagnosis and treatment when he was in prison. I believe this and other such mass shootings could have been averted if the public was more aware of the indications of symptoms of mental illness and how to get help.

We must do more to reduce the stigma surrounding mental illness. We must invest in the early identification of mental illness and treatment programs. Sixty percent of people living in this country with mental illness are not receiving the care they need. We must do better. It is clear that we must expand mental health services and awareness for 100 percent of the individuals with mental illness in the country.

That's one of the reasons I introduced the Mental Health First Aid Act earlier this year with strong bipartisan support. This legislation would provide training to help first responders, educators, students, and the general public identify and respond to signs of mental illness.

This is just one of many actions we can take. You've heard of others from speakers before me today. There are many things we can and must do. Congress must act. I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand with me and the families of Newtown and of Tucson and all the other places where there have been mass shooting tragedies in the last 2 years and take action. We must act. We must do it now. The families of Newtown, Oak Creek, Aurora, Tucson, and across this Nation, are waiting for our answer. Will we answer? I hope we will do it, and do it soon.

MORE VALUE FROM DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 4 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the Budget Committee hearing, we had Secretary Hagel and Joint Chief of Staff Dempsey walk us through the impossible position that the Department of Defense has been placed in.

Now, I'll be the first to admit—as I think they would; in fact, they said as much in the hearing—that there are areas of opportunity for additional savings, and that the Department of Defense can itself do a better job.

When you have almost half of the world's military spending by the United States, even though we are only 5 percent of the world's population and less than a quarter of the world's economic might, we can and should be able to squeeze more value. But the problem is not so much that the Department of Defense isn't willing to come forward with changes that need to be made; a great part of this problem is Congress itself.

□ 1100

I have proposed, from the Department of Defense, that we actually close bases, that we reform compensation and health care, that we don't force weapons systems on the Department of Defense that the military doesn't want or need. These are things that gets Congress weak in the knees. It's time for us to step up to make sure that we are having the world's most powerful military, but that we are squeezing more value out of it.

One critical area that needs greater attention is our nuclear deterrent. We have far more nuclear weapons than we'd ever want, need, or could use. It's been 68 years since the United States used a nuclear weapon in war; and no matter what you do in terms of deterrence, there's no question that we don't have to blow the world up hundreds of times over to have that deterrent work. Yet, sadly, we are poised to spend almost three-quarters of a trillion dollars over the next 10 years.

The administration was forced by former Senator Kyl, as a concession for the START Treaty, to invest even more in weapons modernization. We need to step up and change that.

There are other details that need attention. When the military looked at a proposal to streamline the PX operation, where military families shop, there was a proposal by major retailers to provide exactly the same service, in many cases, equally convenient, saving a billion dollars; and yet the political pushback was such that the Pentagon turned away.

Now, dealing with things like military bands and the PX and NASCAR sponsorship are appropriate, but that's rounding error. Those are small items.

We need to deal with reforming the military, to deal with the new threats and challenges that are more serious and immediate and largely impervious to the major military footprint we've got. We need to start now, in partnership with the Department of Defense, to reduce the footprint, to restructure the force, and reform pay and benefits.

We were told yesterday that we can either reform TRICARE over the next 5 years, or we'll have 25,000 more troops to lay off. These proposals are stark, but they are immediate and they are real; and we should take advantage of them.

THE REALITIES OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, I come before the House today to talk a little bit about the food stamp program. I want to talk about it because it is proposed in the farm bill that we'll be talking about soon that there will be a $20 billion cut from the program.

Now, I just thought that I would come before the House today, Mr. Speaker, to talk about the realistic implications for regular people, and maybe even to try to stand against some of the misconceptions that people may have about the food stamp program.

Last Monday, I was in my district and nearby there in St. Paul, and I and BETTY MCCOLLUM sat down with a number of our neighbors and friends and colleagues to talk about the food stamp program. And we had three groups of people who were talking to us.

One was a group of people who are using the food stamp program. One of them was a senior citizen, and she was working, she was in her early sixties, got sick, couldn't work anymore, and was hoping to get to the age where she could retire and get her Social Security, get other benefits, but she wasn't quite there yet. She got sick before she did, and she needed the food stamp program.

Now, personally, as a taxpaying American, I've got no problem helping this wonderful lady meet her food needs.

Another was a young mom. Actually, she didn't have any money for child care, so she brought her baby to the meeting, who was across her shoulder in a sort of a wrap. And this young mom explained how she tried to get the best options for her baby, wanted to get back to work, but, while she was in the middle of trying to find work, needed to have good nutrition for her child.

We also talked with a person who was a young adult, 19-year-old guy, didn't get any food stamps until he passed out one day because he hadn't been eating.

And then we talked to a person who was not a food stamp recipient, but who was a health care professional in Hennepin County. She explained that the food stamp program was essential for good health because she had had a number of people, she talked about one woman in particular named Mary, who was complaining, was not taking her medication. And her doctor said, Mary, you're not compliant on your medication. Mary said, well, it hurts my stomach.

And so when the doctor talked to her more, he found out she wasn't eating, so the medication was sitting on her empty stomach. When she got some

food in her stomach, she was able to take her medication and be in compliance and stay well so that she could stay out of the emergency room.

So we talked with these folks. Then we talked with people from the faith community—Jewish community, Christian community, and Catholic community—and all of them said that, look, you know, we do a lot of food aid. We're trying to make sure that folks have enough to eat; but if the government steps away from nutrition assistance, then that's just going to leave a bigger hole for us.

They talked about how their food shelves were already being used a lot, and how they already were struggling to meet the needs of the folks who came to them. So at the end of the day, they said, look, you know, we're not going to be able to step in where the government steps out.

And so at the end of the conversation, it was clear to me that, aside from statistics, aside from all the numbers, there is a human face on the food stamp program; and the cuts that have been proposed will be devastating.

Let me just tell you this, Mr. Speaker. If there was a program which said that it would improve children's math and reading scores, it would prevent diabetes, asthma and depression, it would contribute to healthy babies with fewer developmental problems, it would decrease health care costs and lower the poverty rate, would you support it?

That's the food stamp program. It needs to be supported.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) at noon.

PRAYER

Pastor Ron Dunn, Revolution Church of God, Harrison, Michigan, offered the following prayer:

Father, You have given us this land for our heritage. We humbly ask that You will keep us mindful of Your favor and Your will.

Bless our land. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion and from every evil way. Turn us into one united people.

Give wisdom to our leaders who have been elected and entrusted with the authority to govern this great Nation. Let these leaders be obedient to Your law, and may Your glory shine throughout our Nation.

Bless this Nation as we put our trust in You in times of trouble and give You our thankfulness in times of prosperity.

Father, pour out Your Spirit on these men and women as they commit themselves to Your service and the service of our Nation.

We pray this in the name of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MULLIN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING PASTOR RON DUNN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. CAMP. Today, I rise to welcome Pastor Ron Dunn to the House floor and to thank him for sharing his inspiring words this morning.

Pastor Dunn has served in a number of ministry roles for the last 15 years. Currently, he is the senior pastor to the Revolution Church of God in Harrison, Michigan, where he has encouraged the church to serve the community by offering counseling services and donating items such as clothing, diapers, and formula.

Before joining the ministry, Reverend Dunn was a member of the United States Army for 8 years and served in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He and his wife, Stephanie, have three daughters—Chelsea, Abigail, and Sara—and they join us here today.

On behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I would like to thank Pastor Dunn for offering this morning's prayer and for his service to God, his community, and our country.

God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 13, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 13, 2013 at 9:32 a.m.:

That the Senate agrees to return the bill to the House H.R. 2217.

Appointment:

Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

VIOLA MEEKINS

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. I rise today to recognize Viola Meekins and her lifetime of service to her community and to the State of Arkansas.

The life of Mrs. Meekins will be remembered in every corner of Arkansas County as well as in the halls of Upchurch and McRae High Schools in Prescott and by her classmates of Philander Smith College.

When Mrs. Meekins and her husband, George, first moved to Stuttgart in 1958, he became the principal of the former Holman School. Mrs. Meekins was the school's secretary as well as a teacher. After desegregation in 1971, the couple moved to Stuttgart High School. Even though Mrs. Meekins retired from teaching in 1989, her work in the community was just beginning. She spent countless hours volunteering at many places, including at the Holman Heritage Community Center. Upon the passing of her husband, George, Mrs. Meekins was appointed to fulfill his term on the quorum court and went on to serve for over 20 years.

In closing, I want to highlight the reason Mrs. Meekins sought a career as a teacher: to add value to the lives of the students and their families she taught. The life of Mrs. Meekins will live on, Mr. Speaker, and I hope that everyone who came in contact with Mrs. Meekins will honor her legacy by finding ways that they, too, can add value to the lives of those they come in contact with on a daily basis.

VETERANS EDUCATION FLEXIBILITY ACT

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, the original GI Bill was one of the most significant pieces of legislation in American history. It is responsible for providing education to a generation of veterans—the right to rise—and it transformed our Nation's economy from an industrial-based economy to a knowledge-based economy.

Unfortunately, the GI Bill today sets forth limits for using these educational benefits. After leaving service, many veterans must postpone further education to support families or are unable to work due to lengthy rehabilitation from service-related injuries.

GI Bill benefits should not come with an expiration date. We should provide our veterans greater flexibility. That's why I've introduced the Veterans Education Flexibility Act. This legislation would remove the expiration date for veterans in order for them to take advantage of the GI Bill's educational benefits, and it would retroactively restore benefits to individuals whose benefits have already expired.

Mr. Speaker, caring for our veterans is more than thanking them for their service. On behalf of a good and generous Nation, we must restore the promise to and the potential of every returning veteran.

OBAMACARE

(Mr. MULLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today not only as a Member of Congress but as a concerned American.

As a country, we cannot continue to ignore ObamaCare's impact on jobs and small businesses. This past Friday, our Nation witnessed yet another rise in the unemployment rate. Why is it becoming increasingly difficult for nearly 12 million Americans to secure jobs?

When you attack a small business, you attack the backbone of our economy.

American employers are struggling to manage this job-killing health care law. Health care now tops the concerns facing small business owners like myself. We will have to make the tough choice of whether to comply with the health care mandate or to reject it. This is yet another regulation that is choking our economy at a time when we should be creating more jobs.

ObamaCare also empowers the scandal-plagued IRS—an agency that, in 2010 alone, administered $17 billion in improper payments to the earned income tax credit.

Where is the recovery America was promised? It is time we put America back in business.

CALIFORNIA AVOCADO APPRECIATION MONTH

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my State's most important agricultural assets—the California avocado. This June, during the peak of the avocado growing season, we celebrate California Avocado Appreciation Month.

California avocados are both an economic driver as well as a healthy sodium- and cholesterol-free food option. Throughout California, family farms produce 90 percent of the Nation's avocados, and many of these farms and avocado groves are in my home in Ventura County. Growers in Ventura County are leading the way in avocado agriculture, and they are true stewards of the land. It is this stewardship and their hard work that makes the future of the California avocado so bright and Ventura County one of the most beautiful places in the country to live and work.

I look forward to joining my colleagues to further strengthen this important economic driver for California and for our country.

□ 1210

AMERICAN ENERGY POLICY

(Mr. WALBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, the Motor Capital of Michigan currently has the second-highest gas prices in the country at over $4 per gallon. Sadly, this reality is just another painful and needed reminder for the Senate and the President to work with the House in passing an all-of-the-above approach that expands American energy production, creates jobs, boosts manufacturing, makes energy more affordable, and allows America to be America.

The U.S. is a treasure trove of natural resources. New practices allow producers to easily extract natural gas, coal, and oil from the ground while doing it cheaper, safer, and with less disruption to the landscape.

Energy production also creates jobs. The Keystone XL pipeline project alone would create tens of thousands of jobs. The State Department declares it environmentally safe. Labor unions agree it will create jobs. Last month, the House passed H.R. 3, the Northern Route Approval Act, to clear the remaining barriers to construction of the project. But the administration refuses to move forward. Why? America deserves better.

The President and the Senate must join our efforts to help hardworking taxpayers and create jobs, create an economy, and allow America to be America.

MILITARY SEXUAL ASSAULT

(Ms. HAHN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, the men and women who serve our country every day have to worry about the fate of losing a limb or losing their life facing the enemy, but they shouldn't have to worry about the insidious sexual assaults from their very own, nor should they have to live in the shadows of fear and intimidation and retaliation by their abuser.

According to our Department of Defense, 26,000 servicemen and servicewomen who serve our country were sexually assaulted in the military in 2012. That's more than 70 servicewomen and servicemen sexually assaulted every single day in our military. That's a scary statistic.

But what's even scarier is, due to a culture heavy on retaliation and light on prosecution, only 3,374 of those cases were even reported. This is a pervasive crisis that threatens the moral underpinnings of our military. We must take urgent action now.

I actually support the underlying changes of the defense bill that we're going to be voting on this week.

Congress should create a transparent and fair system that ensures the safety of our men and women in the armed services who have sacrificed enough.

SMALL AIRCRAFT REVITALIZATION ACT

(Mr. POMPEO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POMPEO. Economic growth of just over 1½ percent is unsatisfactory. We all want a better economy and better jobs.

In south central Kansas, the aviation manufacturing industry has been hit particularly hard. Machinists, engineers, small business owners, and families are very worried about what their future might hold.

That's why I've offered bipartisan legislation offered in the Senate by Senator KLOBUCHAR which will reduce the burden on manufacturers who are building airplanes in the United States of America, trying to compete with global companies all across the world.

The Small Aircraft Revitalization Act, H.R. 1848, would greatly reduce that burden and help manufacturers all across south central Kansas and indeed all across America to get their products to market faster so that we can compete and provide aircraft, great tools for all businesses, to compete all around the world. It will replace an outdated certification system and greatly ease the burden on those who are trying to build these great products here in the United States.

This bill would ensure that this industry can continue to thrive in the years and decades ahead.

JOBS

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, in the 6 months since we've convened the 113th Congress, the legislative branch has passed only 13 bills that have become law, but none of these is focused on the most urgent issue facing families all across our country: jobs and the economy.

This is wrong.

With so many people still out of work and middle class families struggling to achieve economic security, the same old broken Washington political games need to stop.

The American people have had enough of congressional dysfunction and gridlock in Washington. They want Republicans to come to the table and work with Democrats to pass legislation to put our country back to work. That's why I'm adding my voice to a growing list of Members from both parties who want leaders in the House and Senate to set aside the issues that divide us and take immediate action that will create jobs, prevent an unnecessary interest rate hike on student loans, and help our small business owners succeed.

Let's come together not as Democrats and Republicans but as Americans and get our country moving together. Let's work together to confront the big challenges facing our country. The American people deserve nothing less.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1960, the National Defense Authorization Act.

While our brave Armed Forces continue to fight for our national security, it is vitally important that Congress ensures their economic security.

Even during times of tight budgets and spending cuts, it is our responsibility to give adequate support all the way from the joint chiefs to the newest recruits. This also includes stricter penalties for personal misconduct and greater protection for victims of assault.

Texas' 25th District is home to Fort Hood, one of the largest military installations in the world. These soldiers, and all who wear the uniform, need to know their Congress is behind them, giving them the best armored trucks you can drive, the best planes you can fly, the best weapons you can fire, and the best ammunition you can use. We need to have an unbeatable military readiness and the highest quality of life possible for the greatest military in the history of the world.

Even with restrained resources, this bill will support and protect our troops and their families and provide the American people with the peace they deserve.

In God we trust.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, climate change is already taking a devastating effect on our planet. We're seeing its evidence in everything from Hurricane Sandy to more extreme droughts and wildfires, but we must not forget that we live on a blue planet—so climate change is an ocean issue, as well.

The same greenhouse gases that are changing our climate are also changing our oceans. Our oceans absorb a tremendous amount of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. So as carbon pollution increases, so too does the acidity of the oceans.

Ocean acidification is threatening the survival of entire food chains and ocean ecosystems that we all depend upon for food, for jobs, and recreation.

Mr. Speaker, our window of opportunity to address this problem is quickly closing. And with every day we fail to act, we further jeopardize the future of ocean resources.

The President has declared this month as National Oceans Month. And last weekend, the international community celebrated World Oceans Day.

Let's live up to this challenge. Let's take action on commonsense measures for healthy and productive oceans now and into the future.

ST. MARY-OF-THE-WOODS COLLEGE

(Mr. BUCSHON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a milestone in the history of St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, located in my district.

As an early leader in distance learning, St. Mary-of-the-Woods College is celebrating its 40th anniversary of providing quality distance education for students across the Nation.

The program began with the bold vision of Sister Jeanne Knoerle, then-president of the college, as a way to educate women who needed a nontraditional way to earn a college degree and was expanded in 2005 to provide access to men. Known today as Woods Online, it is one of the largest online degree programs in Indiana. More than 800 students are currently enrolled in the program from 33 States and across the globe.

I would like to congratulate St. Mary-of-the-Woods College on the longevity of this program and thank them for their innovative efforts in offering a nontraditional means for students to achieve their educational goals.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in the Judiciary Committee today, we will be considering an immigration enforcement bill that is as controversial as it is downright dangerous.

While the Senate is working in good faith towards real immigration reform, some of my colleagues continue to push partisan legislation that does nothing to fix our broken immigration system or get us any closer to real reform.

If my colleagues will indulge me, I'd like to say a few words in Spanish.

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

In the Judiciary Committee today, we will be considering legislation that is as controversial as it is dangerous.

It would give unprecedented powers to local police, essentially giving them the same authority as immigration officials.

While the Senate continues to work toward a compromise, some of our colleagues continue to offer legislation that does nothing to protect our national security, does nothing to grow our economy, and does nothing to fix our immigration system.

We cannot allow a handful of Members of Congress to play politics instead of taking seriously the goal of passing immigration reform.

Hoy, en el comité judicial, vamos a considerar legislación que es tanto controversial como peligrosa.

Le daría poderes sin precedentes a la policía local, esencialmente dándole la misma autoridad de agentes de inmigración.

Mientras que el Senado continúa trabajando hacia un compromiso, algunos de nuestros colegas siguen proponiendo legislación que no protege nuestra seguridad nacional, no ayuda a crecer nuestra economía, y no arregla nuestro sistema de inmigración.

No podemos permitir que algunos congresistas jueguen política en vez de tomar en serio la meta de pasar una reforma migratoria.

Our Nation cannot afford to play partisan politics. Now is the time for real immigration reform.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida will provide the Clerk a translation of his remarks.

□ 1220

CONGRATULATING BOB MCKAY

(Mr. DESJARLAIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Bob McKay, a lifelong resident of Maury County, Tennessee, who was recently inducted in the Tennessee Radio Hall of Fame.

On December 7, 1941, Mr. McKay listened to the radio accounts of the attacks on Pearl Harbor, and realized

just how important radio is in keeping us informed. He filed with the FCC to open a radio station but joined the Army shortly after to serve his country in the Pacific. Before leaving, he gave his application to his father and said:

If I'm lucky enough to get back, I'll want that radio station for Columbia.

Mr. McKay returned home in 1946, and started WKRM. Its success allowed him to open three more stations.

In addition to broadcasting, Mr. McKay chaired the Maury Regional Hospital Board of Trustees, was a founding member of the Tennessee Association of Broadcasters, and served on the boards of numerous charities in Columbia. He retired in 2008 after 62 years in the broadcasting industry. In his work and personal life, he has always followed the highest Christian principles.

PREVENTING STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATE INCREASE

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in less than 3 weeks, student loan interest rates will double for millions of the country's neediest students, going from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent, unless Congress takes decisive action to maintain the current interest rate.

The rising cost of a college education is driving many young Americans to assume historically high levels of student debt. With college tuition growing rapidly, the doors of opportunity are closing on today's students. The problem will only get worse if Congress does not act soon.

With the job market still recovering, we should not be asking students with the greatest need to be burdened by higher loan costs. Making college more affordable is one of the best investments our Nation can make in America's economic future. We must craft a long-term solution for student debt—and it must be now—as part of a comprehensive approach at lowering the cost of college, but time is running out to block the July rate hike. We don't need the sham that we passed a few weeks ago that makes the situation worse.

Providing affordable education should not be a partisan issue. This is a student issue, and it affects young people across this Nation of all political persuasions and in all congressional districts.

CONGRATULATING SERVICE ACADEMY APPOINTEES

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an extraordinary group of 21 students who have been chosen as future leaders of our Armed Forces. These students have received appointments from the prestigious United States service academies.

Eight received appointments from the Air Force—my personal favorite; four from the Naval Academy; another eight from the Military Academy; and one from the Merchant Marines.

I am proud of this group. They will get one of the finest educations available and really learn the meaning of duty, honor, commitment, and sacrifice to this great Nation. America has the finest fighting men and women in the world, and these students who are the best and the brightest are needed now more than ever. I'm confident they'll represent the Third District of Texas well.

I salute each one for the endeavor they are about to undertake. God bless them and God bless the United States of America.

ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

(Mr. COSTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I represent the San Joaquin Valley of California where our business is growing healthy, safe foods. It's the breadbasket of America.

But even in our agriculturally rich region, many of the same families who labor to produce these crops struggle to feed their children. This is part of the tragedy of hunger in America.

I have witnessed firsthand the challenges these families face living on the average SNAP benefit, which is $4.50 per day.

While I am a strong supporter of passing a farm bill, I have serious concerns about what the proposed cuts mean for 16.2 million children nationwide who are faced with hunger. We must and we can do better. I hope we pass the farm bill in the House next week. And if so, I will be fighting to make sure that these children have a seat at the table when we go to conference with the Senate.

Budget choices are a reflection of our priorities. In a time of such economic hardship, we can and we must make sure that those most vulnerable in our society are fed properly.

WASHINGTON BOOMS AT COUNTRY'S EXPENSE

(Mr. ROTHFUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, as I travel my district back home, folks tell stories about how the Obama economy is failing families, young people, seniors, workers, and future generations. Too many western Pennsylvanians are unemployed, underemployed, or have given up looking for work.

Just last week, we learned that a Pennsylvania coal company was forced to lay off over 100 miners and other employees. These hardworking men and women are mothers and fathers. They have fallen victim to the stagnant economy and President Obama's war on coal.

While the rest of the country is struggling, however, Washington, D.C. is booming. In fact, the suburbs here surrounding our capital include seven of the 10 richest counties in the country. It's easy for politicians and unelected Federal elites to spend recklessly and regulate carelessly when they are safely ensconced here in Washington. Their wasteful spending and onerous regulations have created a boomtown bubble and left the rest of the country behind.

It's past time for this to change. Hardworking Americans need Washington to stop booming so the rest of the country has a chance to grow, prosper, and add jobs.

NO BUDGET, NO PAY

(Mr. PETERS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, last year, I ran for Congress on No Budget, No Pay: the concept that if Congress does not pass a budget and do its job, we should not be paid. In so doing, I joined my Republican colleagues here in the House in being critical of the Democrats in the Senate who had not passed a budget for 4 years. As a result of our actions, we forced the Senate to pass their budget, and we in the House have passed our own.

Now, according to our rules and centuries of practice, we are supposed to have a conference to reconcile the Senate and House budgets so we can approve a compromise and forward a congressional budget to the President for his signature.

When I go home, I hear a sense of urgency from San Diegans about balancing the budget and ending the sequester. But too many in Washington, D.C., who are well paid and comfortable seem to care more about politics than about helping the American families and businesses that are struggling. Now is the time to honor the American people by doing our jobs.

Mr. Speaker, please appoint conferees now so we can pass a Federal budget and get on with our work.

MEDICARE PART D

(Mr. HULTGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this Chamber to a government program that is under budget and immensely popular. In 2003 when Medicare part D

was passed, it was hotly contested, and rightly so. The Medicare Modernization Act represented one of the largest expansions of Medicare since its creation.

However, what cannot be contested is part D's success. Premiums are far below projections—less than half the $61 monthly premium originally projected. Benefits packages are actually expanding, giving seniors more coverage and options. The CBO has confirmed that the increased usage of prescription drugs by seniors is offset by savings in medical services.

Medicare part D is keeping our seniors healthy for less, and they love it: 96 percent say their coverage works well.

The benefits of competition, prevention, and consumer choice have been tested and proven. It begs the question: When will we apply these principles to other Federal health care programs? And why is the President trying to cripple part D through price controls and new taxes when it is performing well?

□ 1230

RECOGNIZING THE RECENT OPENING OF FOREST HILL MEMORIAL PARK

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the recent opening of the Forest Hill Memorial Park in the 33rd Congressional District. The park was opened for all citizens to honor the military service contributions of our men and women in uniform.

This special memorial park includes the engraved names of the local brave men and women who served in all branches of the U.S. military. There's also a monument honoring local prisoners of war and missing soldiers, and a monument honoring Forest Hill public safety officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

I attended the dedication ceremony for the park on Memorial Day, and I can personally attest to the fact that it truly honors the veterans of Forest Hill and the surrounding communities across the United States. I commend Forest Hill elected officials who worked tirelessly to bring such a park to the north Texas community.

CONSEQUENCES OF OBAMACARE

(Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the terrible consequences ObamaCare is having on working families. In my district, Zionsville Community School Corporation was forced to cut hours for substitute teachers, instructional assistants, and other staff because of the employer mandates.

Recently, one Indiana school administrator who had just cut coaches', aides', and assistants' hours asked, ''Did they really think about the seventh- and eighth-grade basketball coach or the substitute teacher or the part-time instructional aide'' when they wrote this law?

Schools shouldn't be forced to cut back on services for kids because Washington is too stubborn to roll back a failed initiative.

While 12 million Americans are still looking for a job, schools are cutting hours and, consequently, people's pay. A recent study by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce found that ObamaCare is the number one concern for small businesses, and soon our children and families will learn it's the number one concern for school systems.

Mr. Speaker, this law is hurting our students, our school systems, its workers, and our economy. We must repeal it.

STUDENT LOANS

(Mr. MATHESON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for American students.

Sierra Curian is a sophomore studying biology and chemistry at the University of Utah. Monday, I had the privilege of sitting down with Sierra and several Utah college students to talk about their experiences and why it is so important that Congress come together to solve the current student loan debate.

Not surprisingly, Sierra and the other students I spoke with are very concerned about the prospect of student loan interest rates doubling on July 1. What impressed me the most was listening to the aspirations of these students, many of which I promised to share here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Sierra shared her hopes of becoming a large animal vet, hoping to specialize in equine medicine and research. Her dedication and determination toward this goal are apparent. Aside from being a full-time student, she works with large animals at a nearby clinic.

Sierra, along with over 110,000 students in Utah, is relying on subsidized student loans to help pay for education. As a sophomore, she has time to choose whether to continue her schooling by pursuing a doctor of veterinary medicine degree, but she has worries about what a higher interest rate could mean if she decides to continue her schooling.

Education is the key to opportunity. Our public policies should make sure everyone in America has the opportunity to pursue their dream.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to traffic the well while another Member is under recognition.

JOBS

(Mr. NUGENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind the United States Senate that although this country has turned a corner on the economy, there are millions of Americans who are out of work. And as we inch closer every day towards the implementation of ObamaCare, these businesses are at risk. Jobs are on the line, Mr. Speaker. Precious employment hours are on the line.

There are steps this House has taken over the last 2½ years. We have voted almost 40 times to repeal and replace ObamaCare with something special. We've passed bills here in the House for over 400 votes, and those bills to help small businesses have withered on the vine in the Senate.

So while the White House continues to stumble from scandal to scandal, it's still incumbent upon the President to show leadership as it relates to jobs. There are bills waiting for consideration in the Senate that will make a very real difference to the American people.

The House has done and will continue to do everything possible to put American people back to work, and this cannot be done alone. We need the Senate and the President to work with us, Mr. Speaker.

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give voice to the thousands of men and women who have been sexually assaulted while serving their country in our Armed Forces. The Pentagon estimates that as many as 26,000 servicemembers were sexually assaulted last year. That's 70 assaults a day. But only 13 percent of the victims have reported the crime because of fear of retaliation.

We must establish a culture in our military that has zero tolerance for sexual assault; a culture that protects, not intimidates, victims; that prosecutes, not excuses, perpetrators; and that denounces, not ignores, sexual violence. We must make it a priority to end this unfathomable crime within our military and provide victims with the care that they need and deserve.

Next week, I will introduce the National Guard Military Sexual Trauma Parity Act to ensure that victims of sexual trauma in the National Guard also have access to the resources and services they need.

STUDENT LOAN RATE HIKES

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, it is disappointing that President Obama and Senate Democrats cannot agree with Republicans in the House on a simple issue like preventing student loan rates from doubling. Although a bipartisan vote in the House passed the Smarter Solutions for Students Act, the President and Senate have panned this common-ground approach.

The Smarter Solutions for Students Act is a simple plan, ready-made for bipartisan compromise, as it was patterned after President Obama's own budget proposal. Politicizing the coming student loan interest rate hike is not an option if we are serious about a July 1 solution.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to build off of the Smarter Solutions for Students Act proposal and commit to a long-term solution for students that eliminates the Washington guessing game from the rate-setting equation.

Ignoring the common ground Republicans already share with President Obama puts politics ahead of students.

AS YOU DID TO THE LEAST OF THEM

(Mr. HIMES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, the American people need to understand what's happening on the floor of the House this week with respect to the farm bill. Now, it's a complicated thing with agricultural subsidies, commodity treatments, and food stamps. And here's where the American public needs to pay attention, because the Republican majority in this Chamber is using unprecedented and massive cuts to food stamps to get an agriculture bill passed.

What are food stamps?

Food stamps are about $4.50 a day to hungry children and to vulnerable seniors.

I'm not going to dignify this amoral effort with a counterargument. I'm just going to observe that I'm standing under 4 words: ''In God we trust.''

I'm going to observe that the minister this morning opened the House with a prayer to our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, and I will say two things:

Proverbs 22:9: Whoever has a bountiful eye will be blessed, for he shares his bread with the poor.

Matthew 25:37: Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you or thirsty and give you drink? And the King will answer them, Truly, I say to you, as you did it to the least of these my brothers, you did it to me.

REPUBLICAN SOLUTIONS FOR JOBS

(Mrs. NOEM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. NOEM. Madam Speaker, the Democrats who run Washington, D.C., continue to lead this country down an irresponsible path: a ceaseless march of regulations out of Washington threatens to choke off American innovation; government spending continues at unsustainable levels; and the specter of ObamaCare, it looms large over every sector of our economy.

Is it any wonder that we continue to see stagnant job numbers like those released last week? Nearly 12 million Americans are out of work, 4.4 million of them with no job for 6 months or more.

Simply put, it's not fair. It's not fair to any American, which is why House Republicans are committed to securing the future for all Americans. We have a plan to create jobs and expand opportunity, and we'll do it by growing the economy, not by growing the government.

□ 1240

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand with the families of those who fell in Sandy Hook who are here on this campus today to talk about unfinished business. I stand with them in mourning for those of their family members who died by senseless gun violence and thousands who have died since.

I will soon leave this House to go to read the names of those who have died in Sandy Hook and beg my colleagues for once to come together and vote for universal background checks and gun storage laws that simply provide safety and security for our children—unfinished business.

I stand here today, as well, to restore the trust to the American people about their privacy rights and civil liberties and ask my colleagues in a very bipartisan manner to rein in the number of private contractors—70 percent of the intelligence budget—and I intend to introduce legislation that will hopefully find an opportunity for bipartisan, thoughtful efforts to bring back the trust of the American people.

Madam Speaker, we have unfinished business. I stand here to finish it.

REPUBLICAN SOLUTIONS FOR JOBS

(Mrs. WALORSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. WALORSKI. Last week's jobs report was yet another stark reminder that our economy has far from recovered. Nearly 12 million Americans remain out of work, and 4.4 million people have been out of work for 6 months or more; and these are more than just numbers that come out of some monthly Bureau of Labor statistics. These are our fellow Americans. These are our friends and our family. These are our neighbors and our kids. These are the folks next door. And they—each and every one of them—deserve better.

House Republicans have passed legislation that helps working families maintain that crucial work-life balance. We've passed a long-term fix to the student loan programs to make life better for our recent grads.

These are real solutions, and they're all a part of the House Republican plan to create jobs and secure our future.

IMMIGRATION REFORM EQUALS JOBS

(Ms. WILSON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it has been 893 days since I arrived in Congress, and the Republican leadership has not allowed a single vote on serious legislation to address our unemployment crisis; but there's no shortage of policies to solve this crisis.

One of the best things we can do to create jobs is to pass immigration reform. When we bring undocumented workers in from the shadows where they're abused and paid below minimum wage, we boost wages for all Americans.

A recent study by the Center for American Progress shows that granting legal status to undocumented workers would create up to 159,000 jobs per year over the next 5 years. By empowering undocumented people to earn higher wages, immigration reform will enable people to spend more on food, clothing, and housing. This strengthens the American economy, builds our tax base, and creates jobs.

Immigration reform is not only about justice. It's about jobs, jobs, jobs.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTIONS AND POLICIES OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELARUS AND OTHER PERSONS TO UNDERMINE BELARUS'S DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES OR INSTITUTIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113–36)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROTHFUS) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits

to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus's democratic processes or institutions that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2013.

In 2012, the Government of Belarus continued its crackdown against political opposition, civil society, and independent media. The September 23 elections failed to meet international standards. The government arbitrarily arrested, detained, and imprisoned citizens for criticizing officials or for participating in demonstrations; imprisoned at least one human rights activist on manufactured charges; and prevented independent media from disseminating information and materials. These actions show that the Government of Belarus has not taken steps forward in the development of democratic governance and respect for human rights.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus's democratic processes or institutions, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, and to engage in public corruption continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13405 with respect to Belarus.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 13, 2013*.

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1960, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 260 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 260

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes. No further general debate shall be in order.

SEC. 2. (a) In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-13, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived.

(b) No amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution.

(c) Each amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(d) All points of order against amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

SEC. 4. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

□ 1250

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 260 is a structured rule that provides House consideration of amendments to this year's National Defense Authorization Act.

As I explained when I was down here yesterday, the Rules Committee receives hundreds of amendments to the NDAA every single year. This time we had 299 amendments to make our way through.

While the volume of amendments was massive, the Rules Committee evaluated each and every one in developing this rule. We were not able to make every amendment in order, but I believe this rule will allow for the exhaustive debate of a vast majority of the issues presented in committee.

Yesterday's rule provided for 1 hour of general debate on the underlying bill, H.R. 1960. Today, we're considering a structured rule that provides Members of the House with the opportunity to have copious and free-flowing debate on many of the issues contained in the underlying legislation.

As a member of both the Rules Committee and the Armed Services Committee, I know how complicated and far-reaching the National Defense Authorization Act can be. I've sat through multiple subcommittee marks on this legislation. We had a nearly 16-hour-long full committee markup on this bill, a meeting that started early Wednesday and lasted into Thursday morning. And now we've had two Rules Committee hearings on this bill, including yesterday's hearing, which took almost 10 hours from start to finish.

Having spent as much time with this legislation as I have, I can promise you this: the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 is a good bill. That's why the Armed Services Committee passed it with an overwhelming vote of 59–2. And we need to acknowledge Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for fostering such a bipartisan and collaborative approach. This rule is the next step in that transparent and cooperative process.

Of the 299 amendments that we received in the Rules Committee, H. Res. 260 makes 172 of them in order. To use a technical term, that's a lot of amendments. Despite that, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will remind us that even with 172 amendments allowed on the floor, it's still not an open rule; and, clearly, they're right. But let me assure you that this is also a fair and inclusive rule.

Having considered each of the amendments that was offered in the Rules Committee, I can honestly say that what we have here today is a rule that gives the House the opportunity to debate all of the major topics contained in the underlying legislation without duplicating efforts and having multiple amendments on the same issue.

For example, we heard many Members speak on the House floor yesterday about sexual assault in the military. The underlying legislation takes significant and necessary steps to combat, prosecute, and prevent this heinous crime. But given the importance of this issue, the Rules Committee understandably received five different amendments all related to sexual assault. So I'm proud to say that H. Res. 260 provides the House with the opportunity to debate this issue and ask ourselves if there isn't more that we can do.

Another major topic, one that none of us can ignore, is the nature of our military's operation in Afghanistan. We need to ask ourselves what's going to happen at the end of 2014, at which time President Obama has indicated we will have moved strictly to a security operation in that country.

The Rules Committee received no less than four different amendments on Afghanistan. I'm happy to say the rule allows for debate on the issue by way of an amendment offered by my colleague from the Rules Committee, Mr. MCGOVERN, and I look forward to that. I look forward to having the opportunity to join the gentleman from Massachusetts in supporting that important—and I think commonsense—amendment, and my hat's off to you for that.

And the list goes on—energy, the use of drones, Guantanamo Bay, missile defense. The rule allows for amendments on all these important topics. I am going to vote for some of the amendments that this rule makes in order; I'm going to vote against others. But first and foremost, I'm going to vote for this rule.

The bill was done the right way. It went through the subcommittee process; it had a thorough and lively markup in the full committee; and it went to the Rules Committee, where we were diligent about making sure we gave it the consideration it deserves and provided it with two rules.

H. Res. 260 is the next step in a thoughtful, bipartisan process. I'm proud of this rule and the underlying legislation and the process that has gotten us to where we are today. For that reason, I encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in passing this rule, passing the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014, and making sure our men and women in uniform have the tools and resources they need to complete the mission safely and successfully.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT), for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the rule for the defense authorization bill is a structured rule. Over 300 amendments were submitted to the Rules Committee, and 172 were made in order.

This was a very difficult task, made even more difficult because the majority scheduled only 2 days for debate on amendments to this 850-page bill. But I would like to add a special word of appreciation for the Rules Committee staff, both majority and minority, who worked tirelessly for long hours to prepare this bill and its amendments for debate. I think most of my colleagues do not have the appreciation for what the staff and even the members of the Rules Committee have to go through, but I think they should appreciate their work even more after this rule that is being brought before the floor today.

I am pleased that one of the amendments included in this rule is my amendment on the war in Afghanistan. This is a bipartisan amendment which will be debated and voted on later today. It is cosponsored by WALTER JONES of North Carolina and Ranking Member ADAM SMITH of Washington, along with Representatives LEE and GARAMENDI of California.

A very similar amendment was not allowed debate last year; and I want to particularly thank Chairman SESSIONS, members of the Rules Committee, my good friend, Mr. NUGENT, and the Republican leadership of the House for allowing a debate on the war to occur this year. It is the right thing to do; and I appreciate that they take seriously the responsibilities of the House to debate issues of war and peace and to sending and keeping our servicemen and -women in harm's way.

However, I'm a little disappointed that the debate will only last for 10 minutes. That's the amount of time designated for this amendment. Ten minutes is not really enough time for a genuine debate on the war in Afghanistan and what might next be required of our troops, and how much staying in Afghanistan will cost us.

Afghanistan has turned into the longest war in American history—over 12 years so far. And heaven only knows, Mr. Speaker, it has cost us dearly in both blood and treasure. Those costs will haunt us for decades to come, as so many of our veterans have returned wounded in body, mind, and soul: 2,235 American military personnel have been killed in Afghanistan, and even more will be sacrificed before our troops come home. Over 17,000 have been wounded. It's estimated that over 30,000 Afghan civilians have been killed since 2001; 349 of our veterans committed suicide last year, more than the 310 servicemen and -women who were killed in theater in Afghanistan.

Since 2001, including the money in this bill, we have spent $778 billion for Operation Enduring Freedom, nearly all of that in Afghanistan. Right now, as we speak on the floor of this House, we're spending over $7 billion each month in Afghanistan. Every hour costs us nearly $10 million. And all this time we have helped support a corrupt Karzai government, a government that gets billions of dollars each year and billions more under the table.

□ 1300

Surely this war and the possible extended deployment of our brave troops for an indefinite period of time are worth a little bit more time than has been given for debate.

But, Mr. Speaker, Members will have the opportunity to debate and vote later today on ensuring the President completes his timeline to transfer all combat military and security operations to Afghan control by the end of 2014, at which time U.S. involvement in combat operations is to end; and to express that should the President determine to extend the deployment of U.S. troops in Afghanistan after 2014, then the United States Congress should specifically vote to authorize that mission.

I would urge all of my colleagues—Democrats and Republicans—to join us in supporting this very, very important amendment.

Again, I do want to express my appreciation to my colleagues on the Rules Committee for making it in order. While I am pleased that my amendment was made in order under the rule, several other amendments on very serious military security issues were excluded from debate. I would just like to mention a couple of them.

In a bipartisan fashion, Members of Congress have expressed their shock and outrage over the epidemic of rape and sexual abuse and assault in all branches of our military and at all ranks and military institutions. It is unacceptable, and it is intolerable. While H.R. 1960 has many provisions that address aspects of this crisis, there were several amendments that were not allowed, in particular, amendments dealing with military sexual assault offered by Representatives SPEIER and GABBARD.

These amendments were serious efforts to advance this debate and to let Members of this House as a whole decide whether more needs to be done to prevent and reduce the level of military sexual assault, to prosecute and to bring to justice the perpetrators of sexual abuse, and to hold accountable the military chain of command and institutions that have allowed, facilitated, or tolerated this abuse. They should have not been excluded from this rule, and they deserve our most serious attention.

So because these and some other important issues fail to be included in the rule, I reluctantly urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

Again, I thank my colleague, Mr. NUGENT, for his courtesies and for his kind words about my amendment, and I will now reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Mrs. NOEM).

Mrs. NOEM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, during this debate, you may hear that some of the reforms that are in H.R. 1960 do not go far enough, that commanders absolutely have to be taken out of the decision process in sex-related offenses. Well, I disagree, Mr. Speaker, and let me tell you why. Holding commanders responsible and accountable for their actions and decisions is the most effective way to change the military culture, especially with regard to sex-related events.

Proposals to take the commander out of the military justice decision process, they believe that it will improve those prosecutions. I disagree. They believe it will improve convictions and overall confidence of victims in the military justice system. There is no evidence to support these assertions.

In fact, in 2005, the HASC heard similar assertions about the need to conform the UCMJ section on rape and sexual assault to the Federal law on those offenses. Congress made that revolutionary change and found that it did not make things better. In fact, the change made things worse. Cases were thrown out, the court of military appeals declared parts of the changes were unconstitutional, and justice for victims was delayed and ignored completely in some instances. Congress had to rewrite the UCMJ to fix the harm done. The lesson from that is to slow down when you're making major changes to UCMJ to make sure that you're doing the right thing.

H.R. 1960 does exactly that. It asks both the Secretary of Defense and the independent panel established by fiscal year '13 NDAA to closely examine the role of the commanders under the UCMJ and make recommendations for change as appropriate. It's time that we focus on what's best for our victims of sexual assault in the military and how to bring those perpetrators to justice.

Let me talk a little bit about some of the reforms that are included in the bill because there are so many of them on a bipartisan basis that were added to the bill that are going to help reduce the incidences of sexual assault in our military.

One of them is that it would strip the commanders of their authority to dismiss a finding by a court-martial. It would limit commanders' ability to reduce, suspend, or dismiss a sentence. It would also establish minimum sentencing guidelines—dismissal or dishonorable discharge for sex-related offenses. Currently, such guidelines only exist in the military for the crimes of murder and espionage. Now it would include those that have to do with sexual assault in the military.

There are whistleblower protections that were put in here, advocated by Members of both parties—Republicans and Democrats—that would add rape, sexual assault, or other sexual misconduct to the protected communications of servicemembers with a Member of Congress or an Inspector General.

I want to talk about some provisions that I championed that were included in this bill. One of them, that it would review the practices by military criminal investigative organizations in sex-related crimes. It will put forward standardized training procedures that every branch of the military would have to adhere to. It would make our commanders much more accountable throughout that process.

The last one that I will mention today, Mr. Speaker, is development of uniform criteria for selection of sexual assault response coordinators.

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlelady.

Mrs. NOEM. Mr. Speaker, in the past, yes, absolutely justice has been delayed and we have not seen the answers for our victims that they need that have been victims of sexual assault in our military. I wasn't here to work on the other NDAA bills. I wasn't here to have the debate during those conversations that were had in the past. A lot of the things that were done and discussed were empty words and broken promises.

Today, I'm here to say that these reforms that are included in H.R. 1960 will help our victims and will stop sexual assault in the military today.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege now to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, Mr. HOYER.

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in opposition to this rule as it fails to make in order several important amendments, including ones from Representatives SPEIER and GABBARD, that would have continued a critical debate on the urgent problem of sexual assault in the military.

The previous speaker has pointed out how important an issue this is. If it's such an important issue, it really deserves broader debate in this House fully. Unfortunately, the Rules Committee saw fit not to allow those amendments in order.

But I want to thank the Rules Committee for making in order by the ranking member, Mr. SMITH, to close the detention facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. I've been to Guantanamo—I don't know how many of my colleagues have been there, but I've been to Guantanamo—and Guantanamo is a significant drain on the Department of Defense's resources.

There are other reasons to close Guantanamo, which I will speak of, but the numbers speak for themselves. It costs us $1.6 million per detainee. That's versus $34,000 for Federal prisoners. $1.6 million per detainee. $247 million authorized in this bill to replace temporary facilities at Guantanamo. Overall, $264 million a year to keep this facility operational for 166 people. For every dollar spent on a detainee we spend one less dollar on our troops in the field. At a time of great fiscal uncertainty, it is astounding that this facility stays open.

Guantanamo costs us not only in economic might, but in moral might as well. We are a Nation of laws, and it is our continued adherence to the Founders' vision of a lawful society that allows us to lead the world in confronting threats to peace and stability.

I urge all of my colleagues to think about the damage Guantanamo's continued operation causes to our national security as our moral might slips, as terrorists continue to use Guantanamo as a recruitment tool, and as our allies grow leery of cooperating with us for fear that a transferred detainee could end up at Guantanamo.

I also urge all of us to remember that hundreds of terrorists—hundreds—have faced justice in civilian courts and are currently serving time in prison in the United States. Among them are Faisal Shahzad, the Times Square bomber; Richard Reid, the shoe bomber; Zacarias Moussaoui, who conspired to kill nearly 3,000 innocent Americans on 9/11—all of them in our prisons here.

□ 1310

We don't have to worry about these individuals because our system works. Not a single terrorist—not one—or anyone else has ever escaped from one of our maximum security prisons.

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

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

Mr. HOYER. Since 9/11, 494 terrorists have been convicted in our civilian court system. In stark contrast, there have been only seven terrorists convicted by the military commissions in Guantanamo. Five of these, by the way, were pleas.

To quote General Colin Powell from 2010:

> We have 300 terrorists—it's now less—who have been put in jail not by a military commission but by a regular court system . . . We ought to remove this incentive that exists in the presence of Guantanamo to encourage people and give radicals an opportunity to say, ''You see? This is what America is all about.''

That's Colin Powell.

We should be proud of our Nation's long history of bringing to justice those who commit crimes that threaten the peace and freedom of innocent people around the world. Guantanamo is a stain on that record. It should be closed.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentleman 30 additional seconds.

Mr. HOYER. Additionally, let me say there are a few other amendments that, I hope, Members will support.

One is the amendment from my friend JIM MCGOVERN—a sense of Congress that this body should have the right—indeed, the duty—to engage in a debate about the continued path forward in Afghanistan.

I urge my colleagues to support that amendment.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. I rise today to speak in support of this rule.

Being new to the HASC Committee, I was very encouraged to see the bipartisan fashion in which this bill was crafted. We worked together as a committee, and we had vigorous debates on these issues in the committee. I even had the privilege to work with colleagues across the aisle to address the issue of sexual assault language.

I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for making efforts to combat sexual assault as a cornerstone of this bill.

Within this bill are provisions that would strip commanders of their authority to dismiss findings. My bipartisan provision adds rape, sexual assault or other sexual misconduct to the protected communications of servicemembers with a Member of Congress or with an inspector general. This bill also establishes minimum sentencing guidelines. It establishes an independent panel to examine the role of the commander in sex-related offenses. It also reviews the practices of military criminal investigative organizations in sex-related crimes.

Mr. Speaker, we spent months debating and drafting all of the reforms I just mentioned in this bill. There are a lot of good things in the overall bill. The time for Congress to eradicate sexual abuse in the military is now. I urge my colleagues to support the rule so that we can move these much-needed reforms one step closer to becoming law.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank my good friend, and I thank the manager of the underlying legislation and this rule.

Happy Father's Day to all of the men who serve in the United States military, for this legislation points, in some instances, to the needs of these great servants—and to the women who serve in the United States military as well.

I, too, would have wanted to see the Speier-Gabbard amendment be included. I am glad for an amendment that I submitted to post sexual assault prevention information and to be able to ensure that there are ways of getting resources to those victims, the number of whom we want to see diminished. I am also glad to note that Mr. MCGOVERN's amendment has been put in another amendment by Mr. CONYERS that has to do with not using force in Iran. Also, we recognize that our soldiers suffer from PTSD, and I am glad that an amendment has been made to extend the mental health services and counselors for our soldiers.

One that I have been working on for a long time has come to fruition—and I want to thank the Rules Committee and, of course, the Armed Services Committee—which is to collaborate between the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Defense on finding the biomarkers on triple-negative breast cancer. It will save the lives of so many women.

I had hoped that we could have moved the 1.8 percent salary increase to 2.2 percent. I know that it costs money—yes, it does—but our soldiers are valuable.

Finally, I wish we could have had a thoughtful discussion to restore the trust of Americans around our civil liberties, and to simply rein in the number of private contractors that deal with intelligence gathering, and I intend to introduce legislation.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. We have a significant problem of sexual assaults in the military, and this bill addresses many of the issues that we know legislatively will help both change the culture and change the environment in the military.

Recent surveys indicate that over 28,000 people have indicated that they have been sexually assaulted in the military, but slightly fewer than 3,000 are willing to come forward and actually ask that their perpetrators be prosecuted. When you look at that number further, the survey indicates that 62 percent of those who came forward indicated that they felt they were persecuted in the workplace for having done so.

Many victims of sexual assault in the military report that they have been revictimized, that they, in fact, fear the system, and that there is a sense that if one reports a sexual assault that it will negatively impact one's career and perhaps even put one at risk for further violence.

What we have tried to do in this bill on a bipartisan basis, in working with NIKI TSONGAS—my cochair of the Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus—and in working with Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH, is to look at ways in which the commander's role can be restricted and to require that the decisionmaking on sexual assaults be pushed up the chain of command, and to instill upon the entire system an evaluation process so that those who are making decisions are held accountable for those decisions.

We have taken away from the commander the ability to set aside a conviction for sexual assault, and we have added a mandatory minimum so that, if you commit a sexual assault, you are out of the military. If there is an inappropriate relationship between a trainee and a trainer, you are out of the military.

We tried to make certain in this that we had bipartisan consensus. Now, there are those who say that we need a whole new judicial system in order to be able to address sexual assault, but, in fact, the judicial system hasn't been the failure; the chain of command has been the failure, and we have addressed that by restricting the authority of the chain of command by requiring decisions be pushed up the chain of command and by imposing criteria of holding them accountable.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you, Mr. MCGOVERN.

I want to follow up on the previous comments.

A strong case was made for changing the way in which rape is handled and sexual assault is handled, but it doesn't go far enough. Unfortunately, the rule doesn't allow for a full discussion and a full vote by the House on this very, very important issue being brought to us by my colleague from California (Ms. SPEIER). We need to have that debate here. We need to really go outside the chain of command for the most important piece, and that is the charging of the incident.

Beyond that, the Rules Committee did pick up an issue that I put forward. The Afghan National Army is going to receive $7.7 billion in this legislation. Unfortunately, $2.6 billion has been added to last year's money, and there is no indication as to how that $2.6 billion will be spent. So the Rules Committee did adopt my amendment, and it will be en bloc. It deals with: we can't spend that money until we find out how it is going to be spent, which is the basic policy that we apply to every military acquisition in our own military.

The east coast missile defense site remains and is not to be debated on the floor. That's unfortunate. It's $2.25 million this year and more in the future. Language in this bill about Syria ought to be debated on the floor. Fortunately, it will. We are going to also debate the authorization to use force.

□ 1320

We need that debate. Unfortunately, in the committee markup, only moments were spent on the Afghanistan war, and more than $80 billion will be spent there.

At a time when we are reducing our forces by 40 percent, we're actually spending at least as much as we're spending in the current year. Why? We need to ask that question. Why are we spending that amount of money as we reduce our forces? It was not discussed at all during the markup. We need that full debate on the floor. And therefore, for these reasons, I oppose the rule.

We must debate this $700 billion bill in full.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), my colleague on both the Rules Committee and the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Florida yielding. I now owe you one more.

This is an impeccably good rule. It made in order 172 amendments, which makes someone wonder why we have committees in the first place. I wish to bring to light three of those particular amendments so they're not overlooked in the rhetoric that we have going here today, because each does have an impact on the readiness taking place.

The first one is one by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE), which would ask the agencies of this government to communicate with the military when something actually would impact the military; in this case, BLM making a decision which would have a great deal of impact on our military lands in New Mexico. We saw this earlier when NASA decided to change its flight program—it had a great deal of impact on the cost of our missile defense system—and when the FAA decided to close towers, which impacted three military bases and made their security much more tenuous, and all of these cases without ever discussing the impact of those decisions with the military. We have an administration that seems to have the problem of interagency communication—when the actions of one impact the actions of the other—and this is the first step to move it that way.

Mrs. LUMMIS of Wyoming has an amendment which would create a warm line for the ICBM. Not only would this increase our security, but it ensures we have an adequate industrial base. We cannot turn on and off our industrial base like a spigot: when we need them, they're there; and when we don't need them, they can go off. This would require us to have a strong industrial base and would move us forward in the area of security.

Finally, I wish to address an amendment by Mr. RIGELL of Virginia which deals with A–76. On the surface, this looks like a wonderful idea. Who can be opposed to competition? Especially when it's fair and apples to apples. Unfortunately, this particular amendment is comparing artichokes to avocados, which have only the fact that they start with the letter ''A'' in common and the fact that I hate both of them equally.

Five years ago, the Office of Management and Budget asked the Government Accountability Office to review A–76, as well as the inspector general of the Department of Defense. They concluded that this program should be suspended because there were structural flaws within the system that was dealt with on its implementation. None of those suggested structural flaws have been fixed in the meantime. This system has been studied and found wanting.

At the same time, the Department of Defense has come up with a DTM process, which is required to be reviewed by the underlying base bill. Now is not the time to change that process of A–76 until that review has also been completed.

Let me be kind of honest here. The idea before A–76 is really about lowest price but not necessarily best value. With lowest price, you're doing a product that will be put on the open market that will sell or not sell. Who really cares what happens to it. But when you're dealing with the military, you're dealing with military equipment that must be repaired on a timely basis and be available on a timely basis or lives are lost, and that becomes the significance of this particular issue.

What we should be doing, instead of trying to go backwards to A–76, is do a public-private partnership, which many of our depots are actually doing. In that case, I am appreciative that Mr. RIGELL did put one sentence that would not interfere with any public-private partnerships that we are doing at the present time. But the idea of allowing the creativity of the private sector to meet with the stability of the workforce from a public sector would be the ideal solution, rather than trying to do some other program which would create a food fight, which would be costly, counterproductive, harm our readiness, and destroy the morale of our workforce, which is already harmed because of the furloughs they're facing.

In this particular amendment, the Office of Management and Budget is opposed to it. The Department of Defense is opposed to this amendment, and so should we be on the floor of the House.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it's my privilege to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. I thank my friend, Mr. MCGOVERN, for yielding.

I rise to speak today on sexual assault in the military and the need for justice and reform. This issue carries great significance for me, as I represent the area around Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

The community in San Antonio, like communities across the country, was appalled to learn of the events that took place at Lackland. The sexual misconduct by military training instructors at Lackland has been one of the largest sexual misconduct scandals and investigations within the military. Similar stories have also surfaced from the academies to forward operating bases and now in the Pentagon.

When events like this occur, we must do two things: first, we must provide justice swiftly, and second, we must implement reforms to prevent future transgressions.

I'll continue to work with the committee to make sure that the recommendations for reform are implemented and serve as a model for the other branches of service.

This legislation does make progress in combating military sexual assault, but let us not forget that there is still much work to be done.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of this very fair rule which has allowed 172 amendments.

I rise in strong support of the amendment by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), which would accelerate the paced withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, the American people do not want forever wars that now have lasted three or four times longer than World War II. Afghanistan has simply become little more than a gigantic money pit, with President Karzai and his cronies ripping off American taxpayers for billions of dollars. President Karzai has made it very clear that even he wants us out, but, of course, he still wants us to send him our billions. It is long past the time.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, there never should have been a time in the first place for needless wars that keep resulting in the killing and maiming of young American soldiers. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have always been more about money and power than about any real threat to the American people.

William F. Buckley changed his views before he died and came out strongly against the war in Iraq. What he said in 2005 regarding the war in Iraq can be said about Afghanistan today. Mr. Buckley said:

> A respect for the power of the United States is engendered by our success in engagements in which we take part. A point is reached when tenacity conveys not steadfastness of purpose, but misapplication of pride.

Mr. Speaker, as other speakers have pointed out before me, the underlying bill calls for a spending of $85 billion, or $7 billion a month, for the war in Afghanistan. That is too much.

It is time to bring our troops home.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I'm here today, and I stand in support of the Smith amendment to close the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay.

Guantanamo Bay has become a symbol around the world for an America that has lost sight of its own cherished principles: due process, habeas corpus, and the rule of law.

I recently visited the Guantanamo Bay detention camp. Seeing this camp made it clear to me that we cannot keep these detainees forever without charging them with crimes and giving them their day in court. It is not humane. It is not just. It is not American.

Some prisoners must go home; some must face trial; some prisoners will spend the rest of their lives in jail. In the end, though, we must close this chapter and ensure that justice is done. Guantanamo must close.

Keeping the Guantanamo camp open is a complete waste of taxpayers' money. The solution is to support Congressman SMITH's amendment to close the Guantanamo detention center.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

□ 1330

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman formerly from the great State of Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule, and I appreciate the time to talk about a very critical issue that the underlying bill addresses. As the father of a 16-year-old daughter, I don't know how comfortable I would be if she came to me and said she would like to join the military, especially given the current culture regarding sexual assault. This year alone, 26,000 men and women in the military have been impacted by sexual assault.

The National Defense Authorization Act is a step in the right direction in ending this culture and establishing an intolerance, as it includes mandatory sentencing requirements and strips commanders of their authority to dismiss a conviction by court-martial.

The Department of Defense estimates there were 19,000 victims of sexual assault in FY 2011 alone, but only 2,700 victims actually filed a report.

In early May, I was pleased to cosponsor H.R. 1864, a military whistleblower bill which extends whistleblower protections to those who report instances of sexual misconduct. This valuable provision has been added to the National Defense Authorization Act. I am pleased to see Congress respond to the issues of sexual assault within the military. I look forward to the day when all fathers will be comfortable sending daughters like mine into the military to fight for our freedoms, and without second thoughts about their safety.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule. I thank Mr. MCGOVERN for yielding.

Last week, this House passed the Ruth Moore Act to help support the victims of sexual assault and trauma in the military, but more must still be done to stop those crimes before they occur.

I thank the Armed Services Committee members for their work on this issue to date; but, unfortunately, the Sexual Assault Training Oversight and Prevention amendment, sponsored by Representative JACKIE SPEIER, was not made in order. This amendment would help stop sexual violence in our military and remove sexual predators from its ranks, and we should have an opportunity to vote up or down on the provision. We're missing a crucial opportunity to stop the unwanted sexual contact that is now experienced by one in five servicewomen.

I've heard from Oregonians who live with the painful memory of sexual assault they experienced while serving and veterans associations concerned for the safety of those who answer the call of duty.

We all agree that these crimes have no place in our society and no place in our military. It's too bad that we were deprived of an opportunity to do something meaningful about it.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for allowing me to speak.

My colleagues have all spoken eloquently on the floor today about the importance of addressing this issue of sexual assault and rape in the military. What we hasten to do around here is pat ourselves on the back for all the things we have done.

But let me tell you what the elephant in the room is here today. The elephant in the room here today is we have not had a robust debate on chain of command. And why are my good friends on the Republican side of the aisle unwilling to have that debate? Let's just air it. The Senate has taken up this issue in their committee. They've had a full-out hearing on it, and yet we have not done that in the House in the Armed Services Committee. I had an amendment that was taken up last night by the Rules Committee. It had 134 cosponsors. It was bipartisan in nature. What's wrong with taking up an amendment with over a quarter of the membership of this House on the floor in what is supposed to be an open debate on this issue?

We will not fix this issue, Members, if we don't fix it on the front end; and the problem is on the front end where people feel they cannot file their complaint for fear of retaliation. And when complaints are filed, and there were 3,300 of them filed in 2011, only 500 of them were investigated and sent to court-martial, and less than 200 actually had convictions. So why would anyone who was raped or sexually assaulted in the military feel with confidence that they will receive justice?

We deserve an opportunity to have a robust debate on the chain of command and whether or not we should take these cases out of the chain of command.

Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Israel all have taken these cases out of the chain of command. At the very least, we should be able to debate it.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, there are two things that I think are important to note about the Speier amendment. First is that the author of the amendment is actually a full member of the Armed Services Committee and chose not to offer this amendment in the Armed Services Committee where there could have been unlimited debate on the substance of the amendment; instead choosing to offer it in this more limited format where there were hundreds of amendments and certainly limited time and issues of great import.

Also, it is cast in the light of the fact that you have bipartisan, full support for the provisions that are in our bill that do address sexual assault. The second thing that is important about the Speier amendment is that, as the author noted, there had been debate on this in the Senate. And in that debate, in fact, it was rejected—the structure that was being proposed in the Speier amendment. So we already have the Senate's view, and we also have a bipartisan view of this House on what needs to be done. And we share with the author the absolute commitment that this needs to be addressed.

The manner in which we've done it, again on a bipartisan basis, is by moving it up the chain of command and restricting the chain of command. No more can a commander, by their signature, set aside a conviction for sexual assault. No more can someone who's convicted of a sexual assault stay in the military. We will never have another victim who has to report that after a conviction of a perpetrator for sexual assault, that they were forced to salute their attacker. That attacker will be out.

Now, there is more that we can do. In fact, I want to thank the Rules Committee for having ruled in order my amendment, the Turner amendment, that would also include 2 years of incarceration along with the mandatory minimum of being thrown out. I would encourage everyone to support the Turner amendment that actually would like to increase the penalties beyond what we've done.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE).

Mr. O'ROURKE. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise today in support of the McGovern-Smith-Lee-Jones-Garamendi amendment to responsibly end the war in Afghanistan.

I have the distinct honor of representing Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas, home to 33,000 Active Duty Army servicemembers and their families.

Since the start of this war in Afghanistan, 41 soldiers from Fort Bliss have lost their lives in combat. In April of this year, five Fort Bliss soldiers lost their lives in a single IED attack. All five of them had already been awarded both a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. Just this past month, three Fort Bliss soldiers were killed in a single attack. More than 100 have been injured in combat and awarded the Purple Heart. Countless soldiers are coming back to our community with unseen mental injuries, including post-traumatic stress disorder. And already this year, three

soldiers at Fort Bliss have committed suicide.

This terrible loss of life should focus us on our solemn responsibility to know when to bring our soldiers home to their families. We are grateful to their service and their achievements. Because of them, Osama bin Laden has been killed. The Taliban has been weakened, and the Afghan people have been given the opportunity to develop a stable and democratic state, if they so choose.

I believe now is the right time to responsibly end the longest war in our Nation's history. The amendment would help ensure that the President sticks to his timetable to end combat operations by the end of this year and bring our soldiers home from Afghanistan by the end of next year. This amendment will save lives, and it honors the sacrifice of our soldiers who have lost their lives by guaranteeing that Congress fulfills our constitutional responsibility to decide when to send our soldiers into harm's way and how long to keep them there.

I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and bring our soldiers home.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY).

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I'm proud today to stand with my colleagues, Congresswoman TULSI GABBARD and Dr. BENISHEK, in support of their amendment to include the Military Justice Improvement Act of 2013 in the National Defense Authorization Act, and I regret that this rule for this bill did not allow that.

The Military Justice Improvement Act will reform the military legal procedure for handling sexual assault cases by giving a military attorney outside the victim's chain of command the ability to initiate legal proceedings. This is a fundamental change from currently requiring a sexual assault victim to first turn to their commanding officer to investigate and decide how to advance the case.

□ 1340

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I'm proud to support this bill that will decrease the occurrence of sexual assault within our military ranks.

The current state of 26,000 reported sexual assault incidents in 2012 is completely unacceptable. This amendment will strengthen initiatives already in the Defense bill that aim to reduce this way-too-high number. Our military men and women deserve better, and this bill is a strong step in the right direction.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the amendment by Mr. COFFMAN that would direct the Defense Department to contract any function not considered to be inherently governmental, with no regard to policy, risk, or costs.

At a time when service and contract costs to our military have risen by 200 percent in the last 10 years and civilian personnel costs have remained relatively flat, I believe it's irresponsible to require our military to outsource important governmental work like developing budgets, overseeing contracts, and interpreting regulations to private contractors.

We cannot allow our Federal employees and civilian personnel to continue to serve at the first line of cuts and furloughs in an effort to cut costs. Federal employees and civilian personnel are a critical component to our national security and consistently deliver their services at significantly lower costs than private contractors. In fiscal year 2010, the Pentagon reported saving nearly $900 million by using civilian workers instead of private contractors.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and let the defense workers continue their service.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I'm happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS).

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I joined with many of my colleagues here on the floor to urge the Congress and the Rules Committee to take seriously the disturbingly high incidences of sexual assault in the military and to act quickly and responsively to address the issue.

Yesterday, on this floor, we were promised full consideration and open debate on an issue that affects, at a minimum, 26,000 individuals in the United States armed services. And yet here we are today with a closed rule, consideration of only some amendments. And, frankly, the amendments that would actually do the most to strengthen the hand of survivors and prosecutors aren't being considered on this floor, and that's really unfortunate.

I feel that we have let 26,000 victims of sexual assault down. We've just let them down. And for all the good intentions—and I think that there were good intentions. The Congress has considered, for the last 20 years, testimony and information from the Department of Defense on its efforts to eliminate sexual assault from its ranks. These well-intentioned efforts are falling well short, and we know that.

But we can't wake up on another day, or in another 20 years to say, You know what? We still have to solve the problem. And so I would urge us, we have to do that today for those victims. And with the estimated 26,000—that's up even 19,000 from 2011—we know that something is not working.

While some of the provisions that are being considered today are good-faith efforts, the dozens, including the Speier amendment, supported by experts, advocates, and legal experts and proposed before the Rules Committee to take additional steps to show that we really do mean business are not being considered. It's really unfortunate that only half of those amendments were made in order. And with an issue as pervasive and damaging as this, where Republicans and Democrats, men and women, agree that we have to do something, why, for those 26,000 victims, aren't we doing everything that we can?

We can't stand on the side of the perpetrators. We must stand on the side of victims and survivors.

Mr. NUGENT. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Thank you to my good friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as we confront the issue of sexual assault in the military, we can't forget the survivors who continue to serve.

One area that has needed reform is the questionnaire that must be filled out to obtain or renew a security clearance. One of the questions, Question 21, asks if you have ever sought mental health counseling. Knowing the question is there, and believing that answering ''yes'' might jeopardize their chances at a security clearance, survivors of sexual assault often decided not to get the mental health counseling that they needed.

The Director of National Intelligence has listened to us on this and has issued guidance saying survivors of sexual trauma do not have to report counseling related to that assault. But that change won't do the survivors any good unless they know it has taken place, which is why I've introduced an amendment that is part of a package we are considering later today that would require the Department of Defense to inform servicemembers of this change.

Mr. Speaker, I regularly hear from survivors of sexual assault who want to know when the change will be made. It's time they get their answer.

It's unfortunate that this rule does not allow more time for debate on these critical topics.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Let me thank the gentleman for yielding, for your support, and for your tremendous leadership on so many issues.

Let me rise, first of all, in strong opposition to this rule. I am extremely disappointed that Congress was denied the opportunity on this floor to have a full and necessary debate about our constitutional role in declaring war and our obligation to conduct vigorous oversight, accountability, and to demand transparency.

While I appreciate the committee making my bipartisan amendment

with Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN with regard to HIV discrimination in order, I offered a number of other amendments to audit the Pentagon and to end the overly broad 2001 Authorization to Use Military Force, which is a blank check.

I have long called for repeal of this authorization, dating back to the horrific days of 9/11, right when we debated that resolution for no more than an hour on September 14. We did not have a meaningful debate 12 years ago, and by blocking my amendment, this Congress will not be able to exercise its constitutional war-making duties today.

Let me also say that I am pleased to join Representatives MCGOVERN, JONES, GARAMENDI, and our Armed Services ranking member, ADAM SMITH, on an amendment which was made in order, which will at least give us an opportunity to open that door and begin to talk about the fact that it is time to bring our troops home, and that once 2014 is here, then we need to determine what Congress will authorize, if anything.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 10 seconds.

Ms. LEE of California. Also, let me just say it's important, the amendment that was made in order, Congressman HANK JOHNSON and myself, with regard to prohibiting permanent military bases, so important.

So finally let me just say, Congress must debate and authorize any future troop presence in Afghanistan beyond 2014.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 2¼ minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I am happy to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA).

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, I'm very disappointed that the Rules Committee chose to disallow my amendment from being heard today. The amendment that I offered, in conjunction with Representative BENISHEK and Representative GABBARD, simply allowed for victims of sexual violence in the military to have an opportunity to seek justice in court, in the light of day, without fear of retribution or recrimination from their superiors.

This amendment, Mr. Speaker and Members, would have taken the policy outside of the chain of command so that victims of sexual assault would have the opportunity to seek justice, and that those perpetrators who have committed sexual assault against their fellow servicemembers would be held accountable, accountable for the acts which they have committed.

In this instance, Mr. Speaker and Members, this amendment would ensure that the victims could report the crimes, seek justice without fear of retribution or, even worse, having a superior who ignores or downplays the severity of the incident which has occurred.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire from my friend how many more speakers he has on his side?

Mr. NUGENT. I have none.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Okay. Then I will yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to urge that we defeat the previous question. And if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to make this an open rule so that Members have the opportunity to offer any amendment allowed under the rules of the House.

□ 1350

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include for the RECORD the text of the amendment in the RECORD along with extraneous materials immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me just say that I think the Rules Committee had a difficult task given the fact that the leadership of this House has kind of only allocated 2 days for debate on the defense authorization bill. They had to deal with 300 amendments. They made 172 in order. I know that everybody worked hard to try to be fair. I appreciate, again, the courtesy extended to me on my amendment with regard to Afghanistan, and I appreciate my colleagues on the Republican side for their support.

I think the controversy still is around the issue of sexual assault in the military. A number of amendments, particularly those offered by Ms. SPEIER and Ms. GABBARD, were not made in order. That, unfortunately, makes it very difficult for many on our side to support this rule.

But I want to thank, again, the staff of the Rules Committee and the Members for work on this. I urge a ''no'' vote on the previous question and a ''no'' vote on the rule. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, this may be my third National Defense Authorization Act as a Member of Congress, but it's my first NDAA as a member of the Armed Services Committee. Let me tell you, it's been an experience. It's an educational, time-consuming and sometimes an exhausting experience, but it's always been a gratifying one.

As the father of three sons that currently serve in the United States Army, I never forget the overarching purpose for all of our work on the Defense Authorization Act. I know that my HASC colleagues never forget it either.

I've had sons that have served in Iraq and Afghanistan, sometimes simultaneously. I know what it's like to send a son or a daughter off to war. As a family, it's something that causes you anguish all the time. It's not something that should be done lightly. So I appreciate the McGovern amendment because it's going to provide the opportunity to actually discuss and put on the floor an ability for this House to actually authorize or continue authorization of any force.

I think this House has been, unfortunately, somewhat derelict in its duties because of what we've done in the past and what we've called the President to do when we went into Libya, even though limited by air support only. We should never put our men and women at risk unless this House has a say in that which is so precious to us, and that's our sons and daughters.

You heard Mr. TURNER speak as relates to sexual assault, and I heard a lot on the floor about Ms. SPEIER. She had the ability in the Armed Services Committee—the committee I serve on—she had the ability to bring that up in committee and have unlimited debate—unlimited debate—within that body in regards to her amendment. She chose not to do that. Instead, she chose to bring it in front of the Rules Committee that has a limited time slot.

Of the 299 amendments that were brought forward, 172 were made in order that are going to be heard on this floor today. That's what this rule is about, about giving everybody access and to be heard on all the important aspects of the NDAA. So to say that she was locked out just isn't so. The ability was there. As a Member of the HASC Committee, she had the ability to have unlimited debate.

Remember, the NDAA passed out of that committee 59–2. That's about as bipartisan as you can get, and it really talks about the issues that are important to America and particularly as it relates to protecting our sons and daughters that are called upon to protect this Nation and called upon to go out and sacrifice for this Nation. We owe them that much. We want to make sure that they're successful in any mission that they're sent forward to participate in to protect the interests of this Nation and our Allies.

The American people hear in the news media about how partisan Congress is today. Although we have our disagreements, and I know those reports and folks back home can't be looking at the work we're doing on the Armed Services Committee if all they see is partisanship, because it's not there. If they were looking at the Armed Services Committee and this year's National Defense Authorization Act, they'd see the kind of collaboration that legislation is supposed to be about. They'd see a chairman and a ranking member who work together on a common goal. They'd see staff that works to benefit our warfighters and not a political party. They'd see an

NDAA that was passed out of the largest committee in the House of Representatives with only two people opposing it.

And, tomorrow, I hope they'll see a House of Representatives that can put politics aside and support our troops by overwhelmingly passing the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

It's a good bill. H. Res. 260 makes it even better by allowing the House to consider amendments covering all the major issues covered by NDAA and the Department of Defense at large. I always like to say that nobody has a monopoly on good ideas. And that truism is evidenced by the 299 amendments that were offered to this legislation. The rule provides time for a vote on the majority of those ideas. That's why I support the rule, I support the underlying legislation, and I hope the House, as a whole, can do the same.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment in the Rules Committee for not making my amendment to H.R. 1960, the National Defense Authorization Act or Fiscal Year 2014, in order.

House Republicans have once again failed to live up their promises of openness and transparency by denying me the opportunity to offer this important amendment to protect the privacy of students and parents with regard to military recruiters.

I sought to offer this amendment in support of parents and students within my own Silicon Valley district and from across the country. The privacy of high school students across our nation is compromised by a provision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, also known as No Child Left Behind, which requires school districts to provide the personal, private information of students to military recruiters at the risk of losing scarce federal education dollars, unless parents opt out in writing.

Parents in my district complained to me that, in some instances, their children were persistently contacted at home by military recruiters. These parents wanted to know how the military got their children's personal, confidential information, including home phone numbers and addresses. They wanted to know why they were getting calls during dinner, especially when they had already gotten off of telemarketing lists.

My amendment sought to change this to an ''opt in'' requirement, under which parents would need to provide written permission in order for schools to be allowed share student information with recruiters.

The decision to join the military is a solemn one. Ideally, this decision should be made in consultation with people who love and care for the child—not with a government official, however well-intentioned, whose very job is to recruit for the military. This cannot be guaranteed if recruiters are able to contact students without explicit parental approval, as those parents may not realize their students are receiving such calls.

Other federal privacy statutes explicitly recognize individual privacy rights, particularly those of minors. The Children's Online Privacy Act prohibits commercial websites or online services from releasing personally identifiable information of minors. Federal agencies are prohibited from divulging personal information without written consent. Yet under current law it is acceptable to force schools to provide military recruiters with personal information of their students. This violates the trust between schools and students.

Our nation has the best-trained and most powerful armed forces in the world, and maintaining our military superiority depends on effective recruiting. This country also has a proud history of personal rights and privacy protection. I believe we can sustain one while preserving the other.

We must protect the children and students who represent the future of our country. This includes protecting their privacy.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 260 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert:

That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes. No further general debate shall be in order. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill. The amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308–311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as ''a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.'' To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that ''the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition'' in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R–Illinois) said: ''The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.''

The Republican majority may say ''the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.'' But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: ''Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.''

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled ''Amending Special Rules'' states: ''a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.'' (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: ''Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.''

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. NUGENT. With that, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 195, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

YEAS—233

Aderholt	Black	Cantor
Alexander	Blackburn	Capito
Amash	Bonner	Carter
Amodei	Boustany	Cassidy
Bachmann	Brady (TX)	Chabot
Bachus	Bridenstine	Chaffetz
Barber	Brooks (AL)	Coble
Barletta	Brooks (IN)	Coffman
Barr	Broun (GA)	Cole
Barton	Buchanan	Collins (GA)
Benishek	Bucshon	Collins (NY)
Bentivolio	Burgess	Conaway
Bilirakis	Calvert	Cook
Bishop (UT)	Camp	Cotton

Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—195

Andrews
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—6

Campbell
Chu
Herrera Beutler
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Shea-Porter

□ 1422

Messrs. WELCH, GARCIA, and CARNEY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mrs. HARTZLER changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 189, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

AYES—238

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maffei
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—189

Andrews
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke

Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—7

Campbell
Chu
Herrera Beutler
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Pascrell
Shea-Porter

□ 1431

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall votes 217 and 218, I was unavoidably detained. My vote should be noted as a ''yea'' on rollcall 217 and a ''no'' on rollcall 218.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 1960, pursuant to House Resolution 260, amendment Nos. 18, 19, and 20 printed in part B of House Report 113–108 may be considered out of sequence.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1960.

Will the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) kindly take the chair.

□ 1436

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Mr. TERRY (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, June 12, 2013, all time for general debate pursuant to House Resolution 256 had expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 260, no further general debate shall be in order. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services, printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113–13, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 113–108. The amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 1960

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 ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014''.

SEC. 2. ORGANIZATION OF ACT INTO DIVISIONS; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) DIVISIONS.—This Act is organized into four divisions as follows:

(1) Division A—Department of Defense Authorizations.

(2) Division B—Military Construction Authorizations.

(3) Division C—Department of Energy National Security Authorizations and Other Authorizations.

(4) Division D—Funding Tables.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.
Sec. 3. Congressional defense committees.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Army Programs

Sec. 111. Limitation on availability of funds for Stryker vehicle program.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Sec. 121. Multiyear procurement authority for E–2D aircraft program.
Sec. 122. Cost limitation for CVN–78 aircraft carriers.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Sec. 131. Multiyear procurement authority for multiple variants of the C-130J aircraft program.
Sec. 132. Prohibition on cancellation or modification of avionics modernization program for C–130 aircraft.
Sec. 133. Retirement of KC–135R aircraft.
Sec. 134. Competition for evolved expendable launch vehicle providers.

Subtitle E—Defense-wide, Joint, and Multiservice Matters

Sec. 141. Multiyear procurement authority for ground-based interceptors.
Sec. 142. Multiyear procurement authority for tactical wheeled vehicles.
Sec. 143. Limitation on availability of funds for retirement of RQ–4 Global Hawk unmanned aircraft systems.
Sec. 144. Personal protection equipment procurement.
Sec. 145. Repeal of certain F-35 reporting requirements.
Sec. 146. Study on procurement of personal protection equipment.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations

Sec. 211. Limitation on availability of funds for ground combat vehicle engineering and manufacturing phase.
Sec. 212. Limitation on Milestone A activities for Unmanned Carrier-launched Surveillance and Strike system program.
Sec. 213. Limitation on availability of funds for Air Force logistics transformation.
Sec. 214. Limitation on availability of funds for defensive cyberspace operations of the Air Force.
Sec. 215. Limitation on availability of funds for precision extended range munition program.
Sec. 216. Limitation on availability of funds for the program manager for biometrics of the Department of Defense.
Sec. 217. Unmanned combat air system demonstration testing requirement.
Sec. 218. Long-range standoff weapon requirement.
Sec. 219. Review of software development for F–35 aircraft.
Sec. 220. Evaluation and assessment of the Distributed Common Ground System.
Sec. 221. Requirement to complete individual carbine testing.
Sec. 222. Establishment of funding line and fielding plan for Navy laser weapon system.
Sec. 223. Sense of Congress on importance of aligning common missile compartment of Ohio-class replacement program with the United Kingdom's Vanguard successor program.
Sec. 224. Sense of congress on counter-electronics high power microwave missile project.

Subtitle C—Missile Defense Programs

Sec. 231. Prohibition on use of funds for MEADS program.
Sec. 232. Additional missile defense site in the United States for optimized protection of the homeland.
Sec. 233. Limitation on removal of missile defense equipment from East Asia.
Sec. 234. Improvements to acquisition accountability reports on ballistic missile defense system.
Sec. 235. Analysis of alternatives for successor to precision tracking space system.
Sec. 236. Plan to improve organic kill assessment capability of the ground-based midcourse defense system.
Sec. 237. Availability of funds for Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program.
Sec. 238. NATO and the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.
Sec. 239. Sense of Congress on procurement of capability enhancement II exoatmospheric kill vehicle.
Sec. 240. Sense of Congress on 30th anniversary of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Subtitle D—Reports

Sec. 251. Annual Comptroller General report on the amphibious combat vehicle acquisition program.
Sec. 252. Report on strategy to improve body armor.
Sec. 253. Report on main battle tank fuel efficiency initiative.
Sec. 254. Report on powered rail system.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Sec. 261. Establishment of Cryptographic Modernization Review and Advisory Board.

Sec. 262. Clarification of eligibility of a State to participate in defense experimental program to stimulate competitive research.
Sec. 263. Extension and expansion of mechanisms to provide funds for defense laboratories for research and development of technologies for military missions.
Sec. 264. Extension of authority to award prizes for advanced technology achievements.
Sec. 265. Five-year extension of pilot program to include technology protection features during research and development of certain defense systems.
Sec. 266. Briefing on power and energy research conducted at university affiliated research centers.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 301. Operation and maintenance funding.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

Sec. 311. Deadline for submission of reports on proposed budgets for activities relating to operational energy strategy.
Sec. 312. Facilitation of interagency cooperation in conservation programs of the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, and Interior to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on military readiness activities.
Sec. 313. Reauthorization of Sikes Act.
Sec. 314. Cooperative agreements under Sikes Act for land management related to Department of Defense readiness activities.
Sec. 315. Exclusions from definition of ''chemical substance'' under Toxic Substances Control Act.
Sec. 316. Exemption of Department of Defense from alternative fuel procurement requirement.
Sec. 317. Clarification of prohibition on disposing of waste in open-air burn pits.
Sec. 318. Limitation on plan, design, refurbishing, or construction of biofuels refineries.
Sec. 319. Limitation on procurement of biofuels.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Sec. 321. Littoral Combat Ship Strategic Sustainment Plan.
Sec. 322. Review of critical manufacturing capabilities within Army arsenals.
Sec. 323. Inclusion of Army arsenals capabilities in solicitations.

Subtitle D—Reports

Sec. 331. Additional reporting requirements relating to personnel and unit readiness.
Sec. 332. Repeal of annual Comptroller General report on Army progress.
Sec. 333. Revision to requirement for annual submission of information regarding information technology capital assets.

Subtitle E—Limitations and Extensions of Authority

Sec. 341. Limitation on reduction of force structure at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores.
Sec. 342. Prohibition on performance of Department of Defense flight demonstration teams outside the United States.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Sec. 351. Requirement to establish policy on joint combat uniforms.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces

Sec. 401. End strengths for active forces.
Sec. 402. Revision in permanent active duty end strength minimum levels.

Subtitle B—Reserve Forces

Sec. 411. End strengths for Selected Reserve.
Sec. 412. End strengths for Reserves on active duty in support of the reserves.
Sec. 413. End strengths for military technicians (dual status).
Sec. 414. Fiscal year 2014 limitation on number of non-dual status technicians.
Sec. 415. Maximum number of reserve personnel authorized to be on active duty for operational support.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 421. Military personnel.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy Generally

Sec. 501. Limitations on number of general and flag officers on active duty.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

Sec. 511. Minimum notification requirements for members of reserve components before deployment or cancellation of deployment related to a contingency operation.
Sec. 512. Information to be provided to boards considering officers for selective early removal from reserve active-status list.
Sec. 513. Temporary authority to maintain active status and inactive status lists of members in the inactive National Guard.
Sec. 514. Review of requirements and authorizations for reserve component general and flag officers in an active status.
Sec. 515. Feasability study on establishing a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

Sec. 521. Review of Integrated Disability Evaluation System.
Sec. 522. Compliance requirements for organizational climate assessments.
Sec. 523. Command responsibility and accountability for remains of members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps who die outside the United States.
Sec. 524. Contents of Transition Assistance Program.
Sec. 525. Procedures for judicial review of military personnel decisions relating to correction of military records.
Sec. 526. Establishment and use of consistent definition of gender-neutral occupational standard for military career designators.
Sec. 527. Expansion and enhancement of authorities relating to protected communications of members of the Armed Forces and prohibited retaliatory actions.
Sec. 528. Applicability of medical examination requirement regarding post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury to proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 529. Protection of the religious freedom of military chaplains to close a prayer outside of a religious service according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.
Sec. 530. Expansion and implementation of protection of rights of conscience of members of the Armed Forces and chaplains of such members.
Sec. 530A. Servicemembers' Accountability, Rights, and Responsibilities Training.
Sec. 530B. Inspector General of the Department of Defense review of separation of members of the Armed Forces who made unrestricted reports of sexual assault.
Sec. 530C. Report on data and information collected in connection with Department of Defense review of laws, policies, and regulations restricting service of female members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 530D. Sense of Congress regarding the Women in Service Implementation Plan.

Subtitle D—Military Justice, Including Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Sec. 531. Limitations on convening authority discretion regarding court-martial findings and sentence.
Sec. 532. Elimination of five-year statute of limitations on trial by court-martial for additional offenses involving sex-related crimes.
Sec. 533. Discharge or dismissal for certain sex-related offenses and trial of offenses by general courts-martial.
Sec. 534. Regulations regarding consideration of application for permanent change of station or unit transfer by victims of sexual assault.
Sec. 535. Consideration of need for, and authority to provide for, temporary administrative reassignment or removal of a member on active duty who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense.
Sec. 536. Victims' Counsel for victims of sex-related offenses and related provisions.
Sec. 537. Inspector General investigation of allegations of retaliatory personnel actions taken in response to making protected communications regarding sexual assault.
Sec. 538. Secretary of Defense report on role of commanders in military justice process.
Sec. 539. Review and policy regarding Department of Defense investigative practices in response to allegations of sex-related offenses.
Sec. 540. Uniform training and education programs for sexual assault prevention and response program.
Sec. 541. Development of selection criteria for assignment as Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Program Managers, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Sexual Assault Victim Advocates, and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners-Adult/Adolescent.
Sec. 542. Extension of crime victims' rights to victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 543. Defense counsel interview of complaining witnesses in presence of counsel for the complaining witness or a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate.
Sec. 544. Participation by complaining witnesses in clemency phase of courts-martial process.
Sec. 545. Eight-day incident reporting requirement in response to unrestricted report of sexual assault in which the victim is a member of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 546. Amendment to Manual for Courts-Martial to eliminate considerations relating to character and military service of accused in initial disposition of sex-related offenses.
Sec. 547. Inclusion of letter of reprimands, nonpunitive letter of reprimands and counseling statements.

Sec. 548. Enhanced protections for prospective members and new members of the Armed Forces during entry-level processing and training.
Sec. 549. Independent reviews and assessments of Uniform Code of Military Justice and judicial proceedings of sexual assault cases.
Sec. 550. Review of the Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity role in sexual harassment cases.

Subtitle E—Military Family Readiness

Sec. 551. Department of Defense recognition of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who serve in combat zones.
Sec. 552. Protection of child custody arrangements for parents who are members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 553. Treatment of relocation of members of the Armed Forces for active duty for purposes of mortgage refinancing.
Sec. 554. Family support programs for immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces.

Subtitle F—Education and Training Opportunities and Wellness

Sec. 561. Inclusion of Freely Associated States within scope of Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.
Sec. 562. Improved climate assessments and dissemination and tracking of results.
Sec. 563. Service-wide 360 assessments.
Sec. 564. Health welfare inspections.
Sec. 565. Review of security of military installations, including barracks and multi-family residences.
Sec. 566. Enhancement of mechanisms to correlate skills and training for military occupational specialties with skills and training required for civilian certifications and licenses.
Sec. 567. Use of educational assistance for courses in pursuit of civilian certifications or licenses.

Subtitle G—Defense Dependents' Education

Sec. 571. Continuation of authority to assist local educational agencies that benefit dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian employees.
Sec. 572. Support for efforts to improve academic achievement and transition of military dependent students.
Sec. 573. Treatment of tuition payments received for virtual elementary and secondary education component of Department of Defense education program.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Awards

Sec. 581. Fraudulent representations about receipt of military decorations or medals.
Sec. 582. Repeal of limitation on number of medals of honor that may be awarded to the same member of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 583. Standardization of time-limits for recommending and awarding Medal of Honor, Distinguished-Service Cross, Navy Cross, Air Force Cross, and Distinguished-Service Medal.
Sec. 584. Recodification and revision of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll requirements.
Sec. 585. Treatment of victims of the attacks at recruiting station in Little Rock, Arkansas, and at Fort Hood, Texas.
Sec. 586. Retroactive award of Army Combat Action Badge.
Sec. 587. Report on Navy review, findings, and actions pertaining to Medal of Honor nomination of Marine Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta.
Sec. 588. Authorization for award of the Distinguished-Service Cross to Sergeant First Class Robert F. Keiser for acts of valor during the Korean War.

Subtitle I—Other Matters

Sec. 591. Revision of specified senior military colleges to reflect consolidation of North Georgia College and State University and Gainesville State College.
Sec. 592. Authority to enter into concessions contracts at Army National Military Cemeteries.
Sec. 593. Commission on Military Behavioral Health and Disciplinary Issues.
Sec. 594. Commission on Service to the Nation.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

Sec. 601. Extension of authority to provide temporary increase in rates of basic allowance for housing under certain circumstances.

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

Sec. 611. One-year extension of certain bonus and special pay authorities for reserve forces.
Sec. 612. One-year extension of certain bonus and special pay authorities for health care professionals.
Sec. 613. One-year extension of special pay and bonus authorities for nuclear officers.
Sec. 614. One-year extension of authorities relating to title 37 consolidated special pay, incentive pay, and bonus authorities.
Sec. 615. One-year extension of authorities relating to payment of other title 37 bonuses and special pays.
Sec. 616. One-year extension of authority to provide incentive pay for members of precommissioning programs pursuing foreign language proficiency.
Sec. 617. Authority to provide bonus to certain cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Subtitle C—Disability, Retired Pay, Survivor, and Transitional Benefits

Sec. 621. Transitional compensation and other benefits for dependents of certain members separated for violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 622. Prevention of retired pay inversion for members whose retired pay is computed using high-three average.

Subtitle D—Commissary and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

Sec. 631. Expansion of protection of employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities from reprisals.
Sec. 632. Purchase of sustainable products, local food products, and recyclable materials for resale in commissary and exchange store systems.
Sec. 633. Correction of obsolete references to certain nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Sec. 641. Authority to provide certain expenses for care and disposition of human remains retained by the Department of Defense for forensic pathology investigation.
Sec. 642. Provision of status under law by honoring certain members of the reserve components as veterans.
Sec. 643. Survey of military pay and benefits preferences.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Improvements to Health Benefits

Sec. 701. Mental health assessments for members of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 702. Periodic mental health assessments for members of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

Sec. 711. Future availability of TRICARE Prime for certain beneficiaries enrolled in TRICARE Prime.
Sec. 712. Cooperative health care agreements between the military departments and non-military health care entities.
Sec. 713. Limitation on availability of funds for integrated electronic health record program.
Sec. 714. Pilot program on increased third-party collection reimbursements in military medical treatment facilities.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 721. Display of budget information for embedded mental health providers of the reserve components.
Sec. 722. Authority of Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences to enter into contracts and agreements and make grants to other nonprofit entities.
Sec. 723. Mental health support for military personnel and families.
Sec. 724. Research regarding hydrocephalus.
Sec. 725. Traumatic brain injury research.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

Sec. 801. Modification of reporting requirement for Department of Defense business system acquisition programs when initial operating capability is not achieved within five years of Milestone A approval.
Sec. 802. Enhanced transfer of technology developed at Department of Defense laboratories.
Sec. 803. Extension of limitation on aggregate annual amount available for contract services.

Subtitle B—Amendments to General Contracting Authorities, Procedures, and Limitations

Sec. 811. Additional contractor responsibilities in regulations relating to detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts.
Sec. 812. Amendments relating to detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts.
Sec. 813. Government-wide limitations on allowable costs for contractor compensation.
Sec. 814. Inclusion of additional cost estimate information in certain reports.
Sec. 815. Amendment relating to compelling reasons for waiving suspension or debarment.
Sec. 816. Requirement that cost or price to the Federal Government be given at least equal importance as technical or other criteria in evaluating competitive proposals for defense contracts.
Sec. 817. Requirement to buy American flags from domestic sources.

Subtitle C—Provisions Relating to Contracts in Support of Contingency Operations in Iraq or Afghanistan

Sec. 821. Amendments relating to prohibition on contracting with the enemy.

Sec. 822. Collection of data relating to contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Sec. 831. Extension of pilot program on acquisition of military purpose nondevelopmental items.
Sec. 832. Extension of authority to acquire products and services produced in countries along a major route of supply to Afghanistan.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subtitle A—Department of Defense Management

Sec. 901. Redesignation of the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Sec. 902. Revisions to composition of transition plan for defense business enterprise architecture.

Subtitle B—Space Activities

Sec. 911. National security space satellite reporting policy.
Sec. 912. National security space defense and protection.
Sec. 913. Space acquisition strategy.
Sec. 914. Space control mission report.
Sec. 915. Responsive launch.

Subtitle C—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

Sec. 921. Revision of Secretary of Defense authority to engage in commercial activities as security for intelligence collection activities.
Sec. 922. Department of Defense intelligence priorities.
Sec. 923. Defense Clandestine Service.
Sec. 924. Prohibition on National Intelligence Program consolidation.

Subtitle D—Cyberspace-Related Matters

Sec. 931. Modification of requirement for inventory of Department of Defense tactical data link systems.
Sec. 932. Defense Science Board assessment of United States Cyber Command.
Sec. 933. Mission analysis for cyber operations of Department of Defense.
Sec. 934. Notification of investigations related to compromise of critical program information.
Sec. 935. Additional requirements relating to the software licenses of the Department of Defense.

Subtitle E—Total Force Management

Sec. 941. Requirement to ensure sufficient levels of Government oversight of functions closely associated with inherently Governmental functions.
Sec. 942. Five-year requirement for certification of appropriate manpower performance.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

Sec. 1001. General transfer authority.
Sec. 1002. Budgetary effects of this Act.
Sec. 1003. Audit of Department of Defense fiscal year 2018 financial statements.
Sec. 1004. Authority to transfer funds to the National Nuclear Security Administration to sustain nuclear weapons modernization.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

Sec. 1011. Extension of authority to support unified counter-drug and counter-terrorism campaign in Colombia.
Sec. 1012. Extension of authority for joint task forces to provide support to law enforcement agencies conducting counter-terrorism activities.
Sec. 1013. Two-year extension of authority to provide additional support for counter-drug activities of certain foreign governments.
Sec. 1014. Sense of Congress regarding the National Guard Counter-Narcotic Program.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

Sec. 1021. Clarification of sole ownership resulting from ship donations at no cost to the navy.
Sec. 1022. Availability of funds for retirement or inactivation of Ticonderoga class cruisers or dock landing ships.
Sec. 1023. Repair of vessels in foreign shipyards.
Sec. 1024. Sense of Congress regarding a balanced future naval force.
Sec. 1025. Authority for short-term extension or renewal of leases for vessels supporting the Transit Protection System Escort Program.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

Sec. 1030. Clarification of procedures for use of alternate members on military commissions.
Sec. 1031. Modification of Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program reporting requirement.
Sec. 1032. Prohibition on use of funds to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1033. Requirements for certifications relating to the transfer of detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to foreign countries and other foreign entities.
Sec. 1034. Prohibition on the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1035. Unclassified summary of information relating to individuals detained at Parwan, Afghanistan.
Sec. 1036. Assessment of affiliates and adherents of al-Qaeda outside the United States.
Sec. 1037. Designation of Department of Defense senior official for facilitating the transfer of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 1038. Rank of chief prosecutor and chief defense counsel in military commissions established to try individuals detained at Guantanamo.
Sec. 1039. Report on capability of Yemeni government to detain, rehabilitate, and prosecute individuals detained at Guantanamo who are transferred to Yemen.
Sec. 1040. Report on attachment of rights to individuals detained at Guantanamo if transferred to the United States.
Sec. 1040A. Summary of information relating to individuals detained at Guantanamo who became leaders of foreign terrorist groups.

Subtitle E—Sensitive Military Operations

Sec. 1041. Congressional notification of sensitive military operations.
Sec. 1042. Report on process for determining targets of lethal operations.
Sec. 1043. Counterterrorism operational briefings.

Subtitle F—Nuclear Forces

Sec. 1051. Prohibition on elimination of the nuclear triad.
Sec. 1052. Limitation on availability of funds for reduction of nuclear forces.
Sec. 1053. Limitation on availability of funds for reduction or consolidation of dual-capable aircraft based in Europe.
Sec. 1054. Statement of policy on implementation of any agreement for further arms reduction below the levels of the New START Treaty; limitation on retirement or dismantlement of strategic delivery systems.
Sec. 1055. Sense of congress on compliance with nuclear arms control agreements.
Sec. 1056. Retention of capability to redeploy multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles.
Sec. 1057. Assessment of nuclear weapons program of the People's Republic of China.
Sec. 1058. Cost estimates for nuclear weapons.
Sec. 1059. Report on New START Treaty.

Subtitle G—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

Sec. 1061. Enhancement of capacity of the United States Government to analyze captured records.
Sec. 1062. Extension of authority to provide military transportation services to certain other agencies at the Department of Defense reimbursement rate.
Sec. 1063. Limitation on availability of funds for modification of force structure of the Army.
Sec. 1064. Limitation on use of funds for public-private cooperation activities.

Subtitle H—Studies and Reports

Sec. 1071. Oversight of combat support agencies.
Sec. 1072. Inclusion in annual report of description of interagency coordination relating to humanitarian demining technology.
Sec. 1073. Extension of deadline for Comptroller General report on assignment of civilian employees of the Department of Defense as advisors to foreign ministries of defense.
Sec. 1074. Repeal of requirement for Comptroller General assessment of Department of Defense efficiencies.
Sec. 1075. Matters for inclusion in the assessment of the 2013 quadrennial defense review.
Sec. 1076. Review and assessment of United States Special Operations Forces and United States Special Operations Command.
Sec. 1077. Reports on unmanned aircraft systems.
Sec. 1078. Online availability of reports submitted to Congress.
Sec. 1079. Provision of defense planning guidance and contingency operation plan information to Congress.

Subtitle I—Other Matters

Sec. 1081. Technical and clerical amendments.
Sec. 1082. Transportation of supplies for the United States by aircraft operated by United States air carriers.
Sec. 1083. Reduction in costs to report critical changes to major automated information system programs.
Sec. 1084. Extension of authority of Secretary of Transportation to issue non-premium aviation insurance.
Sec. 1085. Revision of compensation of members of the National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force.
Sec. 1086. Protection of tier one task critical assets from electromagnetic pulse and high-powered microwave systems.
Sec. 1087. Strategy for future military information operations capabilities.
Sec. 1088. Compliance of military departments with minimum safe staffing standards.
Sec. 1089. Determination and Disclosure of Transportation Costs Incurred by Secretary of Defense for congressional trips outside the United States.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

Sec. 1101. One-year extension of authority to waive annual limitation on premium pay and aggregate limitation on pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas.
Sec. 1102. One-year extension of discretionary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to personnel on official duty in a combat zone.
Sec. 1103. Extension of voluntary reduction-in-force authority for civilian employees of Department of Defense.
Sec. 1104. Extension of authority to make lump-sum severance payments to Department of Defense employees.
Sec. 1105. Revision to amount of financial assistance under Department of Defense Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Education Program.
Sec. 1106. Extension of program for exchange of information-technology personnel.
Sec. 1107. Defense Science Initiative for Personnel.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

Sec. 1201. Modification and extension of authorities relating to program to build the capacity of foreign military forces.
Sec. 1202. Three-year extension of authorization for non-conventional assisted recovery capabilities.
Sec. 1203. Global Security Contingency Fund.
Sec. 1204. Codification of National Guard State Partnership Program.
Sec. 1205. Authority to conduct activities to enhance the capability of certain foreign countries to respond to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction in Syria and the region.
Sec. 1206. One-year extension of authority to support foreign forces participating in operations to disarm the Lord's Resistance Army.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

Sec. 1211. One-year extension and modification of authority for reimbursement of certain coalition nations for support provided to United States military operations.
Sec. 1212. One-year extension of authority to use funds for reintegration activities in Afghanistan.
Sec. 1213. Extension of Commanders' Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan.
Sec. 1214. Extension of authority to support operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.
Sec. 1215. One-year extension and modification of authority for program to develop and carry out infrastructure projects in Afghanistan.
Sec. 1216. Special immigrant visas for certain Iraqi and Afghan allies.
Sec. 1217. Requirement to withhold Department of Defense assistance to Afghanistan in amount equivalent to 100 percent of all taxes assessed by Afghanistan to extent such taxes are not reimbursed by Afghanistan.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Afghanistan Post 2014

Sec. 1221. Modification of report on progress toward security and stability in Afghanistan.
Sec. 1222. Sense of Congress on United States military support in Afghanistan.
Sec. 1223. Defense intelligence plan.
Sec. 1224. Limitation on availability of funds for certain authorities for Afghanistan.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to Iran

Sec. 1231. Report on United States military partnership with Gulf Cooperation Council countries.
Sec. 1232. Additional elements in annual report on military power of Iran.
Sec. 1233. Sense of Congress on the defense of the Arabian Gulf.

Subtitle E—Reports and Other Matters

Sec. 1241. Report on posture and readiness of United States Armed Forces to respond to future terrorist attacks in Africa and the Middle East.
Sec. 1242. Role of the Government of Egypt to United States national security.
Sec. 1243. Sense of Congress on the military developments on the Korean peninsula.
Sec. 1244. Sense of Congress on defense cooperation with Georgia.
Sec. 1245. Limitation on establishment of Regional Special Operations Forces Coordination Centers.
Sec. 1246. Additional reports on military and security developments involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
Sec. 1247. Amendments to annual report under Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
Sec. 1248. Limitation on funds to provide the Russian Federation with access to certain missile defense technology.
Sec. 1249. Reports on actions to reduce support of ballistic missile programs of China, Syria, Iran, and North Korea.
Sec. 1250. Congressional notifications relating to status of forces agreements.
Sec. 1251. Sense of Congress on the conflict in Syria.
Sec. 1252. Revision of statutory references to former NATO support organizations and related NATO agreements.
Sec. 1253. Limitation on funds to implement executive agreements relating to United States missile defense capabilities.
Sec. 1254. Limitation on availability of funds for Threat Reduction Engagement activities and United States contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.
Sec. 1255. Sense of Congress on military-to-military cooperation between the United States and Burma.
Sec. 1256. Sense of Congress on the stationing of United States forces in Europe.
Sec. 1257. Sense of Congress on military capabilities of the People's Republic of China.
Sec. 1258. Rule of construction.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

Sec. 1301. Specification of cooperative threat reduction programs and funds.
Sec. 1302. Funding allocations.
Sec. 1303. Extension for use of contributions to the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Military Programs

Sec. 1401. Working capital funds.
Sec. 1402. National defense sealift fund.
Sec. 1403. Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense.
Sec. 1404. Drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, defense-wide.
Sec. 1405. Defense Inspector General.
Sec. 1406. Defense Health Program.

Subtitle B—National Defense Stockpile

Sec. 1411. Use of National Defense Stockpile for the conservation of a strategic and critical materials supply.
Sec. 1412. Authority to acquire additional materials for the National Defense Stockpile.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 1421. Authority for transfer of funds to Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois.
Sec. 1422. Authorization of appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home.
Sec. 1423. Cemeterial expenses.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Subtitle A—Authorization of Additional Appropriations

Sec. 1501. Purpose.
Sec. 1502. Procurement.
Sec. 1503. Research, development, test, and evaluation.
Sec. 1504. Operation and maintenance.
Sec. 1505. Military personnel.
Sec. 1506. Working capital funds.
Sec. 1507. Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide.
Sec. 1508. Defense Inspector General.
Sec. 1509. Defense Health Program.

Subtitle B—Financial Matters

Sec. 1521. Treatment as additional authorizations.
Sec. 1522. Special transfer authority.

Subtitle C—Limitations and Other Matters

Sec. 1531. Afghanistan Security Forces Fund.
Sec. 1532. Future role of Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization.
Sec. 1533. Limitation on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support for Operation Observant Compass.
Sec. 1534. Report on United States force levels and costs of military operations in Afghanistan.

TITLE XVI—INDUSTRIAL BASE MATTERS

Sec. 1601. Periodic audits of contracting compliance by Inspector General of Department of Defense.
Sec. 1602. Expansion of the procurement technical assistance program to advance small business growth.
Sec. 1603. Amendments relating to Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program.
Sec. 1604. Strategic plan for requirements for war reserve stocks of meals ready-to-eat.
Sec. 1605. Foreign commercial satellite services.
Sec. 1606. Proof of Concept Commercialization Pilot Program.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 2001. Short title.
Sec. 2002. Expiration of authorizations and amounts required to be specified by law.
Sec. 2003. Effective date.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2101. Authorized Army construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2102. Family housing.
Sec. 2103. Authorization of appropriations, Army.
Sec. 2104. Additional authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2004 project.
Sec. 2105. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2010 project.

Sec. 2106. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2011 project.
Sec. 2107. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2010 projects.
Sec. 2108. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2011 projects.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2201. Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2202. Family housing.
Sec. 2203. Improvements to military family housing units.
Sec. 2204. Authorization of appropriations, Navy.
Sec. 2205. Limitation on project authorization to carry out certain fiscal year 2014 project.
Sec. 2206. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2011 project.
Sec. 2207. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2012 project.
Sec. 2208. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2011 projects.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2301. Authorized Air Force construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2302. Family housing.
Sec. 2303. Improvements to military family housing units.
Sec. 2304. Authorization of appropriations, Air Force.
Sec. 2305. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2013 project.
Sec. 2306. Limitation on project authorization to carry out certain fiscal year 2014 project.
Sec. 2307. Extension of authorization of certain fiscal year 2011 project.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Subtitle A—Defense Agency Authorizations

Sec. 2401. Authorized Defense Agencies construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2402. Authorized energy conservation projects.
Sec. 2403. Authorization of appropriations, Defense Agencies.

Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization Authorizations

Sec. 2411. Authorization of appropriations, chemical demilitarization construction, defense-wide.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 2501. Authorized NATO construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2502. Authorization of appropriations, NATO.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Subtitle A—Project Authorizations and Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 2601. Authorized Army National Guard construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2602. Authorized Army Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2603. Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2604. Authorized Air National Guard construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2605. Authorized Air Force Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.
Sec. 2606. Authorization of appropriations, National Guard and Reserve.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 2611. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2013 project.
Sec. 2612. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2011 projects.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 2701. Authorization of appropriations for base realignment and closure activities funded through Department of Defense Base Closure Account.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 2711. Prohibition on conducting additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.
Sec. 2712. Elimination of quarterly certification requirement regarding availability of military health care in National Capital Region.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

Sec. 2801. Modification of authority to carry out unspecified minor military construction.
Sec. 2802. Repeal of requirements for local comparability of room patterns and floor areas for military family housing and submission of net floor area information.
Sec. 2803. Repeal of separate authority to enter into limited partnerships with private developers of housing.
Sec. 2804. Military construction standards to reduce vulnerability of structures to terrorist attack.
Sec. 2805. Treatment of payments received for providing utilities and services in connection with use of alternative authority for acquisition and improvement of military housing.
Sec. 2806. Repeal of advance notification requirement for use of military housing investment authority.
Sec. 2807. Additional element for annual report on military housing privatization projects.
Sec. 2808. Extension of temporary, limited authority to use operation and maintenance funds for construction projects in certain areas outside the United States.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

Sec. 2811. Codification of policies and requirements regarding closure and realignment of United States military installations in foreign countries.

Subtitle C—Energy Security

Sec. 2821. Continuation of limitation on use of funds for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) gold or platinum certification.

Subtitle D—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

Sec. 2831. Change from previous calendar year to previous fiscal year for period covered by annual report of Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment.
Sec. 2832. Repeal of certain restrictions on realignment of Marine Corps forces in Asia-Pacific region.

Subtitle E—Land Conveyances

Sec. 2841. Real property acquisition, Naval Base Ventura County, California.
Sec. 2842. Land conveyance, former Oxnard Air Force Base, Ventura County, California.
Sec. 2843. Land conveyance, Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Sec. 2844. Land conveyance, Camp Williams, Utah.
Sec. 2845. Conveyance, Air National Guard radar site, Francis Peak, Wasatch Mountains, Utah.
Sec. 2846. Land conveyance, former Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.
Sec. 2847. Land conveyance, Mifflin County United States Army Reserve Center, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Sec. 2861. Repeal of annual Economic Adjustment Committee reporting requirement.
Sec. 2862. Redesignation of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies as the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.
Sec. 2863. Redesignation of the Graduate School of Nursing at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences as the Daniel K. Inouye Graduate School of Nursing.
Sec. 2864. Renaming site of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Ohio.
Sec. 2865. Designation of Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial in Riverside, California.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2901. Authorized Army construction and land acquisition project.

TITLE XXX—MILITARY LAND TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS TO SUPPORT READINESS AND SECURITY

Subtitle A—Limestone Hills Training Area, Montana

Sec. 3001. Withdrawal and reservation of public lands for Limestone Hills Training Area, Montana.
Sec. 3002. Management of withdrawn and reserved lands.
Sec. 3003. Special rules governing minerals management.
Sec. 3004. Grazing.
Sec. 3005. Duration of withdrawal and reservation.
Sec. 3006. Payments in lieu of taxes.
Sec. 3007. Hunting, fishing and trapping.
Sec. 3008. Water rights.
Sec. 3009. Brush and range fire prevention and suppression.
Sec. 3010. On-going decontamination.
Sec. 3011. Application for renewal of a withdrawal and reservation.
Sec. 3012. Limitation on subsequent availability of lands for appropriation.
Sec. 3013. Relinquishment.

Subtitle B—White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

Sec. 3021. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.
Sec. 3022. Water rights.
Sec. 3023. Withdrawal.

Subtitle C—Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California

Sec. 3031. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.
Sec. 3032. Water rights.
Sec. 3033. Withdrawal.

Subtitle D—Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California

Sec. 3041. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California.

Sec. 3042. Management and use of transferred land.
Sec. 3043. Realignment of range boundary and related transfer of title.
Sec. 3044. Effect of termination of military use.
Sec. 3045. Temporary extension of existing withdrawal period.
Sec. 3046. Water rights.
Subtitle E—Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California
Sec. 3051. Designation of Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.
Sec. 3052. Limited biannual Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms use of Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.
Sec. 3053. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Southern Study Area, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California.
Sec. 3054. Water rights.
Subtitle F—Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada
Sec. 3061. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada.
Sec. 3062. Water rights.
Sec. 3063. Withdrawal.
DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
Subtitle A—National Security Programs Authorizations
Sec. 3101. National Nuclear Security Administration.
Sec. 3102. Defense environmental cleanup.
Sec. 3103. Other defense activities.
Sec. 3104. Energy security and assurance.
Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations
Sec. 3111. Clarification of principles of National Nuclear Security Administration.
Sec. 3112. Termination of Department of Energy employees to protect national security.
Sec. 3113. Modification of independent cost estimates on life extension programs and new nuclear facilities.
Sec. 3114. Plan for retrieval, treatment, and disposition of tank farm waste at Hanford Nuclear Reservation.
Sec. 3115. Enhanced procurement authority to manage supply chain risk.
Sec. 3116. Limitation on availability of funds for National Nuclear Security Administration.
Sec. 3117. Limitation on availability of funds for Office of the Administrator.
Sec. 3118. Limitation on availability of funds for Global Threat Reduction Initiative.
Sec. 3119. Establishment of Center for Security Technology, Analysis, Testing, and Response.
Sec. 3120. Cost-benefit analyses for competition of management and operating contracts.
Sec. 3121. W88–1 warhead and W78–1 warhead life extension options.
Sec. 3122. Extension of principles of pilot program to additional facilities of the nuclear security enterprise.
Subtitle C—Reports
Sec. 3131. Annual report and certification on status of the security of the nuclear security enterprise.
Sec. 3132. Modifications to annual reports regarding the condition of the nuclear weapons stockpile.
Sec. 3133. Repeal of certain reporting requirements.
Subtitle D—Other Matters
Sec. 3141. Congressional advisory panel on the governance of the nuclear security enterprise.
Sec. 3142. Study of potential reuse of nuclear weapon secondaries.
Sec. 3143. Clarification of role of Secretary of Energy.
Sec. 3144. Technical amendment to Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 3201. Authorization.
Sec. 3202. Improvements to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.
TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES
Sec. 3401. Authorization of appropriations.
TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
Sec. 3501. Authorization of appropriations for national security aspects of the Merchant Marine for fiscal year 2014.
Sec. 3502. 5-year reauthorization of vessel war risk insurance program.
Sec. 3503. Sense of Congress.
DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES
Sec. 4001. Authorization of amounts in funding tables.
TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT
Sec. 4101. Procurement.
Sec. 4102. Procurement for overseas contingency operations.
TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
Sec. 4201. Research, development, test, and evaluation.
Sec. 4202. Research, development, test, and evaluation for overseas contingency operations.
TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Sec. 4301. Operation and maintenance.
Sec. 4302. Operation and maintenance for overseas contingency operations.
TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL
Sec. 4401. Military personnel.
Sec. 4402. Military personnel for overseas contingency operations.
TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
Sec. 4501. Other authorizations.
Sec. 4502. Other authorizations for overseas contingency operations.
TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
Sec. 4601. Military construction.
TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
Sec. 4701. Department of Energy national security programs.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.

In this Act, the term ''congressional defense committees'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for procurement for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and Defense-wide activities, as specified in the funding table in section 4101.

Subtitle B—Army Programs

SEC. 111. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR STRYKER VEHICLE PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army, for the procurement or upgrade of Stryker vehicles, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Army submits the report under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the Stryker vehicle spare parts inventory located in Auburn, Washington, cited in the report of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (number 2013-025) dated November 30, 2012. The report submitted under this subsection shall include the following:

(1) The status of the implementation by the Secretary of the recommendations specified on pages 30 to 34 of the report by the Inspector General.

(2) The value of the parts remaining in warehouse that may still be used by the Secretary for the repair, upgrade, or reset of Stryker vehicles.

(3) The value of the parts remaining in the warehouse that are no longer usable by the Secretary for the repair, upgrade, or reset of Stryker vehicles.

(4) A cost estimate of the monthly cost of maintaining the inventory of parts no longer usable by the Secretary.

(5) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

SEC. 121. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR E–2D AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy may enter into—

(1) one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of E–2D aircraft; and

(2) one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of mission equipment with respect to aircraft procured under a contract entered into under paragraph (1).

(b) CONDITION FOR OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—A contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2014 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such later fiscal year.

SEC. 122. COST LIMITATION FOR CVN–78 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 122 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2104) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 122. ADHERENCE TO NAVY COST ESTIMATES FOR CVN–78 CLASS OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

''(a) LIMITATION.—

''(1) LEAD SHIP.—The total amount obligated from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, or for any other procurement account, for the aircraft carrier designated as CVN–78 may not exceed $12,887,000,000 (as adjusted pursuant to subsection (b)).

''(2) FOLLOW-ON SHIPS.—The total amount obligated from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, or for any other procurement account, for the construction of any ship that is constructed in the CVN–78 class of aircraft carriers after the lead ship of that class may not exceed $11,411,000,000 (as adjusted pursuant to subsection (b)).

''(b) ADJUSTMENT OF LIMITATION AMOUNT.—The Secretary of the Navy may adjust the amount set forth in subsection (a) for any ship constructed in the CVN–78 class of aircraft carriers by the following:

''(1) The amounts of increases or decreases in costs attributable to economic inflation after September 30, 2013.

''(2) The amounts of increases or decreases in costs attributable to compliance with changes in Federal, State, or local laws.

''(3) The amounts of outfitting costs and post-delivery costs incurred for that ship.

''(4) The amounts of increases or decreases in costs of that ship that are attributable to insertion of new technology into that ship, as compared to the technology baseline as it was defined in the approved acquisition program baseline estimate of December 2005.

''(5) The amounts of increases or decreases to nonrecurring design and engineering cost attributable to achieving compliance with the cost limitation.

''(6) The amounts of increases or decreases to cost required to correct deficiencies that may affect the safety of the ship and personnel or otherwise preclude the ship from safe operations and crew certification.

''(7) With respect to the aircraft carrier designated as CVN–78, the amounts of increases or decreases in costs of that ship that are attributable to the shipboard test program.

''(c) LIMITATION ON TECHNOLOGY INSERTION COST ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary of the Navy may use the authority under paragraph (4) of subsection (b) to adjust the amount set forth in subsection (a) for a ship referred to in that subsection with respect to insertion of new technology into that ship only if—

''(1) the Secretary determines, and certifies to the congressional defense committees, that insertion of the new technology would lower the life-cycle cost of the ship; or

''(2) the Secretary determines, and certifies to the congressional defense committees, that insertion of the new technology is required to meet an emerging threat and the Secretary of Defense certifies to those committees that such threat poses grave harm to national security.

''(d) NOTICE.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees each year, at the same time that the budget is submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for the next fiscal year, written notice of—

''(A) any change in the amount set forth in subsection (a) during the preceding fiscal year that the Secretary has determined to be associated with a cost referred to in subsection (b); and

''(B) the most accurate estimate possible of the Secretary with respect to the total cost compared to the amount set forth in subsection (a), as adjusted by subsection (b), and the steps the Secretary is taking to reduce the costs below such amount.

''(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirement in paragraph (1) shall become effective with the budget request for the year of procurement of the first ship referred to in subsection (a).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 122 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 122. Adherence to Navy cost estimates for CVN–78 class of aircraft carriers.''.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

SEC. 131. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR MULTIPLE VARIANTS OF THE C-130J AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into—

(1) one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of multiple variants of C-130J aircraft for the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force; and

(2) one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of mission equipment with respect to aircraft procured under a contract entered into under paragraph (1).

(b) CONDITION FOR OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—A contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2014 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such later fiscal year.

SEC. 132. PROHIBITION ON CANCELLATION OR MODIFICATION OF AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM FOR C–130 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Air Force may not take any action to cancel or modify the avionics modernization program of record for C–130 aircraft.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 143 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1662) is repealed.

SEC. 133. RETIREMENT OF KC–135R AIRCRAFT.

(a) TREATMENT OF RETIRED KC–135R AIRCRAFT.—Except as provided by subsection (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain each KC–135R aircraft that is retired by the Secretary in a condition that would allow recall of that aircraft to future service in the Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, or active forces aerial refueling force structure.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a KC–135R aircraft that the Secretary transfers or sells to allies or partner nations of the United States.

(c) DELIVERY OF KC–46A AIRCRAFT.—For each KC–46A aircraft that is delivered to the Air Force and the Commander of the Air Mobility Command initially certifies as mission capable, the Secretary may waive the requirements of subsection (a) with respect to one retired KC–135R aircraft.

(d) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 135 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2114) is repealed.

SEC. 134. COMPETITION FOR EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROVIDERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The new acquisition strategy for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program of the Air Force will maintain mission assurance, reduce costs, and provide opportunities for competition for certified launch providers.

(2) The method in which the current and potential future certified launch providers will be evaluated in a competition is still under development.

(b) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall develop and implement a plan to ensure the fair evaluation of competing contractors in awarding a contract to a certified evolved expendable launch vehicle provider.

(2) COMPARISON.—The plan under paragraph (1) shall include a description of how the following areas will be addressed in the evaluation:

(A) The proposed cost, schedule, and performance.

(B) Mission assurance activities.

(C) The manner in which the contractor will operate under the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(D) The effect of other contracts in which the contractor is entered into with the Federal Government, such as the evolved expendable launch vehicle launch capability contract and the space station commercial resupply services contracts.

(E) Any other areas the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the plan under subsection (b)(1); or

(B) provide to such committees a briefing on such plan.

(2) GAO REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a review of the plan under subsection (b)(1); or

(B) provide to such committees a briefing on such plan.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(C) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

Subtitle E—Defense-wide, Joint, and Multiservice Matters

SEC. 141. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR GROUND-BASED INTERCEPTORS.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency may enter into one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of 14 ground-based interceptors.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR ADVANCE PROCUREMENT.—The Director may enter into one or more contracts for advance procurement associated with the ground-based interceptors for which authorization to enter into a multiyear procurement contract is provided under subsection (a).

(c) CONDITION FOR OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—A contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2014 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such later fiscal year.

SEC. 142. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may enter into one or more multiyear, multi-vehicle contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of core tactical wheeled vehicles.

(b) CONDITION FOR OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—A contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2014 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such later fiscal year.

(c) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees of—

(1) whether the Secretary will enter into a contract under subsection (a); and

(2) if not, an explanation for why the Secretary will not enter into such a contract.

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—For each fiscal year in which the Secretary is entered into a contract under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, as part of the material submitted in support of the budget of the President for such fiscal year, as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the following:

(1) The status of procurements under such contract.

(2) A detailed analysis of any cost savings achieved for each class of vehicle procured under such contract.

(3) A description of any challenges to the Secretary in carrying out this section or in achieving any such cost savings.

(4) Any recommendations for future implementation of a program for multiyear, multi-vehicle procurement.

(e) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may not enter into a contract under this section after September 30, 2018. During the five-year period beginning on October 1, 2018, the Secretary may continue to carry out any contract entered into under this section before such date using funds made available to the Secretary for such purpose before such date.

(f) CORE TACTICAL VEHICLES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''core tactical wheeled vehicles'' means—

(1) the family of medium tactical vehicles;

(2) medium tactical wheeled vehicle replacements;

(3) the family of heavy tactical vehicles; and

(4) logistics vehicle system replacements.

SEC. 143. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF RQ–4 GLOBAL HAWK UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage an RQ–4 Block 30 Global Hawk unmanned aircraft system.

(b) MAINTAINED LEVELS.—During the period preceding December 31, 2016, in supporting the operational requirements of the combatant commands, the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the operational capability of each RQ–4 Block 30 Global Hawk unmanned aircraft system belonging to the Air Force or delivered to the Air Force during such period.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 154 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1666) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) LIMITATION.—''; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 144. PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that personal protection equipment is procured using funds authorized to be appropriated by section 101 and available for such purpose as specified in the funding table in sections 4101 and 4102.

(b) PROCUREMENT LINE ITEM.—In the budget materials submitted to the President by the Secretary of Defense in connection with the submission to Congress, pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, of the budget for fiscal year 2015, and each subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary shall ensure that within each military department procurement account, a separate, dedicated procurement line item is designated for personal protection equipment.

(c) PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''personal protection equipment'' means the following:

(1) Body armor components.

(2) Combat helmets.

(3) Combat protective eyewear.

(4) Protective clothing.

(5) Other items as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

SEC. 145. REPEAL OF CERTAIN F-35 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 122 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4157) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 146. STUDY ON PROCUREMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study to identify and assess alternative and effective means for stimulating competition and innovation in the personal protection equipment industrial base.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the federally funded research and development center conducting the study under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary the study, including any findings and recommendations.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The study, findings, and recommendations submitted to the Secretary under subsection (a)(2).

(B) An assessment of current and future technologies that could markedly improve body armor, including by decreasing weight, increasing survivability, and making other relevant improvements.

(C) An analysis of the capability of the personal protection equipment industrial base to leverage such technologies to produce the next generation body armor.

(D) An assessment of alternative body armor acquisition models, including different types of contracting and budgeting practices of the Department of Defense.

(c) PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.—In this section, the term ''personal protection equipment'' includes body armor.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation as specified in the funding table in section 4201.

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 211. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR GROUND COMBAT VEHICLE ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING PHASE.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Army may be obligated or expended for post-Milestone B engineering and manufacturing phase development activities for the ground combat vehicle program until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) An independent assessment of the draft milestone B documentation for the ground combat vehicle that—

(A) is performed by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, or other similar official; and

(B) analyzes whether there is a sufficient business case to proceed with the engineering and manufacturing development phase for the ground combat vehicle using only one contractor.

(2) A certification by the Secretary that the ground combat vehicle program has—

(A) feasible and fully-defined requirements;

(B) fully mature technologies;

(C) independent and high-confidence cost estimates;

(D) available funding; and

(E) a realistic and achievable schedule.

SEC. 212. LIMITATION ON MILESTONE A ACTIVITIES FOR UNMANNED CARRIER-LAUNCHED SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE SYSTEM PROGRAM.

The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics may not award a Milestone A technology development contract with respect to the Unmanned Carrier-launched Surveillance and Strike system program until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Under Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that the software and system engineering designs for the control system and connectivity and aircraft carrier segments of such program can achieve, with low level of integration risk, successful compatibility and interoperability with the air vehicle segment selected for contract award with respect to such program.

SEC. 213. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR AIR FORCE LOGISTICS TRANSFORMATION.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for procurement, Air Force, or research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for logistics information technology, including for the expeditionary combat support system, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Secretary will modernize and update the logistics information technology systems of the Air Force following the cancellation of the expeditionary combat support system. Such report shall include—

(1) strategies to—

(A) in the near term, address any gaps in capability with respect to logistics information technology; and

(B) during the period covered by the current future-years defense plan, provide for long-term modernization of logistics information technology;

(2) an analysis of the root causes leading to the failure of the expeditionary combat support system program; and

(3) a plan of action by the Secretary to ensure that the lessons learned under such analysis are—

(A) shared throughout the Department of Defense and the military departments; and

(B) considered in program planning for similar logistics information technology systems.

SEC. 214. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) LIMITATION.— Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for procurement, Air Force, or research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for Defensive Cyberspace Operations (Program Element 0202088F), not more than 90 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a report on the Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of how the Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence is used to support the software assurance activities of the Air Force and other elements of the Department of Defense, including pursuant to section 933 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note).

(2) A description of the resources used to support the Center of Excellence from the beginning of the Center through fiscal year 2014.

(3) The plan of the Secretary for sustaining the Center of Excellence during the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted in 2013 under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 215. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PRECISION EXTENDED RANGE MUNITION PROGRAM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended for the precision extended range munition program until the date on which the Under

Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics submits to the congressional defense committees written certification that—

(1) such program is necessary to meet a valid operational need that cannot be met by the existing precision guided mortar munition of the Army, other indirect fire weapons, or aerial-delivered joint fires; and

(2) a sufficient business case exists to proceed with development and production of such program.

SEC. 216. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THE PROGRAM MANAGER FOR BIOMETRICS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) LIMITATION.— Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Department of Defense program manager for biometrics for future biometric architectures or systems, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the future program structure for biometrics oversight and execution and architectural requirements for biometrics enabling capability.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the roles and responsibilities of the principal staff assistant for biometrics, the program manager for biometrics, and the Biometrics Identity Management Agency, including an analysis of alternatives to evaluate—

(A) how to better align responsibilities for the multiple elements of the military departments and the Department of Defense with responsibility for biometrics, including the Navy and the Marine Corps; the Office of the Provost Marshall General, and the intelligence community; and

(B) whether the program management responsibilities of the Department of Defense program manager for biometrics should be retained by the Army or transferred to another military department or element of the Department based on the expected future operating environment.

(2) An assessment of the current requirements for the biometrics enabling capability to ensure the capability continues to meet the needs of the relevant military departments and elements of the Department of Defense based on the future operating environment after the drawdown in Afghanistan.

(3) An analysis of the need to merge the program management structures and systems architecture and requirements development process for biometrics and forensics applications.

SEC. 217. UNMANNED COMBAT AIR SYSTEM DEMONSTRATION TESTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than October 1, 2014, the Secretary of the Navy shall demonstrate, with respect to the X–47B unmanned combat air system aircraft, the following:

(1) Unmanned autonomous rendezvous and aerial-refueling operations using the receptacle and probe equipment of the X–47B aircraft.

(2) The ability of such aircraft to on-load fuel from airborne tanker aircraft using both the boom and drogue equipment installed on the tanker aircraft.

SEC. 218. LONG-RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON REQUIREMENT.

The Secretary of the Air Force shall develop a follow-on air-launched cruise missile to the AGM–86 that—

(2) achieves initial operating capability for both conventional and nuclear missions by not later than 2030; and

(3) is certified for internal carriage and employment for both conventional and nuclear missions on the next-generation long-range strike bomber by not later than 2034.

SEC. 219. REVIEW OF SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR F–35 AIRCRAFT.

(a) REVIEW.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall establish an independent team consisting of subject matter experts to review the development of software for the F–35 aircraft program (in this section referred to as the ''software development program''), including by reviewing the progress made in—

(1) managing the software development program; and

(2) delivering critical software capability in accordance with current program milestones.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than March 3, 2014, the Under Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review under subsection (a). Such report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment by the independent team with respect to whether the software development program—

(A) has been successful in meeting the key milestone dates occurring before the date of the report; and

(B) will be successful in meeting the established program schedule.

(2) Any recommendations of the independent team with respect to improving the software development program to ensure that, in support of the start of initial operational testing, the established program schedule is met on time.

(3) If the independent team determines that the software development program will be unable to deliver the full complement of software within the established program schedule, any potential alternatives that the independent team considers appropriate to deliver such software within such schedule.

SEC. 220. EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM.

(a) PROJECT CODES FOR BUDGET SUBMISSIONS.—In the budget transmitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2015 and each subsequent fiscal year, each capability component within the distributed common ground system program shall be set forth as a separate project code within the program element line, and each covered official shall submit supporting justification for the project code within the program element descriptive summary.

(b) ANALYSIS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall conduct an analysis of commercial link analysis tools that are compliant with the intelligence community data standards and could be used to meet the requirements of the distributed common ground system program.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The analysis required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Revalidation of the distributed common ground system program requirements for link analysis tools based on current program needs, recent operational experience, and the requirement for nonproprietary solutions that adhere to open-architecture principles.

(B) Market research of current commercially available link analysis tools to determine which tools, if any, could potentially satisfy the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

(C) Analysis of the competitive acquisition options for any commercially available link analysis tools identified in subparagraph (B).

(3) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the results of the analysis conducted under paragraph (1).

(c) COMPETITION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (3), if the Under Secretary identifies one or more commercial link analysis tools under subsection (b) (other than such tools offered by the current technology provider) that meet the requirements for the distributed common ground system program, including the requirement for nonproprietary solutions that adhere to open-architecture principles, each covered official shall initiate a request for proposals for such link analysis tools by not later than 180 days after the Under Secretary makes such identification. Such a request for proposals shall be based on market research and competitive procedures in accordance with applicable law and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Each covered official shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notification of any request for proposals issued under paragraph (1) by not later than 30 days after such request is issued.

(3) WAIVER OF RFP TIMELINE.—If a covered official determines that issuing a request for proposals by the date specified in paragraph (1) would not be aligned with the acquisition or developmental milestones of the distributed common ground station program, the covered official may waive the requirement to issue such a request for proposals by such date if the covered official submits to the congressional defense committees a written notification of such waiver that includes—

(A) the reasons for making such a waiver; and

(B) identification of when in the acquisition timeline of such program that the covered official plans to issue the request for proposals.

(d) COVERED OFFICIAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered official'' means the following:

(1) The Secretary of the Army, with respect to matters concerning the Army.

(2) The Secretary of the Navy, with respect to matters concerning the Navy.

(3) The Secretary of the Air Force, with respect to matters concerning the Air Force.

(4) The Commandant of the Marine Corps, with respect to matters concerning the Marine Corps.

(5) The Commander of the United States Special Operations Command, with respect to matters concerning the United States Special Operations Command.

SEC. 221. REQUIREMENT TO COMPLETE INDIVIDUAL CARBINE TESTING.

The Secretary of the Army may not cancel the individual carbine program unless the Secretary—

(1) completes the Phase III down-select and user-evaluation phase of the individual carbine competitors;

(2) conducts the required comprehensive business case analysis of such program; and

(3) submits to the congressional defense committees—

(A) the results of the down-select and user evaluation described in paragraph (1); and

(B) the business case analysis described in paragraph (2).

SEC. 222. ESTABLISHMENT OF FUNDING LINE AND FIELDING PLAN FOR NAVY LASER WEAPON SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that each future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of title 10, United States Code, that covers any of fiscal years 2018 through 2028 includes a funding line and fielding plan for a Navy laser weapon system with respect to such fiscal years.

(b) ALTERNATIVE REPORT.—If the Secretary determines that the technology and maturation efforts of a Navy laser weapon system conducted prior to fiscal year 2016 do not indicate that suitable technology warranting a program of record for such system will be available by 2018, the Secretary may waive the requirements of subsection (a) if the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees written justification of such determination, including a description of the technical shortcomings of such system, by not later than March 30, 2016.

SEC. 223. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPORTANCE OF ALIGNING COMMON MISSILE COMPARTMENT OF OHIO-CLASS REPLACEMENT PROGRAM WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM'S VANGUARD SUCCESSOR PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Polaris Sales Agreement of 1963 formally arranged for the Polaris missile system to be purchased by the United Kingdom for its submarines. It was extended in 1982 to include the Trident missile system and this agreement continues to underpin the independent nuclear deterrent of the United Kingdom.

(2) April 2013 marked the 50-year anniversary of the agreement.

(3) Since the inception of the agreement, the agreement has been a tremendous success and provided great benefits to both nations by creating major cost savings, stronger nuclear deterrence, and a stronger alliance.

(4) The Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine replacement of the United States and the Vanguard-class ballistic missile successor of the United Kingdom will share a common missile compartment and the Trident II/D5 strategic weapon system.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy should make every effort to ensure that the common missile compartment associated with the Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine replacement program stays on schedule and is aligned with the Vanguard-successor program of the United Kingdom in order for the United States to fulfill its longstanding commitment to our ally and partner in sea-based strategic deterrence.

SEC. 224. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COUNTER-ELECTRONICS HIGH POWER MICROWAVE MISSILE PROJECT.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) following the successful joint technology capability demonstration that the counter-electronics high power microwave missile project (in this section referred to as ''CHAMP'') conducted last year, the Air Force should examine the results of the demonstration and consider the demonstration as a potential solution during any analysis of alternatives conducted in 2014;

(2) an analysis of alternatives is an important step in the long term-term development of a high power microwave weapon;

(3) additionally, a near-term option may be available to get such capability to commanders of the combatant commands should the capability be required;

(4) the Secretary of the Air Force should pursue both near- and long-term high power microwave weapon systems;

(5) CHAMP could be developed as a cruise missile delivered weapon with target availability to commanders of the combatant commands by 2016; and

(6) such development should not prohibit or divert resources from an analysis of alternatives and long-term development of a high power microwave weapon.

Subtitle C—Missile Defense Programs

SEC. 231. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR MEADS PROGRAM.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for the medium extended air defense system.

(b) HARVESTING TECHNOLOGY.—

(1) NOTICE AND WAIT.—The Secretary of Defense may not carry out actions described in paragraph (2) until a period of 120 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary notifies the congressional defense committees of the plans of the Secretary to carry out such actions.

(2) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—Actions described in this paragraph are actions relating to harvesting technology of the medium extended air defense system.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 15, 2014, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the opportunities to harvest technology of the medium extended air defense system to modernize the various air and missile defense systems and integrated architecture of the Army, based on the report required by section 226 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1678).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A review of current Army and joint requirements to which any harvested technology of the medium extended air defense system might be applied.

(B) The timeline of the Secretary for completion of an analysis of alternatives to technologies and systems being considered for harvesting.

(C) An overview of the planned acquisition strategy for any major systems being considered for harvesting and for insertion into the integrated air and missile defense architecture.

(d) APPLICATION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) may not be superseded except by a provision of law that specifically supersedes, repeals, or modifies such subsection.

SEC. 232. ADDITIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SITE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR OPTIMIZED PROTECTION OF THE HOMELAND.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) President George W. Bush and President Barack Obama have each recognized the necessity for an additional measure of protection–beyond missile defense sites in Alaska and California–for defending the United States against intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) threats emanating from the Middle East.

(2) General Jacoby, the Commander of the United States Northern Command, testified before Congress that ''we should consider that Iran has a capability within the next few years of flight testing ICBM capable technologies'' and that ''the Iranians are intent on developing an ICBM''.

(3) General Kehler, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, testified before Congress that ''I am confident that we can defend against a limited attack from Iran, although we are not in the most optimum posture to do that today. . .it doesn't provide total defense today''.

(4) General Jacoby also testified before Congress that ''I would agree that a third site, wherever the decision is to build a third site, would give me better weapons access, increased GBI inventory and allow us the battle space to more optimize our defense against future threats from Iran and North Korea''.

(5) Section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1678) directs the Missile Defense Agency—

(A) to conduct environmental impact studies for three potential locations for an additional missile defense site capable of protecting the homeland; and

(B) to develop a contingency plan in case the President determines to proceed with deployment of such an additional site.

(6) According the Missile Defense Agency, the cost to deploy up to 20 ground-based interceptors (GBIs) at a new missile defense site on the East Coast of the United States is approximately $3,000,000,000 and would require approximately 5 to 6 years to complete.

(b) ADDITIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Missile Defense Agency shall construct and make operational in fiscal year 2018 an additional homeland missile defense site capable of protecting the homeland, designed to complement existing sites in Alaska and California, to deal more effectively with the long-range ballistic missile threat from the Middle East.

(2) REQUIREMENT IN ADDITION TO OTHER REQUIRED ACTIVITIES REGARDING MISSILE DEFENSE SITES.—The Missile Defense Agency shall carry out the requirement in paragraph (1) to construct and deploy an additional homeland missile defense site (including any advance procurement and engineering and design in connection with such site) while continuing to meet the requirement to prepare environmental impact statements and a contingency plan under section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 for the missile defense sites described in that section.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall submit to Congress a report on the missile defense site required to be constructed and deployed under paragraph (1). The report shall include a description of the current estimate of the funding to be required for construction and deployment of the missile defense site, including for advance procurement, engineering and design, materials and construction, interceptor missiles, and sensors.

SEC. 233. LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF MISSILE DEFENSE EQUIPMENT FROM EAST ASIA.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the missile defenses of the United States provide defense against multiple threats, including threats to the United States, allies of the United States, and the deployed forces of the United States; and

(2) the elimination of one threat, for example the illegal nuclear weapons program of a rogue state, does not eliminate the reason the United States deploys missile defenses to a particular region, including to defend allies of the United States and deployed forces of the United States from other regional threats.

(b) LIMITATION.—Except as provided by subsection (c) or (d), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter may be obligated or expended to remove missile defense equipment of the United States from East Asia until a period of 180 days has elapsed following the date on which the President certifies to the congressional defense committees the following:

(1) Each country in East Asia that poses a threat to allies of the United States has verifiably dismantled the nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs of such country.

(2) The President has consulted with such allies with respect to the dismantlement described in paragraph (1) that—

(A) such dismantlement has occurred; and

(B) the missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the limitation in subsection (b) with respect to removing missile defense equipment of the United States from East Asia if—

(1) the President submits to the congressional defense committees—

(A) a certification that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) a report, in unclassified form, explaining—

(i) why the President cannot make a certification for such removal under subsection (b);

(ii) the national security interest covered by the certification made under subparagraph (A); and

(iii) how the President will provide a commensurate level of defense for the United States, allies of the United States, and deployed forces of the United States, as provided by such missile defense equipment being removed; and

(2) a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the President submits the information under paragraph (1).

(d) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (b) shall not apply to destroyers and cruisers of the Navy equipped with the Aegis ballistic missile defense system.

SEC. 234. IMPROVEMENTS TO ACQUISITION ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTS ON BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 225 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(3)(A), by inserting ''comprehensive'' before ''life-cycle''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) QUALITY OF COST ESTIMATES.—(1) The Director shall ensure that each cost estimate included in an acquisition baseline pursuant to subsection (b)(3) includes all operation and support costs, regardless of funding source, for which the Director is responsible.

''(2) In each such baseline submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Director shall state whether the underlying cost estimates in such baseline meet the criteria of the Comptroller General of the United States to be considered a high-quality estimate. If the Director states that such estimates do not meet such criteria, the Director shall include in such baseline the actions, including a schedule, that the Director plans to carry out for the estimates to meet such criteria.''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than February 15, 2014, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report of the plans and schedule of the Director with respect to when the Director will meet the quality and criteria of cost estimates required by section 225(e) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 235. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES FOR SUCCESSOR TO PRECISION TRACKING SPACE SYSTEM.

(a) ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in cooperation with the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation and the Defense Space Council, shall perform an analysis of alternatives for a successor to the precision tracking space system.

(2) CONSIDERATION.—The Director shall ensure that the analysis of alternatives under paragraph (1) considers the following:

(A) Current and future terrestrial, airborne, and space capabilities and capability gaps for missile defense sensing requirements.

(B) Current and planned overhead persistent infrared architecture and the potential for the future exploitability of such architecture.

(C) Lessons learned from the space tracking and surveillance system and precision tracking space system technology development programs.

(D) Opinions of private industry based on the experience of such industry with delivering space capabilities.

(E) Opportunities for such successor system to contribute to nonmissile defense missions with unmet requirements, including space situational awareness.

(3) ROLE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—In conducting the analysis of alternatives under paragraph (1), the Director shall compare the advantages and disadvantages, including in terms of costs, with respect to the Director—

(A) developing a successor to the precision tracking space system solely for the Missile Defense Agency; and

(B) cooperating with other heads of departments and agencies of the United States to develop space systems that are multi-mission, including by hosting payloads.

(b) SUBMISSION REQUIRED.—

(1) TERMS OF REFERENCE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees the terms of reference of the analysis of alternatives performed under subsection (a)(1).

(2) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report including—

(A) the analysis of alternatives for a successor to the precision tracking space system performed under subsection (a)(1); and

(B) a description of the potential platforms on which a hosted payload could be hosted.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 224 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1675) is repealed.

SEC. 236. PLAN TO IMPROVE ORGANIC KILL ASSESSMENT CAPABILITY OF THE GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) ORGANIC KILL ASSESSMENT CAPABILITY.—The Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Commander of the United States Northern Command, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall jointly develop—

(1) options to achieve an organic kill assessment capability for the ground-based midcourse defense system that can be developed by not later than December 31, 2019, including by improving the command, control, battle management, and communications program and the sensor and communications architecture of the Agency; and

(2) a plan to carry out such options that gives priority to including such capabilities in at least some of the 14 ground-based interceptors that will be procured by the Director, as announced by the Secretary of Defense on March 15, 2013.

(b) IMPROVED HIT ASSESSMENT.—The Director and the Commander of the United States Northern Command, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall jointly develop an interim capability for improved hit assessment for the ground-based midcourse defense system that can be integrated into near-term enhanced kill vehicle upgrades and refurbishment.

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 15, 2014, the Director and the Commander of the United States Northern Command shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—

(1) the development of an organic kill assessment capability under subsection (a), including the plan developed under paragraph (2) of such subsection; and

(2) the development of an interim capability for improved hit assessment under subsection (b).

SEC. 237. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR IRON DOME SHORT-RANGE ROCKET DEFENSE PROGRAM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 by section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, and available for the Missile Defense Agency, $15,000,000 may be obligated or expended for enhancing the capability for producing the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program in the United States, including for infrastructure, tooling, transferring data, special test equipment, and related components.

SEC. 238. NATO AND THE PHASED, ADAPTIVE APPROACH TO MISSILE DEFENSE IN EUROPE.

(a) NATO FUNDING.—

(1) PHASE I OF EPAA.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall consult with the North Atlantic Council and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (in this section referred to as ''NATO'') on—

(A) the funding of the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe; and

(B) establishing a plan for NATO to provide at least 50 percent of the infrastructure and operations and maintenance costs of phase I of the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.

(2) PHASES II AND III OF EPAA.—The President shall use the NATO Military Common-Funded Resources process to seek to fund at least 50 percent of the costs for phases II and III of the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.

(3) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each 180-day period thereafter, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the funding provided by NATO pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) INTERCEPTORS.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that it is useful to the interests of the United States, the Secretary shall seek to engage with members of NATO to establish a NATO common pool of Aegis standard missile–3 block IA, standard missile–3 block IB, and standard missile–3 block IIA interceptors to defend NATO members through the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.

SEC. 239. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROCUREMENT OF CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT II EXOATMOSPHERIC KILL VEHICLE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should not procure a Capability Enhancement II exoatmospheric kill vehicle for deployment until after the date on which a successful operational flight test of the Capability Enhancement II ground-based interceptor has occurred unless such procurement is for test assets or to maintain a warm line for the industrial base.

SEC. 240. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) President Ronald Reagan in March 1983, in a speech from the oval office, laid the corner stone for a long-term research and development program to begin to achieve our ultimate goal of eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles.

(2) President Reagan stated, ''I've become more and more deeply convinced that the human spirit must be capable of rising above dealing with other nations and human beings by threatening their existence. . . What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant U.S. retaliation to deter a Soviet attack, that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies?''.

(3) The Strategic Defense Initiative, also known as ''Star Wars'', challenged the nation to accomplish the impossible by moving beyond the obvious possibilities of the day to set the United States and our allies up for success.

(4) In 1999, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), National Missile Defense (NMD) prototype interceptor successfully demonstrated ''hit-to-kill'' technology intercepting a modified Minuteman intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM).

(5) Congress passed the National Missile Defense Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–38) (signed by President Clinton), which stated, ''It is the policy of the United States to deploy, as soon as is technologically possible, an effective National Missile Defense system capable of defending the territory of the United States against limited ballistic missile attack (whether accidental, unauthorized, or deliberate)''.

(6) On December 13, 2001, President George W. Bush announced ''I have concluded the ABM treaty hinders our government's ability to develop ways to protect our people from future terrorist or rogue state missile attacks''.

(7) Russian President Vladimir Putin said the move was ''not a threat to the security of the Russian Federation''.

(8) Since 2001, the United States has deployed considerable Missile Defense capability: 30 ground-based interceptors defending the continental U.S. today; 32 Aegis BMD ships; 113 SM-

3 IA interceptors; 25 SM-3 IB interceptors; 3 THAAD batteries and 89 interceptors; and 8 AN/TPY-2 forward-based sensors.

(9) The United States has partnerships with 22 nations, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), for missile defense cooperation. Likewise, India and South Korea are developing missile defenses and the Russian Federation and People's Republic of China are also developing and improving missile defenses.

(10) Since 2001 when they began development, United States missile defenses have had a test record of 58 of 73 hit-to-kill intercept attempts and have been successful across all programs of the integrated system, including Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD), Ground-based Mid-course Defense (GMD), Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), and PATRIOT Advanced Capability-3.

(11) In July of 2004, the United States missile defense system was declared operational with limited capability. Since that time, it has offered defense against limited threats to the continental United States.

(12) The United States has cooperatively developed with our Israeli allies a number of missile defense systems including Arrow, Arrow 3 and David's Sling, systems which will protector our Israeli allies and contribute technology and expertise to U.S. systems.

(13) The United States in support of NATO deployed a Patriot missile battery to defend the population and territory of Turkey and provide material support for Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty in the event of spillover from the Syrian civil war and has deployed Phase I of the European Phased Adaptive Approach, which includes a transportable x-band radar array and an on-station AEGIS ballistic missile defense ship armed with Standard Missile 3 block IA missile interceptors.

(14) When United States territory, deployed forces and allies were threatened by North Korean ballistic missiles the United States had the operational capability and national will to deploy THAAD units to Guam to provide a defensive shield.

(15) The United States continues to work jointly with Japan to improve the Navy Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) which in addition to providing missile defense in the Pacific is also a keystone in the Phased Adaptive Approach for European missile defense.

(16) On-going research and development under the auspices of the Missile Defense Agency will continue to expand the technology envelope to deploy a layered missile defense system capable of defending the homeland, our military forces deployed overseas, friendly nations and our allies against all ballistic missiles from launch and orbit to reentry.

(17) A credible ballistic missile defense system is critical to the national defense of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) recognizes the inspiring leadership of President Ronald Reagan to ''maintain the peace through strength'';

(2) recognizes the enduring obligation President as Commander in Chief to'' preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution'';

(3) commemorates the vision of President Reagan on the 30th anniversary of the Strategic Defense Initiative;

(4) believes that it is imperative that the United States continue fielding a robust missile defense system, including additional ground based interceptors; and

(5) commits to supporting continued investments in future missile defense capabilities and emerging technologies such as directed energy and railguns.

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 251. ANNUAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON THE AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE ACQUISITION PROGRAM.

(a) ANNUAL GAO REVIEW.—During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on March 1, 2018, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an annual review of the amphibious combat vehicle acquisition program.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1 of each year beginning in 2014 and ending in 2018, the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review of the amphibious combat vehicle acquisition program conducted under subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The extent to which the program is meeting development and procurement cost, schedule, performance, and risk mitigation goals.

(B) With respect to meeting the desired initial operational capability and full operational capability dates for the amphibious combat vehicle, the progress and results of—

(i) developmental and operational testing of the vehicle; and

(ii) plans for correcting deficiencies in vehicle performance, operational effectiveness, reliability, suitability, and safety.

(C) An assessment of procurement plans, production results, and efforts to improve manufacturing efficiency and supplier performance.

(D) An assessment of the acquisition strategy of the amphibious combat vehicle, including whether such strategy is in compliance with acquisition management best-practices and the acquisition policy and regulations of the Department of Defense.

(E) An assessment of the projected operations and support costs and the viability of the Marine Corps to afford to operate and sustain the amphibious combat vehicle.

(3) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—In submitting to the congressional defense committees the first report under paragraph (1) and a report following any changes made by the Secretary of the Navy to the baseline documentation of the amphibious combat vehicle acquisition program, the Comptroller General shall include, with respect to such program, an assessment of the sufficiency and objectivity of—

(A) the analysis of alternatives;

(B) the initial capabilities document; and

(C) the capabilities development document.

SEC. 252. REPORT ON STRATEGY TO IMPROVE BODY ARMOR.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the comprehensive research and development strategy of the Secretary to achieve significant reductions in the weight of body armor.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A brief description of each solution for body armor weight reduction that is being developed as of the date of the report.

(2) For each such solution—

(A) the costs, schedules, and performance requirements;

(B) the research and development funding profile;

(C) a description of the materials being used in the solution; and

(D) the feasibility and technology readiness levels of the solution and the materials.

(3) A strategy to provide resources for future research and development of body armor weight reduction.

(4) An explanation of how the Secretary is using a modular or tailorable solution to approach body armor weight reduction.

(5) A description of how the Secretary coordinates the research and development of body armor weight reduction being carried out by the military departments.

(6) Any other matter the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 253. REPORT ON MAIN BATTLE TANK FUEL EFFICIENCY INITIATIVE.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the investment strategy to accelerate fuel efficiency improvements to the current engine and transmission of the M1 Abrams series main battle tank as part of the Army's Engineering Change Proposal Phase I strategy.

SEC. 254. REPORT ON POWERED RAIL SYSTEM.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the powered rail system compared to currently fielded solutions. Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) Verification of relevant studies previously conducted by the Army, including that of the Maneuver Center of Excellence, which show that a typical infantry platoon requires approximately 430 pounds of batteries for a 72-hour mission, or roughly 10 pounds per soldier, and that the per-soldier, per-year procurement, storage, transport and disposal costs of these batteries are between $50,000 and $65,000.

(2) An assessment of the comparative total cost of ownership, including procurement, fielding, training, and sustainment of the existing rail system and associated rail-mounted devices with respect to battery types and usage, when compared to that of a powered rail or intelligent rail system with a consolidated power source.

(3) An assessment of the specific effects of excessive battery weight on soldier mobility, endurance and lethality determined through side-by-side time, endurance, motion and lethality tests between soldiers operating with existing rail-mounted weapon accessories and soldiers using the powered rail or intelligent rail solution.

(4) An assessment of the advantages to the Army of incorporating the high-speed communications capability embedded in the powered rail or intelligent rail technology, including the integration of existing Army devices and devices in development such as the family of weapons sights and the enhanced night vision goggles, with the powered rail technology, and the connection of these previously unconnected devices to the soldier network.

(b) TESTING.—Any testing conducted in order to produce the report required by subsection (a) shall be supervised and validated by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation of the Department of Defense.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 261. ESTABLISHMENT OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODERNIZATION REVIEW AND ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 189. Cryptographic Modernization Review and Advisory Board

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be in the Department of Defense a Cryptographic Modernization Review and Advisory Board (in this section referred to as the 'Board') to review and assess the cryptographic modernization activities of the Department and provide advice to the Secretary with respect to such activities pursuant to the roles and responsibilities outlined in the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 6510.02D.

''(b) MEMBERS.—(1) The Secretary shall determine the number of members of the Board.

''(2) The Secretary shall appoint officers in the grade of general or admiral and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in the Senior Executive Service to serve as members of the Board.

''(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Board shall—

''(1) review compliance with cease-use dates for specific cryptographic systems based on rigorous analysis of technical and threat factors and issue guidance, as needed, to relevant program executive offices and program managers;

''(2) monitor the overall cryptographic modernization efforts of the Department, including while such efforts are being executed;

''(3) convene in-depth technical program reviews, as needed, for specific cryptographic modernization developments with respect to validating current and in-draft requirements of systems of the Department of Defense and identifying programmatic risks;

''(4) develop a five-year cryptographic modernization plan to—

''(A) make recommendations to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council with respect to updating or modifying requirements for cryptographic modernization; and

''(B) identify previously unidentified requirements;

''(5) develop a long-term roadmap to—

''(A) ensure synchronization with major planning documents;

''(B) anticipate risks and issues in 10- and 20-year timelines; and

''(C) ensure that the expertise and insights of the military departments, Defense Agencies, the combatant commands, industry, academia, and key allies are included in the course of developing and carrying out cryptographic modernization activities;

''(6) develop a concept of operations for how cryptographic systems should function in a system-of-systems environment; and

''(7) advise the Secretary on the development of a cryptographic asset visibility system.

''(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—The Board shall not include programs funded under the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(6))) in carrying out this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding after the item relating to section 188 the following new item:

''189. Cryptographic Modernization Review and Advisory Board.''.

SEC. 262. CLARIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY OF A STATE TO PARTICIPATE IN DEFENSE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH.

Subparagraph (A) of section 257(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(A) the State is eligible for the experimental program to stimulate competitive research under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862g); and''.

SEC. 263. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF MECHANISMS TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR DEFENSE LABORATORIES FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR MILITARY MISSIONS.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Section 219 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE REVITALIZATION PROJECTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, funds available under a mechanism under subsection (a) for specific laboratory infrastructure revitalization projects shall be available for such projects until expended.

''(2) PRIOR NOTICE OF COSTS OF PROJECTS.—Funds shall be available in accordance with paragraph (1) for a project referred to in that paragraph only if the congressional defense committees are notified of the total cost of the project before the commencement of the project.

''(3) ACCUMULATION OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS.—Funds may accumulate under a mechanism under subsection (a) for a project referred to in paragraph (1) for not more than five years.

''(4) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF PROJECT.—Funds shall be available in accordance with paragraph (1) for a project referred to in that paragraph only if the cost of the project does not exceed $4,000,000.''.

(b) EXTENSION.—Subsection (d) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) of this section, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2016'' and inserting ''September 30, 2020''.

(c) APPLICATION.—Subsection (b) of section 219 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note), as added by subsection (a)(2), shall apply with respect to funds made available under such section 219 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 264. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO AWARD PRIZES FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS.

Section 2374a(f) of chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2013'' and inserting ''September 30, 2018''.

SEC. 265. FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO INCLUDE TECHNOLOGY PROTECTION FEATURES DURING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

Section 243(d) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended by striking ''October 1, 2015'' and inserting ''October 1, 2020''.

SEC. 266. BRIEFING ON POWER AND ENERGY RESEARCH CONDUCTED AT UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED RESEARCH CENTERS.

(a) BRIEFING.—Not later than March 31, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on power and energy research conducted at the university affiliated research centers.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of current and planned research on power grid issues conducted with other university-based energy centers.

(2) A description of current and planned collaboration efforts regarding power grid issues with university-based research centers that have an expertise in energy efficiency and renewable energy, including efforts with respect to—

(A) system failure and losses, including—

(i) utility logistics and supply chain management for events resulting in system failure or other major damage;

(ii) near real-time utility and law enforcement access to damage assessment information during events resulting in system failure or other major damage;

(B) mitigation and response to disasters and attacks;

(C) variable energy resource integration on the bulk power system;

(D) integration of high penetrations of distributed energy technologies on the electric distribution system;

(E) substation and asset hardening techniques appropriate for use in civilian areas;

(F) facilitating development of training programs to support significant increase in required technical skills of present and future utility field forces, including hands-on training; and

(G) facilitating increased consumer self-sufficiency.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4301.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

SEC. 311. DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS ON PROPOSED BUDGETS FOR ACTIVITIES RELATING TO OPERATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY.

Section 138c(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''Not later than 30 days after the date on which the budget for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the proposed budgets for that fiscal year'' and inserting ''The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the proposed budgets for a fiscal year''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) The report required by paragraph (4) for a fiscal year shall be submitted by the later of the following dates:

''(A) The date that is 30 days after the date on which the budget for that fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31.

''(B) March 31 of the previous fiscal year.''.

SEC. 312. FACILITATION OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION IN CONSERVATION PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE, AGRICULTURE, AND INTERIOR TO AVOID OR REDUCE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON MILITARY READINESS ACTIVITIES.

(a) USE OF FUNDS UNDER CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—Section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection (h):

''(h) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION IN CONSERVATION PROGRAMS TO AVOID OR REDUCE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON MILITARY READINESS ACTIVITIES.—In order to facilitate interagency cooperation and enhance the effectiveness of actions that will protect both the environment and military readiness, the recipient of funds provided pursuant an agreement under this section or under the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. et seq.) may, with regard to the lands and waters within the scope of the agreement, use such funds to satisfy any matching funds or cost-sharing requirement of any conservation program of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior notwithstanding any limitation of such program on the source of matching or cost-sharing funds.''.

(b) SUNSET.—This section and subsection (h) of section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, as added by this section, shall expire on October 1, 2019, except that any agreement referred to in such subsection that is entered into on or before September 30, 2019, shall continue according to its terms and conditions as if this section has not expired.

SEC. 313. REAUTHORIZATION OF SIKES ACT.

Section 108 of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670f) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2009 through 2014'' each place it appears and inserting ''fiscal years 2014 through 2019''.

SEC. 314. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS UNDER SIKES ACT FOR LAND MANAGEMENT RELATED TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE READINESS ACTIVITIES.

(a) MULTIYEAR AGREEMENTS TO FUND LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT.—Subsection (b) of section 103A of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670c–1) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''Funds''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) In the case of a cooperative agreement under subsection (a)(2), funds referred to in paragraph (1)—

''(A) may be paid in a lump sum and include an amount intended to cover the future costs of

the natural resource maintenance and improvement activities provided for under the agreement; and

''(B) may be invested by the recipient in accordance with the recipient's own guidelines for the management and investment of financial assets, and any interest or income derived from such investment may be applied for the same purposes as the principal.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS AND RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS AND RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—(1) Cooperative agreements and interagency agreements entered into under this section shall be subject to the availability of funds.

''(2) Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, a cooperative agreement under this section may be used to acquire property or services for the direct benefit or use of the United States Government.

''(3) Amounts available to the Department of Defense that are provided to any Federal, State, local, or nongovernmental entity for conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources in an area that is not on a military installation—

''(A) may only be used for payment of direct costs associated with the management of such area; and

''(B) may be used to pay not more than 3 percent of total project administrative costs, fees, and management charges.

''(4) Amounts available to the Department of Defense may not be used under this Act to acquire fee title interest in real property for natural resources projects that are not on a military installation.''.

(c) ANNUAL AUDITS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) ANNUAL AUDITS.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall annually audit each natural resources project funded with amounts available to the Department of Defense under this Act that is not on a military installation.''.

(d) SUNSET.—This section and the provisions of law enacted by the amendments made by this section shall expire on October 1, 2019, except that any cooperative agreement referred to in such provisions that is entered into on or before September 30, 2019, shall continue according to its terms and conditions as if this section has not expired.

SEC. 315. EXCLUSIONS FROM DEFINITION OF "CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE" UNDER TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT.

Section 3(2)(B)(v) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602(2)(B)(v)) is amended by striking '', and'' and inserting ''and any component of such an article (including, without limitation, shot, bullets and other projectiles, propellants when manufactured for or used in such an article, and primers), and''.

SEC. 316. EXEMPTION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FROM ALTERNATIVE FUEL PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENT.

Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140; 42 U.S.C. 17142) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''This section shall not apply to the Department of Defense.''.

SEC. 317. CLARIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON DISPOSING OF WASTE IN OPEN-AIR BURN PITS.

For the purposes of Department of Defense Instruction 4715.19, issued as required by section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2701 note) or any successor instruction, the term ''covered waste'' specifically includes, in addition to the materials already specified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(2) of such section, the following:

(1) Tires.

(2) Treated wood.

(3) Batteries.

(4) Plastics, except insignificant amounts of plastic remaining after a good-faith effort to remove or recover plastic materials from the solid waste stream.

(5) Munitions and explosives, the destruction of which is covered in Department of Defense Instruction 6055.09-M (Reference (i)).

(6) Compressed gas cylinders, unless empty with valves removed.

(7) Fuel containers, unless completely evacuated of its contents.

(8) Aerosol cans.

(9) Polychlorinated biphenyls.

(10) Petroleum, oils, and lubricants products (other than waste fuel for initial combustion).

(11) Asbestos.

(12) Mercury.

(13) Foam tent material.

(14) Any item containing any of the materials referred to in a preceding paragraph.

SEC. 318. LIMITATION ON PLAN, DESIGN, REFURBISHING, OR CONSTRUCTION OF BIOFUELS REFINERIES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may not enter into a contract for the planning, design, refurbishing, or construction of a biofuels refinery any other facility or infrastructure used to refine biofuels unless such planning, design, refurbishing, or construction is specifically authorized by law.

SEC. 319. LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT OF BIOFUELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be used to purchase or produce biofuels until the earlier of the following dates:

(1) The date on which the cost of the biofuel is equal to the cost of conventional fuels purchased by the Department.

(2) The date on which the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25), and the sequestration in effect by reason of such Act, are no longer in effect.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply to biofuels purchased—

(1) in limited quantities necessary to complete test and certification; or

(2) for the biofuel research and development efforts of the Department.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 321. LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP STRATEGIC SUSTAINMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees and to the Comptroller General of the United States a strategic sustainment plan for the Littoral Combat Ship. Such plan shall include each of the following:

(1) An estimate of the cost and schedule of implementing the plan.

(2) An identification of the requirements and planning for the long-term sustainment of the Littoral Combat Ship and its mission modules in accordance with section 2366b of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1482).

(3) A description of the current and future operating environments of the Littoral Combat Ship, as specified or referred to in strategic guidance and planning documents of the Department of Defense.

(4) The facility, supply, and logistics systems requirements of the Littoral Combat Ship when forward deployed, and an estimate of the cost and personnel required to conduct the necessary maintenance activities.

(5) Any required updates to host-nation agreements to facilitate the forward-deployed maintenance requirements of the Littoral Combat Ship, including a discussion of overseas management of Ship ordnance and hazardous materials and delivery of equipment and spare parts needed for emergent repair.

(6) An evaluation of the forward-deployed maintenance requirements of the Littoral Combat Ship and a schedule of pier-side maintenance timelines when forward-deployed, including requirements for multiple ships and variants.

(7) An assessment of the total quantity of equipment, spare parts, permanently forward-stationed personnel, and size of fly away teams required to support forward-deployed maintenance requirements for the U.S.S. Freedom while in Singapore, and estimates for follow-on deployments of Littoral Combat Ships of both variants.

(8) A detailed description of the continuity of operations plans for the Littoral Combat Ship Squadron and of any plans to increase the number of Squadron personnel.

(9) An identification of mission critical single point of failure equipment for which a sufficient number spare parts are necessary to have on hand, and determination of Littoral Combat Ship forward deployed equipment and spare parts locations and levels.

(b) FORM.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may have a classified annex.

SEC. 322. REVIEW OF CRITICAL MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES WITHIN ARMY ARSENALS.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments and the directors of the Defense Agencies, shall conduct a review of the current and expected manufacturing requirements across the Department of Defense to identify critical manufacturing competencies, supplies, components, end items, parts, assemblies, and sub-assemblies for which no or a limited domestic commercial source exists. In conducting the review under this section, the Secretary—

(1) shall assess which of the competencies for which no or a limited domestic commercial source exists could be executed by an arsenal owned by the United States; and

(2) may review other manufacturing capabilities, as the Secretary determines appropriate, to determine if such capabilities could be executed by an arsenal owned by the United States.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall brief the congressional defense committees on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 323. INCLUSION OF ARMY ARSENALS CAPABILITIES IN SOLICITATIONS.

(a) DETERMINATION OF USE OF ARSENALS.—

(1) SOLICITATION OF INFORMATION.—When undertaking a make-or-buy analysis, a Program Executive Officer or Program Manager of a military service or Defense Agency shall solicit information from an arsenal owned by the United States regarding the capability of the arsenal to fulfill a manufacturing requirement.

(2) SUBMITTAL OF MATERIAL SOLUTION.—Upon a determination, that an arsenal owned by the United States is capable of fulfilling a manufacturing requirement, a Program Executive Officer or Program Manager shall allow the arsenal to submit a material solution in response to the requirement.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF SOLICITATIONS.—When issuing a solicitation, a Program Executive Officer or Program Manager shall notify each arsenal owned by the United States of any manufacturing requirement that the arsenal has the capability to fulfill and allow the arsenal to submit a proposal in response to the requirement.

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 331. ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PERSONNEL AND UNIT READINESS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF ASSIGNED MISSIONS AND CONTRACTOR SUPPORT.—Section 482 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (j); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsections:

''(g) COMBATANT COMMAND ASSIGNED MISSION ASSESSMENTS.—(1) Each report shall also include an assessment by each commander of a geographic or functional combatant command of the ability of the command to successfully execute each of the assigned missions of the command. Each such assessment for a combatant command shall also include a list of the mission essential tasks for each assigned mission of the command and an assessment of the ability of the command to successfully complete each task within prescribed timeframes.

''(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'assigned mission' means any contingency response program plan, theater campaign plan, or named operation that is approved and assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

''(h) RISK ASSESSMENT OF DEPENDENCE ON CONTRACTOR SUPPORT.—Each report shall also include an assessment by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the level of risk incurred by using contract support in contingency operations as required under Department of Defense Instruction 1100.22, 'Policies and Procedures for Determining Workforce Mix'.

''(i) COMBAT SUPPORT AGENCIES ASSESSMENT.—(1) Each report shall also include an assessment by the Secretary of Defense of the military readiness of the combat support agencies, including, for each such agency—

''(A) a determination with respect to the responsiveness and readiness of the agency to support operating forces in the event of a war or threat to national security, including—

''(i) a list of mission essential tasks and an assessment of the ability of the agency to successfully perform those tasks;

''(ii) an assessment of how the ability of the agency to accomplish the tasks referred to in subparagraph (A) affects the ability of the military departments and the unified and geographic combatant commands to execute operations and contingency plans by number;

''(iii) any readiness deficiencies and actions recommended to address such deficiencies; and

''(iv) key indicators and other relevant information related to any deficiency or other problem identified;

''(B) any recommendations that the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'combat support agency' means any of the following Defense Agencies:

''(A) The Defense Information Systems Agency.

''(B) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

''(C) The Defense Logistics Agency.

''(D) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (but only with respect to combat support functions that the agencies perform for the Department of Defense).

''(E) The Defense Contract Management Agency.

''(F) The Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

''(G) The National Reconnaissance Office.

''(H) The National Security Agency (but only with respect to combat support functions that the agencies perform for the Department of Defense) and Central Security Service.

''(I) Any other Defense Agency designated as a combat support agency by the Secretary of Defense.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Such section is further amended in subsection (a), by striking ''and (f)'' and inserting ''(f), (g), (h), and (i)''.

SEC. 332. REPEAL OF ANNUAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON ARMY PROGRESS.

Section 323 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2146; 10 U.S.C. 229 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d);

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(3) in subsection (e), as so redesignated, by striking ''or (d)''.

SEC. 333. REVISION TO REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION REGARDING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CAPITAL ASSETS.

Section 351(a)(1) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314; 10 U.S.C. 221 note) is amended by striking ''in excess of $30,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''(as computed in fiscal year 2000 constant dollars) in excess of $32,000,000 or an estimated total cost for the future-years defense program for which the budget is submitted (as computed in fiscal year 2000 constant dollars) in excess of $378,000,000, for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of the appropriation and fund source, directly related to the assets definition, design, development, deployment, sustainment, and disposal.''.

Subtitle E—Limitations and Extensions of Authority

SEC. 341. LIMITATION ON REDUCTION OF FORCE STRUCTURE AT LAJES AIR FORCE BASE, AZORES.

The Secretary of the Air Force may not reduce the force structure at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, relative to the force structure at such Air Force Base as of October 1, 2013, until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense concludes the European Infrastructure Consolidation Assessment initiated by the Secretary on January 25, 2013, and briefs the congressional defense committees regarding such Assessment. Such briefing shall include a specific assessment of the efficacy of Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, in supporting the United Stated overseas force posture.

SEC. 342. PROHIBITION ON PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FLIGHT DEMONSTRATION TEAMS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise available to the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 2014 or 2015 may be used for the performance of flight demonstration teams under the jurisdiction of the Secretary at any location outside the United States.

(b) UNITED STATES.—In this section, the term ''United States'' means the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 351. REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH POLICY ON JOINT COMBAT UNIFORMS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that by not later than October 1, 2018, the Secretary of Defense shall require all military services to use a joint combat camouflage uniform, including color and pattern variants designed for specific combat environments.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (c), each military service shall be prohibited from adopting a new combat camouflage uniform, unless—

(1) the combat camouflage utility uniform will be a joint uniform adopted by all military services; or

(2) the military services adopt a uniform currently in use by another military service.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in subsection (b) shall be construed as—

(1) prohibiting the development or fielding of combat and camouflage utility uniforms for use by personnel assigned to or operating in support of the unified combatant command for special operations forces described in section 167 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) prohibiting the military services from fielding ancillary uniform items, including headwear, footwear, or other such items as determined by the Secretaries of the military departments; or

(3) prohibiting the military services from issuing working or vehicle crew uniforms.

(d) GUIDANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue guidance to implement this section. At a minimum, such guidance shall—

(1) require the Secretaries of the military departments to collaborate on the development of joint criteria for the design, development, fielding, and characteristics of combat camouflage uniforms;

(2) require the Secretaries of the military departments to ensure that new combat and camouflage utility uniforms meet the geographic and operational requirements of the commanders of the combatant commands; and

(3) require the Secretaries of the military departments to ensure that all new combat and camouflage utility uniforms achieve interoperability with other components of individual war fighter systems, including organizational clothing and individual equipment such as body armor and other individual protective systems.

(e) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in subsection (b) if the Secretary certifies to Congress that there are exceptional operational circumstances that require the development or fielding of a new combat camouflage uniform.

(f) REPEAL OF POLICY.—Section 352 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84, 123 Stat. 2262; 10 U.S.C. 771 note prec.) is hereby repealed.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces

SEC. 401. END STRENGTHS FOR ACTIVE FORCES.

The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for active duty personnel as of September 30, 2014, as follows:

(1) The Army, 520,000.

(2) The Navy, 323,600.

(3) The Marine Corps, 190,200.

(4) The Air Force, 327,600.

SEC. 402. REVISION IN PERMANENT ACTIVE DUTY END STRENGTH MINIMUM LEVELS.

Section 691(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (4) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

''(1) For the Army, 520,000.

''(2) For the Navy, 323,600.

''(3) For the Marine Corps, 190,200.

''(4) For the Air Force, 327,600.''.

Subtitle B—Reserve Forces

SEC. 411. END STRENGTHS FOR SELECTED RESERVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for Selected Reserve personnel of the reserve components as of September 30, 2014, as follows:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 354,200.

(2) The Army Reserve, 205,000.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 59,100.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 105,400.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 70,400.

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 9,000.

(b) END STRENGTH REDUCTIONS.—The end strengths prescribed by subsection (a) for the Selected Reserve of any reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by—

(1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at the end of the fiscal year; and

(2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at the end of the fiscal year.

(c) END STRENGTH INCREASES.—Whenever units or individual members of the Selected Reserve of any reserve component are released

from active duty during any fiscal year, the end strength prescribed for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such reserve component shall be increased proportionately by the total authorized strengths of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

SEC. 412. END STRENGTHS FOR RESERVES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN SUPPORT OF THE RESERVES.

Within the end strengths prescribed in section 411(a), the reserve components of the Armed Forces are authorized, as of September 30, 2014, the following number of Reserves to be serving on full-time active duty or full-time duty, in the case of members of the National Guard, for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 32,060.

(2) The Army Reserve, 16,261.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 10,159.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 14,734.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 2,911.

SEC. 413. END STRENGTHS FOR MILITARY TECHNICIANS (DUAL STATUS).

The minimum number of military technicians (dual status) as of the last day of fiscal year 2014 for the reserve components of the Army and the Air Force (notwithstanding section 129 of title 10, United States Code) shall be the following:

(1) For the Army National Guard of the United States, 27,210.

(2) For the Army Reserve, 8,395.

(3) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 21,875.

(4) For the Air Force Reserve, 10,429.

SEC. 414. FISCAL YEAR 2014 LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNICIANS.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NATIONAL GUARD.—Within the limitation provided in section 10217(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, the number of non-dual status technicians employed by the National Guard as of September 30, 2014, may not exceed the following:

(A) For the Army National Guard of the United States, 1,600.

(B) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 350.

(2) ARMY RESERVE.—The number of non-dual status technicians employed by the Army Reserve as of September 30, 2014, may not exceed 595.

(3) AIR FORCE RESERVE.—The number of non-dual status technicians employed by the Air Force Reserve as of September 30, 2014, may not exceed 90.

(b) NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNICIANS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''non-dual status technician'' has the meaning given that term in section 10217(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 415. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RESERVE PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO BE ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.

During fiscal year 2014, the maximum number of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who may be serving at any time on full-time operational support duty under section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, is the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 17,000.

(2) The Army Reserve, 13,000.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 6,200.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,000.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 16,000.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 14,000.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 421. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for military personnel, as specified in the funding table in section 4401.

(b) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORIZATION.—The authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) supersedes any other authorization of appropriations (definite or indefinite) for such purpose for fiscal year 2014.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy Generally

SEC. 501. LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

(a) PER-SERVICE LIMITATIONS; LIMITED JOINT DUTY EXCLUSIONS.—Section 526 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 502 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1387) and section 501(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1714), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''231'' and inserting ''226''

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''162'' and inserting ''157''; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''198'' and inserting ''193''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''310'' and inserting ''300''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''85'' and inserting ''81'';

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''61'' and inserting ''59'';

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''73'' and inserting ''70''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''21'' and inserting ''20''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2014.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

SEC. 511. MINIMUM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS BEFORE DEPLOYMENT OR CANCELLATION OF DEPLOYMENT RELATED TO A CONTINGENCY OPERATION.

Section 12301 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking ''The period'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (i), the period''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i)(1) The Secretary concerned shall provide not less than 120 days advance notice to a unit of the reserve components that—

''(A) will be ordered to active duty for deployment in connection with a contingency operation; or

''(B) having been notified of such a deployment, has such deployment canceled, postponed, or otherwise altered.

''(2) If a member of the reserve components is not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit or is to be ordered to active duty apart from the member's unit, the required notice under paragraph (1) shall be provided directly to the member.

''(3) If the Secretary concerned fails to provide timely notification as required by paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary concerned shall submit, within 30 days after the date of the failure, written notification to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate explaining the reason for the failure and the units and members of the reserve components affected.''.

SEC. 512. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO BOARDS CONSIDERING OFFICERS FOR SELECTIVE EARLY REMOVAL FROM RESERVE ACTIVE-STATUS LIST.

(a) OFFICERS TO BE CONSIDERED; EXCLUSIONS.—Section 14704(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''Whenever'' ;

(2) by striking ''all officers on that list'' and inserting ''officers on the reserve active-status list'';

(3) by striking ''the reserve active-status list, in the number specified by the Secretary by each grade and competitive category.'' and inserting ''that list.''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the list of officers in a reserve component whose names are submitted to a board under paragraph (1) shall include each officer on the reserve active-status list for that reserve component in the same grade and competitive category whose position on the reserve active-status list is between—

''(A) that of the most junior officer in that grade and competitive category whose name is submitted to the board; and

''(B) that of the most senior officer in that grade and competitive category whose name is submitted to the board.

''(3) A list submitted to a board under paragraph (1) may not include an officer who—

''(A) has been approved for voluntary retirement; or

''(B) is to be involuntarily retired under any provision of law during the fiscal year in which the board is convened or during the following fiscal year.''.

(b) SPECIFICATION OF NUMBER OF OFFICERS WHO MAY BE RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) SPECIFICATION OF NUMBER OF OFFICERS WHO MAY BE RECOMMENDED FOR SEPARATION.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall specify the number of officers described in subsection (a)(1) that a board may recommend for separation under subsection (c).''.

SEC. 513. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO MAINTAIN ACTIVE STATUS AND INACTIVE STATUS LISTS OF MEMBERS IN THE INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) AUTHORITY TO MAINTAIN ACTIVE AND INACTIVE STATUS LISTS IN THE INACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD.—

(1) ACTIVE AND INACTIVE STATUS LISTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force may maintain an active status list and an inactive status list of members in the inactive Army National Guard and the inactive Air National Guard, respectively.

(2) TOTAL NUMBER ON ALL LISTS AT ONE TIME.—The total number of members of the Army National Guard and members of the Air National Guard on the active status lists and the inactive status lists assigned to the inactive National Guard may not exceed a total of 10,000 at any time.

(3) TOTAL NUMBER ON ACTIVE STATUS LISTS AT ONE TIME.—The total number of members of the Army National Guard and members of the Air National Guard on the active status lists of the inactive National Guard may not exceed 4,000 at any time.

(4) CONDITION OF IMPLEMENTATION.—Before the authority provided by this subsection is used to establish an active status list and an inactive status list of members in the inactive Army National Guard or the inactive Air National Guard, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House

of Representatives and the Senate a copy of the implementation guidance to be used to execute this authority.

(b) ADDITIONAL ENLISTED MEMBER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the transfer authority provided by section 303(b) of title 32, United States Code, while an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists—

(1) an enlisted member of the active Army National Guard may be transferred to the inactive Army National Guard without regard to whether the member was formerly enlisted in the inactive Army National Guard; and

(2) an enlisted member of the active Air National Guard may be transferred to the inactive Air National Guard without regard to whether the member was formerly enlisted in the inactive Air National Guard.

(c) REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.—While an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists, nothing in chapter 3 of title 32, United States Code, shall be construed to prevent any of the following:

(1) An officer of the Army National Guard who fills a vacancy in a federally recognized unit of the Army National Guard from being transferred from the active Army National Guard to the inactive Army National Guard.

(2) An officer of the Air National Guard who fills a vacancy in a federally recognized unit of the Air National Guard from being transferred from the active Air National Guard to the inactive Air National Guard.

(3) An officer of the Army National Guard transferred to the inactive Army National Guard from being transferred from the inactive Army National Guard to the active Army National Guard to fill a vacancy in a federally recognized unit.

(4) An officer of the Air National Guard transferred to the inactive Air National Guard from being transferred from the inactive Air National Guard to the active Air National Guard to fill a vacancy in a federally recognized unit.

(d) STATUS AND TRAINING CATEGORIES FOR MEMBERS IN INACTIVE STATUS.—While an inactive status list for the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard exists—

(1) the first sentence of subsection (b) of section 10141 of title 10, United States Code, shall apply only with respect to members of the reserve components assigned to the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard who are assigned to such inactive status list; and

(2) the exclusion of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States under the first sentence of subsection (c) of such section shall not apply.

(e) ELIGIBILITY FOR INACTIVE-DUTY TRAINING PAY.—While an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists, the limitation on pay for inactive-duty training contained in section 206(c) of title 37, United States Code, shall apply only to persons assigned to the inactive status list of the inactive National Guard, rather than to all persons enlisted in the inactive National Guard.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) MODIFICATION OF ACTIVE STATUS DEFINITION.—Section 101(d)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''However, while an inactive status list for the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard exists, such term means the status of a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States who is not assigned to the inactive status list of the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard, on another inactive status list, or in the Retired Reserve.''.

(2) COMPUTATION OF YEARS OF SERVICE FOR ENTITLEMENT TO RETIRED PAY.—Paragraph (3) of section 12732(b) of such title is amended to read as follows:

''(3) Service in the inactive National Guard (for any period other than a period in which an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists) and service while assigned to the inactive status list of the inactive National Guard (for any period in which an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists).''.

(g) EVALUATION OF USE OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) INDEPENDENT STUDY REQUIRED.—Before the end of the period specified in subsection (h), the Secretary of Defense shall commission an independent study to evaluate the effectiveness of using an active status list for the inactive National Guard to improve the readiness of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

(2) ELEMENTS.—As part of the study required by this subsection, the entity conducting the study shall determine, for each year in which the temporary authority provided by subsection (a) is used—

(A) how many members of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard were transferred to the active status list of the inactive National Guard;

(B) how many of these vacancies were filled with personnel new to the Army National Guard;

(C) the additional cost of filling these positions; and

(D) the impact on drill and annual training participation rates.

(3) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION.—The study required by this subsection also shall include an assessment of the impact of the use of the temporary authority provided by subsection (a) on medical readiness category 3B personnel transferred to the active status inactive National Guard, including—

(A) how long it took them to complete the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) process; and

(B) how satisfied they were with their unit's management and collaboration during the IDES process.

(4) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 180 days after completion of the study required by this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the results of the study.

(h) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by subsection (a) for the maintenance of both an active status list and inactive status list of members in the inactive National Guard exists only during the period beginning on October 1, 2013, and ending on December 31, 2018.

SEC. 514. REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR RESERVE COMPONENT GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS IN AN ACTIVE STATUS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the general officer and flag officer requirements for members of the reserve component in an active status.

(b) PURPOSE OF REVIEW.—The purpose of the review is to ensure that the authorized strengths provided in section 12004 of title 10, United States Code, for reserve general officers and reserve flag officers in an active status—

(1) are based on an objective requirements process and are sufficient for the effective management, leadership, and administration of the reserve components;

(2) provide a qualified, sufficient pool from which reserve component general and flag officers can continue to be assigned on active duty in joint duty and in-service military positions;

(3) reflect a review of the appropriateness and number of exemptions provided by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 12004 of title 10, United States Code;

(4) reflect the efficiencies that can be achieved through downgrading or elimination of reserve component general or flag officer positions, including through the conversion of certain reserve component general or flag officer positions to senior civilian positions; and

(5) are subjected to periodic review, control, and adjustment.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the review, including such recommendations for changes in law and policy related to authorized reserve general and flag officers strengths as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

SEC. 515. FEASABILITY STUDY ON ESTABLISHING A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN AMERICAN SAMOA AND IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing—

(1) a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa; and

(2) a unit of the National Guard in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) FORCE STRUCTURE ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall consider the following:

(1) The allocation of National Guard force structure and manpower to American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the event of the establishment of a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the impact of this allocation on existing National Guard units in the 50 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

(2) The Federal funding that would be required to support pay, benefits, training operations, and missions of members of a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, based on the allocation derived from paragraph (1), and the equipment, including maintenance, required to support such force structure.

(3) The presence of existing infrastructure to support a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the requirement for additional infrastructure, including information technology infrastructure, to support such force structure, based on the allocation derived from paragraph (1).

(4) How a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island would accommodate the National Guard Bureau's ''Essential Ten'' homeland defense capabilities (i.e., aviation, engineering, civil support teams, security, medical, transportation, maintenance, logistics, joint force headquarters, and communications) and reflect regional needs.

(5) The manpower cadre, both military personnel and full-time support, including National Guard technicians, required to establish, maintain, and sustain a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the ability of American Samoa and of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to support demographically a unit of the National Guard at each location.

(6) The ability of a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to maintain unit readiness and the logistical challenges associated with transportation, communications, supply/resupply, and training operations and missions.

(c) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a). The report shall also include the following:

(1) A determination of whether the executive branch of American Samoa and of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands has enacted and implemented statutory authorization for an organized militia as a prerequisite for establishing a unit of the National Guard, and a description of any other steps that such executive branches must take to request and carry out the establishment of a National Guard unit.

(2) A list of any amendments to titles 10, 32, and 37, United States Code, that would have to be enacted by Congress to provide for the establishment of a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(3) A description of any required Department of Defense actions to establish a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(4) A suggested timeline for completion of the steps and actions described in the preceding paragraphs.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

SEC. 521. REVIEW OF INTEGRATED DISABILITY EVALUATION SYSTEM.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of—

(1) the backlog of pending cases in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System with respect to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces for the purpose of addressing the matters specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (b); and

(2) the improvements to the Integrated Disability Evaluation System specified in paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the review under subsection (a). Such report shall include the following:

(1) With respect to the reserve components of the Armed Forces—

(A) the number of pending cases that exist as of the date of the report, listed by military department, component, and, with respect to the National Guard, State;

(B) as of the date of the report, the average time it takes to process a case in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System;

(C) a description of the steps the Secretary will take to resolve the backlog of cases in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System; and

(D) the date by which the Secretary plans to resolve such backlog for each military department.

(2) With respect to the regular components and reserve components of the Armed Forces—

(A) a description of the progress being made to transition the Integrated Disability Evaluation System to an integrated and readily accessible electronic format that a member of the Armed Forces may access and see the status of the member during each phase of the system;

(B) an estimate of the cost to complete the transition to an integrated and readily accessible electronic format; and

(C) an assessment of the feasibility of improving in-transit visibility of pending cases, including by establishing a method of tracking a pending case when a military treatment facility is assigned a packet and pending case for action regarding a member.

(c) PENDING CASE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''pending case'' means a case involving a member of the Armed Forces who, as of the date of the review under subsection (a), is within the Integrated Disability Evaluation System and has been referred to a medical evaluation board.

SEC. 522. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENTS.

(a) VERIFICATION AND TRACKING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Secretaries of the military departments to verify and track the compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments required as part of the comprehensive policy for the Department of Defense sexual assault prevention and response program pursuant to section 572(a)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1753).

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—No later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing—

(1) a description of the progress of the development of the system that will verify and track the compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments; and

(2) an estimate of when the system will be completed and implemented.

SEC. 523. COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR REMAINS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS WHO DIE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that there is continuous, designated military command responsibility and accountability for the care, handling, and transportation of the remains of each deceased member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps who died outside the United States, beginning with the initial recovery of the remains, through the defense mortuary system, until the interment of the remains or the remains are otherwise accepted by the person designated as provided by section 1482(c) of title 10, United States Code, to direct disposition of the remains.

SEC. 524. CONTENTS OF TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1144 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9) Provide information about disability-related employment and education protections.''.

(2) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e), as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM.—The mandatory program carried out by this section shall include—

''(1) for any such member who plans to use the member's entitlement to educational assistance under title 38—

''(A) instruction providing an overview of the use of such entitlement; and

''(B) courses of post-secondary education appropriate for the member, courses of post-secondary education compatible with the member's education goals, and instruction on how to finance the member's post-secondary education; and

''(2) instruction in the benefits under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and in other subjects determined by the Secretary concerned.''.

(b) DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—The program carried out under section 1144 of title 10, United States Code, shall comply with the requirements of subsections (b)(9) and (c) of such section, as added by subsection (a), by not later than April 1, 2015.

(c) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives the results of a study carried out by the Secretary to determine the feasibility of providing the instruction described in subsection (b) of section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, at all overseas locations where such instruction is provided by entering into a contract jointly with the Secretary of Labor for the provision of such instruction.

SEC. 525. PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF MILITARY PERSONNEL DECISIONS RELATING TO CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF JUDICIAL REVIEW; LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 79 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1560. Judicial review of decisions relating to correction of military records

''(a) AVAILABILITY OF JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to sections 1346 and 1491 of title 28 and chapter 7 of title 5 any person adversely affected by a records correction final decision may obtain judicial review of the decision in a court with jurisdiction to hear the matter.

''(2) RECORDS CORRECTION FINAL DECISION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'records correction final decision' means any of the following decisions:

''(A) A final decision issued by the Secretary concerned pursuant to section 1552 of this title.

''(B) A final decision issued by the Secretary concerned pursuant to section 1034(f) of this title.

''(C) A final decision issued by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 1034(g) of this title.

''(b) EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES.—

''(1) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), judicial review of a matter that could be subject to correction under a provision of law specified in subsection (a)(2) may not be obtained under this section or any other provision of law unless—

''(A) the petitioner has requested a correction under section 1552 of this title (including such a request in a matter arising under section 1034 of this title); and

''(B) the Secretary concerned has rendered a final decision denying that correction in whole or in part.

''(2) WHISTLEBLOWER CASES.—When the final decision of the Secretary concerned is subject to review by the Secretary of Defense under section 1034(g) of this title, the petitioner is not required to seek such review before obtaining judicial review, but if the petitioner does seek such review, judicial review may not be sought until the earlier of the following occurs:

''(A) The Secretary of Defense makes a decision in the matter.

''(B) The period specified in section 1034(g) of this title for the Secretary to make a decision in the matter expires.

''(3) CLASS ACTIONS.—If judicial review of a records correction final decision is sought, and the petitioner for such judicial review also seeks to bring a class action with respect to a matter for which the petitioner requested a correction under section 1552 of this title (including such a request in a matter arising under section 1034 of this title) and the court issues an order certifying a class in the case, paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply to any member of the certified class (other than the petitioner) with respect to any matter covered by a claim for which the class is certified.

''(4) TIMELINESS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the records correction final decision of the Secretary concerned is not issued by the date that is 18 months after the date on which the petitioner requests a correction.

''(c) STATUTES OF LIMITATION.—

''(1) SIX YEARS FROM FINAL DECISION.—A records correction final decision (other than in a matter to which paragraph (2) applies) is not subject to judicial review under this section or otherwise subject to review in any court unless petition for such review is filed in a court not

later than six years after the date of the records correction final decision.

''(2) SIX YEARS FOR CERTAIN CLAIMS THAT MAY RESULT IN PAYMENT OF MONEY.—(A) In a case of a records correction final decision described in subparagraph (B), the records correction final decision (or the portion of such decision described in such subparagraph) is not subject to judicial review under this section or otherwise subject to review in any court unless petition for such review is filed in a court before the end of the six-year period that began on the date of discharge, retirement, release from active duty, or death while on active duty, of the person whose military records are the subject of the correction request. Such six-year period does not include any time between the date of the filing of the request for correction of military records leading to the records correction final decision and the date of the final decision.

''(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to a records correction final decision or portion of the decision that involves a denial of a claim that, if relief were to be granted by the court, would support, or result in, the payment of money, other than payments made under chapter 73 of this title, either under a court order or under a subsequent administrative determination.

''(d) HABEAS CORPUS.—This section does not affect any cause of action arising under chapter 153 of title 28.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''1560. Judicial review of decisions.''.

(b) EFFECT OF DENIAL OF REQUEST FOR CORRECTION OF RECORDS WHEN PROHIBITED PERSONNEL ACTION ALLEGED.—

(1) NOTICE OF DENIAL; PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Subsection (f) of section 1034 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) In any case in which the final decision of the Secretary concerned results in denial, in whole or in part, of any requested correction of the record of the member or former member, the Secretary concerned shall provide the member or former member—

''(A) a concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

''(B) a notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.''.

(2) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REVIEW; NOTICE OF DENIAL.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''Upon the completion of all''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The submittal of a matter to the Secretary of Defense by the member or former member under paragraph (1) must be made within 90 days of the receipt by the member or former member of the final decision of the Secretary of the military department concerned in the matter. In any case in which the final decision of the Secretary of Defense results in denial, in whole or in part, of any requested correction of the record of the member or former member, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the member or former member—

''(A) a concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

''(B) a notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.''.

(3) SOLE BASIS FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Such section is further amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection (h):

''(h) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—(1) A decision of the Secretary of Defense under subsection (g) shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.

''(2) In a case in which review by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (g) was not sought, a decision of the Secretary of a military department under subsection (f) shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.

''(3) A decision by the Secretary of Homeland Security under subsection (f) shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.''.

(c) EFFECT OF DENIAL OF OTHER REQUESTS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—Section 1552 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(h) In any case in which the final decision of the Secretary concerned results in denial, in whole or in part, of any requested correction, the Secretary concerned shall provide the claimant—

''(1) a concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

''(2) a notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.

''(i) A decision by the Secretary concerned under this section shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2015, and shall apply to all final decisions of the Secretary of Defense under section 1034(g) of title 10, United States Code, and of the Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Homeland Security under sections 1034(f) or 1552 of such title rendered on or after such date.

(2) TREATMENT OF EXISTING CASES.—This section and the amendments made by this section do not affect the authority of any court to exercise jurisdiction over any case that was properly before the court before the effective date specified in paragraph (1).

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Homeland Security (in the case of the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy) may prescribe regulations, and interim guidance before prescribing such regulations, to implement the amendments made by this section. Regulations or interim guidance prescribed by the Secretary of a military department may not take effect until approved by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 526. ESTABLISHMENT AND USE OF CONSISTENT DEFINITION OF GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARD FOR MILITARY CAREER DESIGNATORS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFINITIONS.—Section 543 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARD.—The term 'gender-neutral occupational standard', with respect to a military career designator, means that all members of the Armed Forces serving in or assigned to the military career designator must meet the same physical and performance outcome-based standards for the successful accomplishment of the necessary and required specific tasks associated with the qualifications and duties performed while serving in or assigned to the military career designator.

''(2) MILITARY CAREER DESIGNATOR.—The term 'military career designator' refers to—

''(A) in the case of enlisted members and warrant officers of the Armed Forces, military occupational specialties, specialty codes, enlisted designators, enlisted classification codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers; and

''(B) in the case of commissioned officers (other than commissioned warrant officers), officer areas of concentration, occupational specialties, specialty codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers.''.

(b) USE OF DEFINITIONS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''military occupational career field'' and inserting ''military career designator''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''common, relevant performance standards'' and inserting ''an occupational standard'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''any military occupational specialty'' and inserting ''any military career designator''; and

(ii) by striking ''requirements for members in that specialty and shall ensure (in the case of an occupational specialty'' and inserting ''requirements as part of the gender-neutral occupational standard for members in that career designator and shall ensure (in the case of a career designator''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''an occupational specialty'' and inserting ''a military career designator'';

(ii) by striking ''that occupational specialty'' and inserting ''that military career designator''; and

(iii) by striking ''that specialty'' and inserting ''that military career designator''; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''the occupational standards for a military occupational field'' and inserting ''the gender-neutral occupational standard for a military career designator''; and

(B) by striking ''that occupational field'' and inserting ''that military career designator''.

SEC. 527. EXPANSION AND ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO PROTECTED COMMUNICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND PROHIBITED RETALIATORY ACTIONS.

(a) EXPANSION OF PROHIBITED RETALIATORY PERSONNEL ACTIONS.—Subsection (b) of section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of clause (iv);

(B) by redesignating clause (v) as clause (vi); and

(C) by inserting after clause (iv) the following new clause (v):

''(v) a court-martial proceeding; or''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ''any favorable action'' the following: '', or a significant change in a member's duties, responsibilities, or working conditions''.

(b) INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGATIONS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following new subparagraph (A):

''(A) Any violation of any law, rule, or regulation, including a law or regulation prohibiting rape, sexual assault, or other sexual misconduct in sections 920 through 920c of this title (articles 120 through 120c of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), sexual harassment or unlawful discrimination.'';

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) A communication described in paragraph (2) shall not be excluded from the protections provided in this section because—

''(A) the communication was made to a person who participated in an activity that the member

reasonably believed to be covered by paragraph (2);

''(B) the communication revealed information that had previously been communicated;

''(C) of the member's motive for making the communication;

''(D) the communication was not made in writing;

''(E) the communication was made while the member was off duty;

''(F) the communication was made during the normal course of duties of the member.'';

(5) in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (4), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection, by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: '', with the consent of the member'';

(6) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''paragraph (3)(A)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)(A)'';

(B) by striking ''paragraph (3)(D)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)(D)''; and

(C) by striking ''60 days'' and inserting ''one year''.

(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNDERLYING ALLEGATIONS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended by striking ''subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (c)(2)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (c)(2)''.

(d) REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''subsection (c)(3)(E)'' both places it appears and inserting ''subsection (c)(4)(E)'';

(B) by striking ''the Secretary of Defense'' and inserting ''the Secretary of the military department concerned'';

(C) by striking ''to the Secretary,'' and inserting ''to such Secretary,'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''the Secretary of Defense'' and inserting ''the Secretary of the military department concerned'';

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking the second sentence and inserting the following new sentence: ''The report shall include an explicit determination as to whether a personnel action prohibited by subsection (b) has occurred and a recommendation as to the disposition of the complaint, including appropriate corrective action for the member.''.

(e) ACTION IN CASE OF VIOLATIONS.—Section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j), as redesignated by section 525(b) of this Act, as subsections (k) and (l), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (h), as added by section 525(b), the following new subsection:

''(i) ACTION IN CASE OF VIOLATIONS.—(1) If an Inspector General reports under subsection (e) that a personnel action prohibited by subsection (b) has occurred, not later than 30 days after receiving such report from the Inspector General, the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of the military department concerned, as applicable, shall order such action as is necessary to correct the record of a personnel action prohibited by subsection (b), taking into account the recommendations in the report by the Inspector General. Such Secretary shall take any appropriate disciplinary action against the individual who committed such prohibited personnel action.

''(2) If the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of the military department concerned, as applicable, determines that an order for corrective or disciplinary action is not appropriate, not later than 30 days after making the determination, such Secretary shall—

''(A) provide to the Secretary of Defense, the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the member or former member, a notice of the determination and the reasons for not taking action; and

''(B) refer the report to the appropriate board for the correction of military records for further review under subsection (g).''.

(f) CORRECTION OF RECORDS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ''may'' and inserting ''upon the request of the member or former member, after an initial determination that a complaint is not frivolous and has not previously been addressed by the board, shall''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''board elects to hold'' and inserting ''board holds''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''may be provided'' and inserting ''shall be provided''; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking ''the case is unusually complex or otherwise requires'' and inserting ''the member or former member would benefit from''.

(g) BURDENS OF PROOF.—Such section is further amended by inserting after subsection (i), as added by subsection (e) of this section, the following new subsection:

''(j) BURDENS OF PROOF.—The burdens of proof specified in section 1221(e) of title 5 shall apply in any investigation conducted by an Inspector General, and any review conducted by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and any board for the correction of military records, under this section.''.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to allegations pending or submitted under section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, on or after that date.

SEC. 528. APPLICABILITY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENT REGARDING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER OR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY TO PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Section 1177 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).

SEC. 529. PROTECTION OF THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF MILITARY CHAPLAINS TO CLOSE A PRAYER OUTSIDE OF A RELIGIOUS SERVICE ACCORDING TO THE TRADITIONS, EXPRESSIONS, AND RELIGIOUS EXERCISES OF THE ENDORSING FAITH GROUP.

(a) UNITED STATES ARMY.—Section 3547 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) If called upon to lead a prayer outside of a religious service, a chaplain shall have the prerogative to close the prayer according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.''.

(b) UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—Section 4337 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a)'' before ''There''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) If called upon to lead a prayer outside of a religious service, the Chaplain shall have the prerogative to close the prayer according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.''.

(c) UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.—Section 6031 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) If called upon to lead a prayer outside of a religious service, a chaplain shall have the prerogative to close the prayer according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.''.

(d) UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.—Section 8547 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) If called upon to lead a prayer outside of a religious service, a chaplain shall have the prerogative to close the prayer according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.''.

(e) UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY.—Section 9337 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a)'' before ''There''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) If called upon to lead a prayer outside of a religious service, the Chaplain shall have the prerogative to close the prayer according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.''.

SEC. 530. EXPANSION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CHAPLAINS OF SUCH MEMBERS.

(a) ACCOMMODATION OF MEMBERS' BELIEFS, ACTIONS, AND SPEECH.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 533 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1727; 10 U.S.C. prec. 1030 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Armed Forces shall accommodate the beliefs'' and inserting ''Except in cases of military necessity, the Armed Forces shall accommodate the beliefs, actions, and speech''; and

(2) by inserting '', actions, or speech'' after ''such beliefs''.

(b) NARROW EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''that threaten'' and inserting ''that actually harm''.

(c) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS; CONSULTATION.—The implementation regulations required by subsection (c) of such section shall be issued not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. In preparing such regulations, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the official military faith-group representatives who endorse military chaplains.

SEC. 530A. SERVICEMEMBERS' ACCOUNTABILITY, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES TRAINING.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretaries of the military departments, shall ensure that all members of the Armed Forces understand and comply with the rights and responsibilities specified in subsections (b) and (c).

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall have discretion regarding the manner in which this information will be disseminated to members, except that, at a minimum, the Secretary shall require acknowledgment of these rights and responsibilities by a member at these occurrences during the military service of the member:

(A) Recruitment.

(B) Enlistment and reenlistment.

(C) Commissioning.

(D) Promotion in rank.

(E) Selection for command.

(b) MEMBER RIGHTS.—Each member of the Armed Forces has the following rights:

(1) To a workplace and battlespace free from the threat of sexual violence, including harassment, abuse, assault, and rape.

(2) To have every instance of illegal activity appropriately investigated. Law enforcement agencies will investigate every allegation of criminal behavior, and commanders will respond appropriately to every report of wrongdoing.

(3) To make a restricted or unrestricted report of a sex-based criminal act. Victims will have access to vital services whether they pursue an investigation or not.

(4) To use any and all reporting and prosecution avenues to pursue an allegation of sexual assault.

(5) To not face retaliation for reporting a criminal offense or harmful behavior.

(c) MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each member of the Armed Forces has the following responsibilities:

(1) To responsibly intervene in any situation that involves the presence or threat of criminal behavior.

(2) To never leave another member behind in a situation of risk to self or others, on the battlefield or anywhere else.

(3) To immediately report observation or knowledge of criminal behavior to appropriate officials.

SEC. 530B. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REVIEW OF SEPARATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO MADE UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct a review—

(1) to identify all members of the Armed Forces who, since January 1, 2002, were separated from the Armed Forces after making an unrestricted report of sexual assault;

(2) to determine the circumstances of and grounds for each such separation, including—

(A) whether the separation was in retaliation for or influenced by the identified member making an unrestricted report of sexual assault; and

(B) whether the identified member requested an appeal; and

(3) if an identified member was separated on the grounds of having a personality or adjustment disorder, to determine whether the separation was carried out in compliance with Department of Defense Instruction 1332.14 and any other applicable Department of Defense regulations, directives, and policies.

(b) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of the review conducted under subsection (a), including such recommendations as the Inspector General of the Department of Defense considers necessary.

SEC. 530C. REPORT ON DATA AND INFORMATION COLLECTED IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REVIEW OF LAWS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS RESTRICTING SERVICE OF FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the specific results and data produced during the research programs, tests, surveys, consultant reports, assessments, and similar projects conducted to comply with the requirement of section 535 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4217) to review laws, policies, and regulations that may restrict the service of female members of the Armed Forces.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall make the report required by subsection (a) publically available.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as a request or authority for the Secretary of Defense to provide in the report required by subsection (a) any personal information that would identify, or violate the privacy of, members of the Armed Forces, including members who participated in the research programs, tests, surveys, reports, assessments, and similar projects conducted regarding the possible future assignments of female members of the Armed Forces.

SEC. 530D. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE WOMEN IN SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In February 2012, the Secretary of Defense notified Congress of the intent of the Secretary to rescind the co-location restriction and to implement policy exceptions to allow female members of the Armed Forces to be assigned to specified positions in ground combat units at the battalion level.

(2) On January 24, 2013, the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued guidance to rescind the direct combat exclusion rule for female members of the Armed Forces and eliminate all unnecessary gender-based barriers to service in the Armed Forces.

(3) The Secretaries of the military departments were required to develop and submit their plans for implementation of the rescission of the direct combat exclusion rule by May 15, 2013.

(4) As of 2013, there are approximately 202,000 female members of the Armed Forces, approximately 20,000 female members have served in Iraq and Afghanistan, and more than 60 female members have been killed in combat.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretaries of the military departments—

(1) no later than September 2015, should develop, review, and validate individual occupational standards, using validated gender-neutral occupational standards, so as to assess and assign members of the Armed Forces to units, including Special Operations Forces; and

(2) no later than January 1, 2016, should complete all assessments.

Subtitle D—Military Justice, Including Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

SEC. 531. LIMITATIONS ON CONVENING AUTHORITY DISCRETION REGARDING COURT-MARTIAL FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

(a) ELIMINATION OF UNLIMITED COMMAND PREROGATIVE AND DISCRETION.—Paragraph (1) of section 860(c) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by striking the first sentence.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON DISCRETION REGARDING COURT-MARTIAL FINDINGS.—Paragraph (3) of section 860(c) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended to read as follows:

''(3)(A) Action on the findings of a court-martial by the convening authority or by another person authorized to act under this section is not required.

''(B) If the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section acts on the findings of a court-martial, the convening authority or other person may not—

''(i) dismiss any charge or specification, other than a charge or specification for a qualifying offense, by setting aside a finding of guilty thereto; or

''(ii) change a finding of guilty to a charge or specification, other than a charge or specification for a qualifying offense, to a finding of guilty to an offense that is a lesser included offense of the offense stated in the charge or specification.

''(C) If the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section acts on the findings to dismiss or change any charge or specification for a qualifying offense, the convening authority or other person shall provide, at that same time, a written explanation of the reasons for such action. The written explanation shall be made a part of the record of the trial and action thereon.

''(D)(i) In this paragraph, the term 'qualifying offense' means, except in the case of an offense specified in clause (ii), an offense under this chapter for which—

''(I) the maximum sentence of confinement that may be adjudged does not exceed two years; and

''(II) the sentence adjudged does not include dismissal, a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge, or confinement for more than six months.

''(ii) Such term does not include the following:

''(I) An offense under section 920 of this title (article 120).

''(II) An offense under section 928 of this title (article 128), if such offense consisted of assault consummated by battery upon child under 16 years of age.

''(III) An offense under section 934 of this title (article 134), if such offense consisted of indecent language communicated to child under the age of 16 years.

''(IV) Such other offenses as the Secretary of Defense may exclude by regulation.''.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON DISCRETION TO MODIFY AN ADJUDGED SENTENCE.—Section 860(c) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''The convening authority'' and inserting the following:

''(B) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the convening authority''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section may not modify an adjudged sentence of confinement or a punitive discharge or disapprove, commute, or suspend an adjudged sentence of confinement or a punitive discharge in whole or in part.

''(B)(i) Upon the recommendation of the trial counsel, the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section shall have the authority to impose a sentence below a level established by statute as a minimum sentence, to impose a sentence of confinement below the adjudged confinement sentence, or to disapprove, commute, or suspend the adjudged sentence in whole or in part in recognition of the substantial assistance by the accused in the investigation or prosecution of another person who has committed an offense.

''(ii) If a mandatory minimum sentence exists for a charge, the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section may not modify an adjudged sentence to reduce the sentence to less than the mandatory minimum sentence or disapprove, commute, or suspend the adjudged mandatory minimum sentence in whole or in part. This limitation does not restrict the discretion of the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section to modify, disapprove, commute, or suspend any portion of the adjudged sentence that is in addition to the mandatory minimum sentence.

''(C) In addition, if a mandatory minimum sentence does not exist for a charge and a pretrial agreement has been entered into by the convening authority and the accused, as authorized by Rule for Court-Martial 705, the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section may take action to reduce, dismiss, or suspend an adjudged sentence of confinement in whole or in part pursuant to the terms of the pre-trial agreement.''.

(d) EXPLANATION FOR ANY DECISION DISAPPROVING, COMMUTING, OR SUSPENDING COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE.—Section 860(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by subsection (c)(1), is further amended—

(1) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(2)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) If the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section acts to disapprove, commute, or suspend the sentence in whole or in part, the convening authority or other person shall provide, at that same time, a written explanation of the reasons for such action. The written explanation shall be made a part of the record of the trial and action thereon.''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO OTHER AUTHORITY FOR CONVENING AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND SENTENCE.—Section 871(d) of such title (article 71(d) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Paragraphs (2) and (4) of subsection (c) of section 860 of this title (article 60) shall apply to any decision by the convening authority or such person to suspend the execution of any sentence or part thereof under this subsection.''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after

the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to findings and sentences of courts-martial reported to convening authorities under section 860 of title 10, United States Code (article 60 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by this section, on or after that effective date.

SEC. 532. ELIMINATION OF FIVE-YEAR STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL FOR ADDITIONAL OFFENSES INVOLVING SEX-RELATED CRIMES.

(a) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL OFFENSES.—Section 843(a) of title 10, United States Code (article 43(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by striking ''rape, or rape of a child'' and inserting ''rape or sexual assault, or rape or sexual assault of a child''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 843(b)(2)(B)(i) of title 10, United States Code (article 43(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', unless the offense is covered by subsection (a)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to an offense covered by section 920(b) or 920b(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 120(b) or 120b(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) that is committed on or after that date.

SEC. 533. DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL FOR CERTAIN SEX-RELATED OFFENSES AND TRIAL OF OFFENSES BY GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

(a) MANDATORY DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL REQUIRED.—

(1) IMPOSITION.—Section 856 of title 10, United States Code (article 56 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(a)'' before ''The punishment''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b)(1) While a person subject to this chapter who is found guilty of an offense specified in paragraph (2) shall be punished as a general court-martial may direct, such punishment must include, at a minimum, dismissal or dishonorable discharge.

''(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the following offenses:

''(A) An offense in violation of subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 (article 120(a) or (b)).

''(B) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of this title (article 125).

''(C) An attempt to commit an offense specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) that is punishable under section 880 of this title (article 80).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 856. Art. 56. Maximum and minimum limits''.

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter VIII of chapter 47 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 856 and inserting the following new item:

''856. Art 56. Maximum and minimum limits.''.

(b) JURISDICTION LIMITED TO GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—Section 818 of title 10, United States Code (article 18 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a)'' before the first sentence;

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''However, a general court-martial'' and inserting the following:

''(b) A general court-martial''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) Consistent with sections 819, 820, and 856(b) of this title (articles 19, 20, and 56(b)), only general courts-martial have jurisdiction over an offense specified in section 856(b)(2) of this title (article 56(b)(2)).''.

(c) ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR INDEPENDENT PANELS.—

(1) RESPONSE SYSTEMS PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall assess the appropriateness of statutorily mandated minimum sentencing provisions for additional offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The panel shall include the results of the assessment in the report required by subsection (c)(1) of such section.

(2) JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(2) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall assess the implementation and effect of the mandatory minimum sentences established by section 856(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a) of this section. The panel shall include the results of the assessment in one of the reports required by subsection (c)(2)(B) of such section 576.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and apply to offenses specified in section 856(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a)(1), committed after that date.

SEC. 534. REGULATIONS REGARDING CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION FOR PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION OR UNIT TRANSFER BY VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

Section 673(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''The Secretaries of the military departments'' and inserting ''The Secretary concerned''.

SEC. 535. CONSIDERATION OF NEED FOR, AND AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FOR, TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIVE REASSIGNMENT OR REMOVAL OF A MEMBER ON ACTIVE DUTY WHO IS ACCUSED OF COMMITTING A SEXUAL ASSAULT OR RELATED OFFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 39 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 673 the following new section:

''§ 674. Temporary administrative reassignment or removal of a member on active duty accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense

''(a) GUIDANCE FOR TIMELY CONSIDERATION AND ACTION.—The Secretary concerned may provide guidance, within guidelines provided by the Secretary of Defense, for commanders regarding their authority to make a timely determination, and to take action, regarding whether a member of the armed forces serving on active duty who is alleged to have committed a sexual assault or other sex-related offense covered by section 920, 920a, 920b, or 920c of this title (article 120, 120a, 120b, or 120c of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) should be temporarily reassigned or removed from a position of authority or assignment, not as a punitive measure, but solely for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline within the member's unit.

''(b) TIME FOR DETERMINATIONS.—A determination described in subsection (a) may be made at any time after receipt of notification of an unrestricted report of a sexual assault or other sex-related offense that identifies the member as an alleged perpetrator.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 673 the following new item:

''674. Temporary administrative reassignment or removal of a member on active duty accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense.''.

(c) ADDITIONAL TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR COMMANDERS.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for inclusion of information and discussion regarding the availability and use of the authority provided by section 674 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), as part of the training for new and prospective commanders at all levels of command required by section 585(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note).

SEC. 536. VICTIMS' COUNSEL FOR VICTIMS OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES AND RELATED PROVISIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION AND DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 53 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1044d the following new section:

''§ 1044e. Victims' Counsel for victims of sex-related offenses

''(a) DESIGNATION; PURPOSES.—The Secretary concerned shall designate legal counsel (to be known as 'Victims' Counsel') for the purpose of providing legal assistance to an individual eligible for military legal assistance under section 1044 of this title who is the victim of an alleged sex-related offense, regardless of whether the report of that offense is restricted or unrestricted.

''(b) TYPES OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The types of legal assistance authorized by subsection (a) include the following:

''(1) Legal consultation regarding potential criminal liability of the victim stemming from or in relation to the circumstances surrounding the alleged sex-related offense and the victim's right to seek military defense services.

''(2) Legal consultation regarding the Victim Witness Assistance Program, including—

''(A) the rights and benefits afforded the victim;

''(B) the role of the Victim Witness Assistance Program liaison and what privileges do or do not exist between the victim and the liaison; and

''(C) the nature of communication made to the liaison in comparison to communication made to a Victims' Counsel or a legal assistance attorney under section 1044 of this title.

''(3) Legal consultation regarding the responsibilities and support provided to the victim by the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, a unit or installation Sexual Assault Victim Advocate or domestic abuse advocate, to include any privileges that may exist regarding communications between those persons and the victim.

''(4) Legal consultation regarding the potential for civil litigation against other parties (other than the Department of Defense).

''(5) Legal consultation regarding the military justice system, including—

''(A) the roles and responsibilities of the trial counsel, the defense counsel, and investigators;

''(B) any proceedings of the military justice process in which the victim may observe or participate as a witness or other party;

''(C) the Government's authority to compel cooperation and testimony; and

''(D) the victim's responsibility to testify, and other duties to the court.

''(6) Accompanying the victim at any proceedings in connection with the reporting, military investigation, and military prosecution of the alleged sex-related offense.

''(7) Legal consultation regarding—

''(A) services available from appropriate agencies or offices for emotional and mental health counseling and other medical services;

''(B) eligibility for and requirements for obtaining any available military and veteran benefits, such as transitional compensation benefits found in section 1059 of this title and other State and Federal victims' compensation programs; and

''(C) the availability of, and any protections offered by, civilian and military restraining orders.

''(8) Legal consultation and assistance in personal civil legal matters in accordance with section 1044 of this title.

''(9) Such other legal assistance as the Secretary of Defense (or, in the case of the Coast

Guard, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating) may authorize in the regulations prescribed under subsection (g).

''(c) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual may not be designated as a Victims' Counsel under this section unless the individual—

''(1) meets the qualifications specified in section 1044(d)(2) of this title; ; and

''(2) is certified as competent to be designated as a Victims' Counsel by the Judge Advocate General of the Armed Force in which the judge advocate is a member or by which the civilian attorney is employed.

''(d) ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY.—(1) Consistent with the regulations prescribed under subsection (g), the Judge Advocate General (as defined in section 801(1) of this title) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and within the Marine Corps the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, is responsible for the establishment and supervision of individuals designated as Victims' Counsel.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense (and, in the case of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating) shall conduct a periodic evaluation of the Victims' Counsel programs operated under this section.

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF VICTIMS' COUNSEL.—(1) An individual eligible for military legal assistance under section 1044 of this title who is the victim of an alleged sex-related offense shall be offered the option of receiving assistance from a Victims' Counsel upon report of an alleged sex-related offense or at the time the victim seeks assistance from a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate, a military criminal investigator, a victim/witness liaison, a trial counsel, a healthcare provider, or any other personnel designated by the Secretary concerned for purposes of this subsection.

''(2) The assistance of a Victims' Counsel under this subsection shall be available to an individual eligible for military legal assistance under section 1044 of this title regardless of whether the individual elects unrestricted or restricted reporting of the alleged sex-related offense. The individual shall also be informed that the assistance of a Victims' Counsel may be declined, in whole or in part, but that declining such assistance does not preclude the individual from subsequently requesting the assistance of a Victims' Counsel.

''(f) ALLEGED SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'alleged sex-related offense' means any allegation of—

''(1) a violation of section 920, 920a, 920b, 920c, or 925 of ths title (article 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); or

''(2) an attempt to commit an offense specified in a paragraph (1) as punishable under section 880 of this title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

''(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1044d the following new item:

''1044e. Victims' Counsel for victims of sex-related offenses.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS PROVIDING LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 1044(d)(2) of such title is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and, for purposes of service as a Victims' Counsel under section 1044e of this title, meets the additional qualifications specified in subsection (c)(2) of such section.''.

(B) INCLUSION IN DEFINITION OF MILITARY LEGAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 1044(d)(3)(B) of such title is amended by striking ''and 1044d'' and inserting ''1044d, 1044e, and 1565b(a)(1)(A)''.

(C) ACCESS TO LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES.—Section 1565b(a)(1)(A) of such title is amended by striking ''section 1044'' and inserting ''sections 1044 and 1044e''.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), shall be implemented within six months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ENHANCED TRAINING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of each military department, and the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy, shall implement, consistent with the guidelines provided under section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), in-depth and advanced training for all military and civilian attorneys providing legal assistance under section 1044 or 1044e of such to support victims of alleged sex-related offenses.

(c) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing how the Armed Forces will implement the requirements of section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(2) ADDITIONAL SUBMISSION REQUIREMENT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall also be submitted to the independent review panel established by the Secretary of Defense under section 576(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) and to the Joint Services Committee on Military Justice.

(c) ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR INDEPENDENT PANELS.—

(1) RESPONSE SYSTEMS PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall conduct an assessment regarding whether the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of Victims' Counsel to provide legal assistance under section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), to victims of alleged sex-related offenses should be expanded to include legal standing to represent the victim during investigative and military justice proceedings in connection with the prosecution of the offense. The panel shall include the results of the assessment in the report required by subsection (c)(1) of such section.

(2) JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(2) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall conduct an assessment of the implementation and effect of section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), and make such recommendations for modification of such section 1044e as the panel considers appropriate. The panel shall include the results of the assessment and its recommendations in one of the reports required by subsection (c)(2)(B) of such section 576.

SEC. 537. INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS OF RETALIATORY PERSONNEL ACTIONS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO MAKING PROTECTED COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULT.

Section 1034(c)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''sexual harassment or'' and inserting ''rape, sexual assault, or other sexual misconduct in violation of sections 920 through 920c of this title (articles 120 through 120c of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), sexual harassment, or''.

SEC. 538. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REPORT ON ROLE OF COMMANDERS IN MILITARY JUSTICE PROCESS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing—

(1) an assessment of the current role and authorities of commanders in the administration of military justice and the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; and

(2) a recommendation by the Secretary of Defense regarding whether the role and authorities of commanders should be further modified or repealed.

SEC. 539. REVIEW AND POLICY REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICES IN RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the practices of the military criminal investigative organizations (Army Criminal Investigation Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and Air Force Office of Special Investigation) regarding the investigation of alleged sex-related offenses involving members of the Armed Forces, including the extent to which the military criminal investigative organizations make a recommendation regarding whether an allegation of a sex-related offense appears founded or unfounded.

(b) POLICY.—After conducting the review required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall develop a uniform policy for the Armed Forces, to the extent practicable, regarding the use of case determinations to record the results of the investigation of a sex-related offense. In developing the policy, the Secretary shall consider the feasibility of adopting case determination methods, such as the uniform crime report, used by nonmilitary law enforcement agencies.

(c) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''sex-related offense'' includes—

(1) any offense covered by section 920, 920a, 920b, 920c, or 925 of title 10, United States Code (article 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); or

(2) an attempt to commit an offense specified in a paragraph (1) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

SEC. 540. UNIFORM TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

Section 585(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1434; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of each military department shall develop a curriculum to provide sexual assault prevention and response training and education for members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary and civilian employees of the military department'' and inserting ''Not later than June 30, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a uniform curriculum to provide sexual assault prevention and response training and education for members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting ''including lesson plans to achieve core competencies and learning objectives,'' after ''curriculum,''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''CONSISTENT TRAINING.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure'' and inserting

''UNIFORM TRAINING.—The Secretary of Defense shall require''; and

(B) by striking ''consistent'' and inserting ''uniform''.

SEC. 541. DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTION CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNMENT AS SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE AND PREVENTION PROGRAM MANAGERS, SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATORS, SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM ADVOCATES, AND SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS-ADULT/ADOLESCENT.

(a) QUALIFICATIONS FOR ASSIGNMENT.—Section 1602(e)(2) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note; 124 Stat. 4431) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(2) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) the qualifications necessary for a member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense to be selected for assignment to duty as a Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Program Manager, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, or Sexual Assault Victim Advocate, whether assigned to such duty on a full-time or part-time basis;

''(B) consistent with section 584(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note; 125 Stat. 1433), the training, certification, and status of members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the department assigned to duty as Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Program Managers, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates for the Armed Forces; and''.

(b) ASSIGNMENT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS-ADULT/ADOLESCENT TO CERTAIN MILITARY UNITS.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT TO CERTAIN MILITARY UNITS.—Section 584 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS-ADULT/ADOLESCENT.—

''(1) ASSIGNMENT REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of each military department shall assign at least one Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent to each brigade or equivalent unit level of each armed force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary unless assignment to other units is determined to be more practicable and effective by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of the military department concerned may assign additional Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners-Adult/Adolescent as necessary based on the demographics or needs of a military unit. The Secretary of the military department concerned may waive the assignment requirement for a specific unit level if that Secretary determines that compliance will impose an undue burden, except that the Secretary shall notify Congress of each waiver and explain how compliance would impose an undue burden.

''(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—On and after October 1, 2015, only members of the armed forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense may be assigned to duty as a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent. The Secretary of the military department concerned may satisfy paragraph (1) through the assignment of additional personnel to a unit or by assigning the duties of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent to current personnel of the unit, so long as such personnel meet the training and certification requirements of subsection (d).''.

(2) TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION.—Subsection (d) of such section, as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''assigned under subsection (a) and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates assigned under subsection (b)'' and inserting '', Sexual Assault Victim Advocates, and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners-Adult/Adolescent assigned under this section'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''In the case of the curriculum and other components of the program for certification of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners-Adult/Adolescent, the Secretary of Defense shall utilize the most recent guidelines and standards as outlined by the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, in the National Training Standards for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners.''; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''On and after October 1, 2015, before a member or civilian employee may be assigned to duty as a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent under subsection (c), the member or employee must have completed the training program required by paragraph (1) and obtained the certification.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 584 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note; 125 Stat. 1432) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting ''who satisfy the selection criteria established under section 1602(e)(2) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note; 124 Stat. 4431)'' after ''Defense''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting ''who satisfy the selection criteria established under section 1602(e)(2) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011'' after ''Defense''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading of section 584 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 584. SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATORS, SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM ADVOCATES, AND SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS-ADULT/ADOLESCENT.''.

SEC. 542. EXTENSION OF CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO VICTIMS OF OFFENSES UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

(a) VICTIMS' RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended by adding at the end the following new section (article):

''§ 806b. Art. 6b. Rights of victims of offenses under this chapter

''(a) RIGHTS OF A VICTIM OF A MILITARY CRIME.—A victim of a military crime has the following rights:

''(1) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused.

''(2) The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public proceeding in an investigation under section 832 of this title (article 32), court-martial, involuntary plea hearing, pre-sentencing hearing, or parole hearing involving the offense or of any release or escape of the accused.

''(3) The right not to be excluded from any such public proceeding, referred to in paragraph (2) unless the military judge, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim of a military crime would be materially altered if the victim of a military crime heard other testimony at that proceeding.

''(4) The reasonable right to confer with the trial counsel in the case.

''(5) The right to full and timely restitution as provided in law.

''(6) The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay.

''(7) The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the dignity and privacy of the victim of a military crime.

''(b) DUTY OF MILITARY JUDGE.—In any court-martial proceeding involving an offense against a victim of a military crime, the military judge shall ensure that the victim of a military crime is afforded the rights described in subsection (a). Before making a determination described in subsection (a)(3), the military judge shall make every effort to permit the fullest attendance possible by the victim of a military crime and shall consider reasonable alternatives to the exclusion of the victim of a military crime from the criminal proceeding. The reasons for any decision denying relief under this subsection shall be clearly stated on the record.

''(c) BEST EFFORTS REQUIRED.—(1) Military judges, trial and defense counsel, military criminal investigation organizations, services, and personnel, and other members and personnel of the Department of Defense engaged in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of offenses under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) shall make their best efforts to see that a victim of a military crime is notified of, and accorded, the rights described in subsection .

''(2) The trial counsel in a case shall advise a victim of a military crime that the victim of a military crime can seek the advice of an attorney with respect to the rights described in subsection (a).

''(3) Notice of release otherwise required pursuant to this chapter shall not be given if such notice may endanger the safety of any person.

''(d) VICTIM OF A MILITARY CRIME DEFINED.—

''(1) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'victim of a military crime' means a person who has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime in violation of this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) or in violation of the law of another jurisdiction if any portion of the investigation of the violation of that law was conducted primarily by a military criminal investigative organization (Army Criminal Investigation Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, or Air Force Office of Special Investigation). The term shall include, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) Members of the armed forces and their dependents.

''(B) Civilian employees of the Department of Defense and contractor employees stationed outside the continental United States and their dependents residing with them.

''(C) Such other individuals as the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.

''(2) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN VICTIMS.—In the case of a victim of a military crime who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the term shall also include an individual acting on behalf of the victim who is (in order of precedence) a spouse, parent, legal guardian, child, sibling, or another dependent of the victim or another person designated by the military judge, but in no event shall an accused be designated or included.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 47 of such title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''806b. Art. 6b. Victims' rights of victims of offenses under this chapter.''.

(b) PROCEDURES TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall recommend to the President changes to the Manual for Courts-Martial, and prescribe such other regulations as the Secretary considers appropriate, to implement section 806b of title 10, United States Code (article 6b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The modifications and regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The designation of an administrative authority within the Department of Defense to

oversee the implementation of such section 806(b), and within each Armed Force, an authority to receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of the rights of victims of military crimes.

(B) A requirement for a course of training for judge advocates and other appropriate members of the Armed Forces and personnel of the Department to promote compliance with and implementation of such section 806b and assist such personnel in responding more effectively to the needs of victims of military crimes.

(C) Disciplinary sanctions for members of the Armed Forces and other personnel of the Department of Defense, including suspension or termination from employment in the case of employees of the Department, who willfully or wantonly fail to comply with such section 806b.

(D) Mechanisms to ensure that the Secretary of Defense shall be the final arbiter of a complaint authorized pursuant to subparagraph (A) by a victim of a military crime that the victim was not afforded a right under such section 806b.

(c) ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR RESPONSE SYSTEMS INDEPENDENT PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall assess the feasibility and appropriateness of extending to victims of military crimes the additional right afforded a crime victim in civilian criminal legal proceedings under subsection (a)(4) of section 3771 of title 18, United States Code, and the legal standing to seek enforcement of crime victim rights provided by subsection (d) of such section. The panel shall include the results of the assessment in the report required by subsection (c)(1) of such section.

SEC. 543. DEFENSE COUNSEL INTERVIEW OF COMPLAINING WITNESSES IN PRESENCE OF COUNSEL FOR THE COMPLAINING WITNESS OR A SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM ADVOCATE.

Section 846 of title 10, United States Code (article 46 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN WITNESSES AND OTHER EVIDENCE.—''before ''The trial counsel'';

(2) by striking ''Process issued'' and inserting the following:

''(c) PROCESS.—Process issued''; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a), as designated by paragraph (1), the following new subsection (b):

''(b) INTERVIEW OF COMPLAINING WITNESSES BY DEFENSE COUNSEL.—(1) Upon notice by trial counsel to defense counsel of the name and address of the complaining witness or witnesses trial counsel intends to call to testify in any portion of an investigation under section 832 of this title (article 32) or a court-martial under this chapter, defense counsel shall make all requests to interview any such complaining witness through trial counsel.

''(2) If requested by a complaining witness subject to a request for interview under paragraph (1), any interview of the witness by defense counsel shall take place only in the presence of counsel for the complaining witness or a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate.

''(3) In this subsection, the term 'complaining witness' means a person who has suffered a direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of a commission of an offense under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).''.

SEC. 544. PARTICIPATION BY COMPLAINING WITNESSES IN CLEMENCY PHASE OF COURTS-MARTIAL PROCESS.

Section 860(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(b)(1)'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), respectively, and, in such subparagraphs as so redesignated, by striking ''paragraph (1)'' each place it appears and inserting ''subparagraph (A)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(2)(A) In any case in which findings and sentence have been adjudged for an offense involving a complaining witness, the complaining witness shall be provided an opportunity to submit matters for consideration by the convening authority or by another person authorized to act under this section before the convening authority or such other person takes action under this section. Such a submission shall be made within 10 days after the complaining witness has been given an authenticated record of trial and, if applicable, the recommendation of the staff judge advocate or legal officer under subsection (d).

''(B) If a complaining witness shows that additional time is required for submission of matters under subparagraph (A), the convening authority or other person taking action under this section, for good cause, may extend the submission period for not more than an additional 20 days.

''(C) In this paragraph, the term 'complaining witness' means a person who has suffered a direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of a commission of an offense under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

''(3) The convening authority shall not consider under this section any submitted matters that go to the character of a complaining witness unless such matters were presented at the trial.''.

SEC. 545. EIGHT-DAY INCIDENT REPORTING REQUIREMENT IN RESPONSE TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN WHICH THE VICTIM IS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) INCIDENT REPORTING POLICY REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall establish and maintain a policy to require the submission by a designated person of a written incident report not later than eight days after an unrestricted report of sexual assault has been made in which a member of the Armed Forces is the victim. At a minimum, this incident report shall be provided to the following:

(1) The installation commander, if such incident occurred on or in the vicinity of a military installation.

(2) The first officer in the grade of 0-6 in the chain of command of the victim.

(3) The first general officer or flag officer in the chain of command of the victim.

(b) PURPOSE OF THE REPORT.—The purpose of the required incident report under subsection (a) is to detail the actions taken or in progress to provide the necessary care and support to the victim of the assault, to refer the allegation of sexual assault to the appropriate investigatory agency, and to provide initial notification of the serious incident when that notification has not already taken place.

(c) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The report of an incident under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Time/Date/Location of incident.

(B) Type of offense allegation.

(C) Service affiliation, assigned unit, and location of the victim.

(D) Service affiliation, assigned unit, and location of the alleged offender, including information regarding whether the alleged offender has been temporarily transferred or removed from an assigned billet or ordered to pretrial confinement or otherwise restricted, if applicable.

(E) Post-incident actions taken in connection with the incident, including the following:

(i) Referral of the victim to medical services and all other services available for members of the Armed Forces who are victims of sexual assault, including the date of each such referral.

(ii) Receipt and processing status of a request for expedited victim transfer, if applicable.

(iii) Notification of incident to appropriate investigatory offices, including the organization notified and date of such notification.

(iv) Issuance of any military protective orders in connection with the incident.

(2) MODIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may modify the elements required in a report under this section regarding an incident involving a member of the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard when it is operating as service in the Department of the Navy) if the Secretary determines that such modification will facilitate compliance with best practices for such reporting as identified by the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office of the Department of Defense.

(B) COAST GUARD.—The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may modify the elements required in a report under this section regarding an incident involving a member of the Coast Guard if the Secretary determines that such modification will facilitate compliance with best practices for such reporting as identified by the Coast Guard Office of Work-Life Programs.

(3) FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.—A report under this section shall be intended for official use only and shall not be distributed beyond the requirements listed above.

(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after enactment, The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

SEC. 546. AMENDMENT TO MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL TO ELIMINATE CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO CHARACTER AND MILITARY SERVICE OF ACCUSED IN INITIAL DISPOSITION OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the President a proposed amendment to rule 306 of the Manual for Courts-Martial (relating to policy on initial disposition of offenses) to eliminate the character and military service of the accused from the list of factors that may be considered by the disposition authority in disposing of a sex-related offense.

(b) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, a ''sex-related offense'' includes—

(1) any offense covered by section 920, 920a, 920b, 920c, or 925 of title 10, United States Code (article 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); or

(2) an attempt to commit an offense specified in a paragraph (1) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

SEC. 547. INCLUSION OF LETTER OF REPRIMANDS, NONPUNITIVE LETTER OF REPRIMANDS AND COUNSELING STATEMENTS.

(a) INCLUSION IN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall require commanders to include letter of reprimands, nonpunitive letter of actions and counseling statements involving substantiated cases of sexual harassment or sexual assault in the performance evaluation report of a member of the Armed Forces for the purpose of—

(1) providing commanders increased visibility of the background information of members of the unit;

(2) identifying and preventing trends of bad behavior early and effectively disciplining repeated actions which hinder units from fostering a healthy climate; and

(3) preventing the transfer of sexual offenders.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''sexual harassment'' has the meaning given such term in Department of Defense Directive 1350.2, Department of Defense Military Equal Opportunity Program.

(2) The term ''sexual assault'' means any of the offenses described in section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

SEC. 548. ENHANCED PROTECTIONS FOR PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS AND NEW MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING ENTRY-LEVEL PROCESSING AND TRAINING.

(a) DEFINING INAPPROPRIATE AND PROHIBITED RELATIONSHIPS, COMMUNICATION, CONDUCT, AND CONTACT BETWEEN CERTAIN MEMBERS.—

(1) POLICY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall establish and maintain a policy to uniformly define and prescribe, for the persons described in paragraph (2), what constitutes an inappropriate and prohibited relationship, communication, conduct, or contact, including when such an action is consensual, between a member of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (2)(A) and a prospective member or member of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (2)(B).

(2) COVERED MEMBERS.—The policy required by paragraph (1) shall apply to—

(A) a member of the Armed Forces who is superior in rank to, exercises authority or control over, or supervises a person described in subparagraph (B) during the entry-level processing or training of the person; and

(B) a prospective member of the Armed Forces or a member of the Armed Forces undergoing entry-level processing or training.

(3) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS REQUIRED.—The members of the Armed Forces covered by paragraph (2)(A) shall include, at a minimum, military personnel assigned or attached to duty—

(A) for the purpose of recruiting or assessing persons for enlistment or appointment as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted member of the Armed Forces;

(B) at a Military Entrance Processing Station; or

(C) at an entry-level training facility or school of an Armed Force.

(b) EFFECT OF VIOLATIONS.—A member of the Armed Forces who violates the policy established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(c) PROCESSING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the processing for administrative separation of any member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (a)(2)(A) in response to the first substantiated violation by the member of the policy established pursuant to subsection (a), when the member is not otherwise punitively discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces for that violation.

(B) The Secretary of each military department shall revise regulations applicable to the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary as necessary to ensure compliance with the requirement under subparagraph (A).

(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—(A) In imposing the requirement under paragraph (1), the Secretaries shall ensure that any separation decision regarding a member of the Armed Forces is based on the full facts of the case and that due process procedures are provided under existing law or regulations or additionally prescribed, as considered necessary by the Secretaries, pursuant to subsection (f).

(B) The requirement imposed by paragraph (1) shall not be interpreted to limit or alter the authority of the Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to process members of the Armed Forces for administrative separation—

(i) for reasons other than a substantiated violation of the policy established pursuant to subsection (a); or

(ii) under other provisions of law or regulation.

(3) SUBSTANTIATED VIOLATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a violation by a member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (a)(2)(A) of the policy established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be treated as substantiated if—

(A) there has been a court-martial conviction for violation of the policy, but the adjudged sentence does not include discharge or dismissal; or

(B) a nonjudicial punishment authority under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) has determined that a member has committed an offense in violation of the policy and imposed nonjudicial punishment upon the member.

(d) PROPOSED UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE PUNITIVE ARTICLE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives—

(1) a proposed amendment to chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) to create an additional article under subchapter X of such chapter regarding violations of the policy required by subsection (a); and

(2) the conforming changes to part IV, punitive articles, in the Manual for Courts-Martial that will be necessary upon adoption of such article.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''entry-level processing or training'', with respect to a member of the Armed forces, means the period beginning on the date on which the member became a member of the Armed Forces and ending on the date on which the member physically arrives at that member's first duty assignment following completion of initial entry training (or its equivalent), as defined by the Secretary of the military department concerned or the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

(2) The term ''prospective member of the Armed Forces'' means a person who has had a face-to-face meeting with a member of the Armed Forces assigned or attached to duty described in subsection (a)(3)(A) regarding becoming a member of the Armed Forces, regardless of whether the person eventually becomes a member of the Armed Forces.

(f) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, the regulations are uniform for each armed force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary.

SEC. 549. INDEPENDENT REVIEWS AND ASSESSMENTS OF UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES.

(a) ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR RESPONSE SYSTEMS PANEL REGARDING DISPOSITION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall—

(A) conduct an assessment of the impact, if any, that removing from the chain of command any disposition authority regarding charges preferred under the Uniform Code of Military Justice would have on overall reporting and prosecution of sexual assault cases; and

(B) review and provide comment on the report of the Secretary of Defense on the role of military commanders in the military justice process, which is required pursuant to section 538 of this Act.

(2) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—The panel shall include the results of the assessment and review and its recommendations and comments in the report required by subsection (c)(1) of such section 576, as amended by subsection (b) of this section.

(b) EARLIER SUBMISSION DEADLINE FOR REPORT OF THE RESPONSE SYSTEMS PANEL.—Subsection (c) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(1) RESPONSE SYSTEMS PANEL.—Not later than one year after the date of the first meeting of the panel established under subsection (a)(1), the panel shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations, through the Secretary of Defense, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The panel shall terminate 30 days after submission of such report.''.

SEC. 550. REVIEW OF THE OFFICE OF DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ROLE IN SEXUAL HARASSMENT CASES.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity for the purposes specified in subsection (b).

(b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) identify and evaluate the resource and personnel gaps in the Office;

(2) identify and evaluate the role of the Office in sexual harassment cases; and

(3) evaluate how the Office works with the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to address sexual harassment in the Armed Forces.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''sexual harassment'' has the meaning given such term in Department of Defense Directive 1350.2, Department of Defense Military Equal Opportunity Program.

Subtitle E—Military Family Readiness

SEC. 551. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOGNITION OF SPOUSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO SERVE IN COMBAT ZONES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PRESENTATION OF LAPEL BUTTONS.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1126 the following new section:

''§ 1126a. Spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button: eligibility and presentation

''(a) DESIGN AND ELIGIBILITY.—A lapel button, to be known as the spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button, shall be designed, as approved by the Secretary of Defense, to identify and recognize the spouse of a member of the armed forces who is serving or has served in a combat zone for a period of more than 30 days.

''(b) PRESENTATION.—The Secretary concerned may authorize the use of appropriated funds to procure spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel buttons and to provide for their presentation to eligible spouses of members.

''(c) EXCEPTION TO TIME-PERIOD REQUIREMENT.—The 30-day period specified in subsection (a) does not apply if the member is killed or wounded in the combat zone before the expiration the period.

''(d) LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL LAPEL BUTTONS.—Section 901(c) of title 36 shall apply with respect to the spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button authorized by this section.

''(e) COMBAT ZONE DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'combat zone' has the meaning given that term in section 112(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section. The Secretary shall ensure that the regulations are uniform for each armed force to the extent practicable.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1126 the following new item:

''1126a. Spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button: eligibility and presentation.''.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION.—It is the sense of Congress that, as soon as practicable once the spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button becomes available, the Secretary of Defense should—

(1) widely announce the availability of spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel buttons through military and public information channels; and

(2) encourage commanders at all levels to conduct ceremonies recognizing the support provided by spouses of members of the Armed Forces and to use the ceremonies as an opportunity for members to present their spouses with a spouse-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button.

SEC. 552. PROTECTION OF CHILD CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS FOR PARENTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION.—Title II of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 521 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 208. CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION.

''(a) RESTRICTION ON TEMPORARY CUSTODY ORDER.—If a court renders a temporary order for custodial responsibility for a child based solely on a deployment or anticipated deployment of a parent who is a servicemember, then the court shall require that, upon the return of the servicemember from deployment, the custody order that was in effect immediately preceding the temporary order shall be reinstated, unless the court finds that such a reinstatement is not in the best interest of the child, except that any such finding shall be subject to subsection (b).

''(b) LIMITATION ON CONSIDERATION OF MEMBER'S DEPLOYMENT IN DETERMINATION OF CHILD'S BEST INTEREST.—If a motion or a petition is filed seeking a permanent order to modify the custody of the child of a servicemember, no court may consider the absence of the servicemember by reason of deployment, or the possibility of deployment, as the sole factor in determining the best interest of the child.

''(c) NO FEDERAL JURISDICTION OR RIGHT OF ACTION OR REMOVAL.—Nothing in this section shall create a Federal right of action or otherwise give rise to Federal jurisdiction or create a right of removal.

''(d) PREEMPTION.—In any case where State law applicable to a child custody proceeding involving a temporary order as contemplated in this section provides a higher standard of protection to the rights of the parent who is a deploying servicemember than the rights provided under this section with respect to such temporary order, the appropriate court shall apply the higher State standard.

''(e) DEPLOYMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'deployment' means the movement or mobilization of a servicemember to a location for a period of longer than 60 days and not longer than 540 days pursuant to temporary or permanent official orders—

''(1) that are designated as unaccompanied;

''(2) for which dependent travel is not authorized; or

''(3) that otherwise do not permit the movement of family members to that location.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to title II the following new item:

''208. Child custody protection.''.

SEC. 553. TREATMENT OF RELOCATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR ACTIVE DUTY FOR PURPOSES OF MORTGAGE REFINANCING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act is amended by inserting after section 303 (50 U.S.C. App. 533) the following new section:

''SEC. 303A. TREATMENT OF RELOCATION OF SERVICEMEMBERS FOR ACTIVE DUTY FOR PURPOSES OF MORTGAGE REFINANCING.

''(a) TREATMENT OF ABSENCE FROM RESIDENCE DUE TO ACTIVE DUTY.—While a servicemember who is the mortgagor under an existing mortgage does not reside in the residence that secures the existing mortgage because of a relocation described in subsection (c)(1)(B), if the servicemember inquires about or applies for a covered refinancing mortgage, the servicemember shall be considered, for all purposes relating to the covered refinancing mortgage (including such inquiry or application and eligibility for, and compliance with, any underwriting criteria and standards regarding such covered refinancing mortgage) to occupy the residence that secures the existing mortgage to be paid or prepaid by such covered refinancing mortgage as the principal residence of the servicemember during the period of such relocation.

''(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a servicemember who inquires about or applies for a covered refinancing mortgage if, during the 5-year period preceding the date of such inquiry or application, the servicemember entered into a covered refinancing mortgage pursuant to this section.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) EXISTING MORTGAGE.—The term 'existing mortgage' means a mortgage that is secured by a 1- to 4-family residence, including a condominium or a share in a cooperative ownership housing association, that was the principal residence of a servicemember for a period that—

''(A) had a duration of 13 consecutive months or longer; and

''(B) ended upon the relocation of the servicemember caused by the servicemember receiving military orders for a permanent change of station or to deploy with a military unit, or as an individual in support of a military operation, for a period of not less than 18 months that did not allow the servicemember to continue to occupy such residence as a principal residence.

''(2) COVERED REFINANCING MORTGAGE.—The term 'covered refinancing mortgage' means any mortgage that—

''(A) is made for the purpose of paying or prepaying, and extinguishing, the outstanding obligations under an existing mortgage or mortgages; and

''(B) is secured by the same residence that secured such existing mortgage or mortgages.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 303 the following new item:

''303A. Treatment of relocation of servicemembers for active duty for purposes of mortgage refinancing.''.

SEC. 554. FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.—Consistent with such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe to carry out this section, the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command may conduct up to three pilot programs to assess the feasibility and benefits of providing family support activities for the immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces.

(b) SELECTION OF PROGRAMS.—In selecting the pilot programs to be conducted under subsection (a), the Commander shall—

(1) identify family support activities that have a direct and concrete impact on the readiness of special operations forces, but that are not being provided to the immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces by the Secretary of a military department; and

(2) conduct a cost-benefit analysis of each family support activity proposed to be included in a pilot program.

(c) EVALUATION.—The Commander shall develop outcome measurements to evaluate the success of each family support activity included in a pilot program under subsection (a).

(d) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The Commander may expend up to $5,000,000 during each fiscal year specified in subsection (f) to carry out the pilot programs under subsection (a).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Commander'' means the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command.

(2) The term ''immediate family members'' has the meaning given that term in section 1789(c) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term ''special operations forces'' means those forces of the Armed Forces identified as special operations forces under section 167(i) of such title.

(f) DURATION OF PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by subsection (a) is available to the Commander during fiscal years 2014 through 2016.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after completing a pilot program under subsection (a), the Commander shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the results of the pilot program.

Subtitle F—Education and Training Opportunities and Wellness

SEC. 561. INCLUSION OF FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES WITHIN SCOPE OF JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM.

Section 2031(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) If a secondary educational institution in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or the Republic of Palau otherwise meets the conditions imposed by subsection (b) on the establishment and maintenance of units of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Secretary of a military department may establish and maintain a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the secondary educational institution even though the secondary educational institution is not a United States secondary educational institution.''.

SEC. 562. IMPROVED CLIMATE ASSESSMENTS AND DISSEMINATION AND TRACKING OF RESULTS.

(a) IMPROVED DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS IN CHAIN OF COMMAND.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the results of command climate assessments are provided to the relevant individual commander and to the next higher level of command.

(b) PERFORMANCE TRACKING.—

(1) EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary of each military department shall include in the performance evaluations and assessments used by each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary a designated form where senior commanders can indicate whether the commander has conducted the required climate assessments.

(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO CONDUCT ASSESSMENT.—If a commander is found to not have conducted the required climate assessments, the failure shall be noted in the commander's performance evaluation and be considered a serious factor during consideration for any subsequent promotion.

(c) TRACKING SYSTEM.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall develop a system to track whether commanders are conducting command climate assessments.

(d) UNIT COMPLIANCE REPORTS.—Working with the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, unit commanders shall gather all the climate assessments from the unit and develop a compliance report that, at a minimum, shall include the following:

(1) A comprehensive overview of the concerns members of the unit expressed in the climate assessments.

(2) Data showing how leadership is perceived in the unit.

(3) A detailed strategic plan on how leadership plans to address the expressed concerns.

SEC. 563. SERVICE-WIDE 360 ASSESSMENTS.

(a) ADOPTION OF 360-DEGREE APPROACH.—The Secretary of each military department shall develop an assessment program modeled after the current Department of the Army Multi-Source Assessment and Feedback (MSAF) Program, known in this section as the ''360-degree approach''.

(b) REPORT ON INCLUSION IN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of an assessment of the feasibility of including the 360-degree approach as part of the performance evaluation reports.

(c) INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING.—The Secretary of each military department shall include individual counseling as part of the performance evaluation process.

SEC. 564. HEALTH WELFARE INSPECTIONS.

The Secretary of each military department shall conduct health welfare inspections on a monthly basis in order to ensure and maintain security, military readiness, good order, and discipline of all units of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. Results of the Health Welfare Inspections shall be provided to both the commander and senior commander.

SEC. 565. REVIEW OF SECURITY OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING BARRACKS AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCES.

(a) REVIEW OF SECURITY MEASURES.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of security measures on United States military installations, specifically with regard to barracks and multi-family residences on military installations, for the purpose of ensuring the safety of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents who reside on military installations.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) identify security gaps on military installations; and

(2) evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of using 24-hour electronic monitoring or placing security personnel at all points of entry into barracks and multi-family residences on military installation.

(c) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), including an estimate of the costs—

(1) to eliminate all security gaps identified under subsection (b)(1); and

(2) to provide 24-hour security monitoring as evaluated under subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 566. ENHANCEMENT OF MECHANISMS TO CORRELATE SKILLS AND TRAINING FOR MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES WITH SKILLS AND TRAINING REQUIRED FOR CIVILIAN CERTIFICATIONS AND LICENSES.

(a) IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ABOUT CORRELATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries of the military departments, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall, to the maximum extent practicable, make information on civilian credentialing opportunities available to members of the Armed Forces beginning with, and at every stage of, training of members for military occupational specialties, in order to permit members—

(A) to evaluate the extent to which such training correlates with the skills and training required in connection with various civilian certifications and licenses; and

(B) to assess the suitability of such training for obtaining or pursuing such civilian certifications and licenses.

(2) COORDINATION WITH TRANSITION GOALS PLANS SUCCESS PROGRAM.—Information shall be made available under paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with the Transition Goals Plans Success (GPS) program.

(3) TYPES OF INFORMATION.—The information made available under paragraph (1) shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Information on the civilian occupational equivalents of military occupational specialties (MOS).

(B) Information on civilian license or certification requirements, including examination requirements.

(C) Information on the availability and opportunities for use of educational benefits available to members of the Armed Forces, as appropriate, corresponding training, or continuing education that leads to a certification exam in order to provide a pathway to credentialing opportunities.

(4) USE AND ADAPTATION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—In making information available under paragraph (1), the Secretaries of the military departments may use and adapt appropriate portions of the Credentialing Opportunities On-Line (COOL) programs of the Army and the Navy and the Credentialing and Educational Research Tool (CERT) of the Air Force.

(b) IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS OF ACCREDITED CIVILIAN CREDENTIALING AGENCIES TO MILITARY TRAINING CONTENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries of the military departments, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall, to the maximum extent practicable consistent with national security requirements, make available to accredited civilian credentialing agencies that issue certifications or licenses, upon request of such agencies, information such as military course training curricula, syllabi, and materials, levels of military advancement attained, and professional skills developed.

(2) CENTRAL REPOSITORY.—The actions taken pursuant to paragraph (1) may include the establishment of a central repository of information on training and training materials provided members in connection with military occupational specialities that is readily accessible by accredited civilian credentialing agencies described in that paragraph in order to meet requests described in that paragraph.

SEC. 567. USE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR COURSES IN PURSUIT OF CIVILIAN CERTIFICATIONS OR LICENSES.

(a) COURSES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2015 the following new section:

''§2015a. Civilian certifications and licenses: use of educational assistance for courses in pursuit of civilian certifications or licenses

''(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSISTANCE.—In the case of a member of the armed forces who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State, educational assistance specified in subsection (b) may be used by the member for a course offered by the educational institution that is a required element of the curriculum to be satisfied to obtain employment in that occupation or profession only if—

''(1) the successful completion of the curriculum fully qualifies a student to—

''(A) take any examination required for entry into the occupation or profession, including satisfying any State or professionally mandated programmatic and specialized accreditation requirements; and

''(B) be certified or licensed or meet any other academically related pre-conditions that are required for entry into the occupation or profession; and

''(2) in the case of State licensing or professionally mandated requirements for entry into the occupation or profession that require specialized accreditation, the curriculum meets the requirement for specialized accreditation through its accreditation or pre-accreditation by an accrediting agency or association recognized by the Secretary of Education or designated by that State as a reliable authority as to the quality or training offered by the institution in that program.

''(b) COVERED EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.—The educational assistance specified in this subsection is educational assistance as follows:

''(1) Educational assistance for members of the armed forces under section 2007 and 2015 of this title.

''(2) Educational assistance for persons enlisting for active duty under chapter 106A of this title.

''(3) Educational assistance for members of the armed forces held as captives under section 2183 of this title.

''(4) Educational assistance for members of the Selected Reserve under chapter 1606 of this title.

''(5) Educational assistance for reserve component members supporting contingency operations and other operations under chapter 1607 of this title.

''(6) Such other educational assistance provided members of the armed force under the laws the administered by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretaries of the military departments as the Secretary of Defense shall designate for purposes of this section.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 101 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2015 the following new item:

''2015a. Civilian certifications and licenses: use of educational assistance for courses in pursuit of civilian certifications or licenses.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on August 1, 2014, and shall apply with respect to courses pursued on or after that date.

Subtitle G—Defense Dependents' Education

SEC. 571. CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY TO ASSIST LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES THAT BENEFIT DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

(a) ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS WITH SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF MILITARY DEPENDENT STUDENTS.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities as specified in the funding table in section 4301, $20,000,000 shall be available only for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies under subsection (a) of section 572 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 20 U.S.C. 7703b).

(b) ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT CHANGES DUE TO BASE CLOSURES, FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES, OR FORCE RELOCATIONS.—

(1) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Section 572(b)(4) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (20 U.S.C. 7703b(b)(4)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

(2) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities as specified in the funding table in section 4301, $5,000,000 shall be available only for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies under subsection (b) of section

572 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (20 U.S.C. 7703b).

(c) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''local educational agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 8013(9) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7713(9)).

SEC. 572. SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND TRANSITION OF MILITARY DEPENDENT STUDENTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make grants to nonprofit organizations that provide services to improve the academic achievement of military dependent students, including those nonprofit organizations whose programs focus on improving the civic responsibility of military dependent students and their understanding of the Federal Government through direct exposure to the operations of the Federal Government.

SEC. 573. TREATMENT OF TUITION PAYMENTS RECEIVED FOR VIRTUAL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION COMPONENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) CREDITING OF PAYMENTS.—Section 2164(l) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Any payments received by the Secretary of Defense under this subsection shall be credited to the account designated by the Secretary for the operation of the virtual educational program under this subsection. Payments so credited shall be merged with other funds in the account and shall be available, to the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts, for the same purposes and the same period as other funds in the account.''.

(b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to tuition payments received under section 2164(l) of title 10, United States Code, for enrollments authorized by such section, after the date of the enactment of this Act, in the virtual elementary and secondary education program of the Department of Defense education program.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Awards

SEC. 581. FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT RECEIPT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS OR MEDALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 704 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''wears,''; and

(2) so that subsection (b) reads as follows:

''(b) FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT RECEIPT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS OR MEDALS.—Whoever, with intent to obtain money, property, or other tangible benefit, fraudulently holds oneself out to be a recipient of a decoration or medal described in subsection (c)(2) or (d) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than one year, or both.''.

(b) ADDITION OF CERTAIN OTHER MEDALS.—Section 704(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''If a decoration'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If a decoration'';

(2) by inserting ''a combat badge,'' after ''1129 of title 10,''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) COMBAT BADGE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'combat badge' means a Combat Infantryman's Badge, Combat Action Badge, Combat Medical Badge, Combat Action Ribbon, or Combat Action Medal.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 704 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in each of subsections (c)(1) and (d) by striking ''or (b)''.

SEC. 582. REPEAL OF LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF MEDALS OF HONOR THAT MAY BE AWARDED TO THE SAME MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) ARMY.—Section 3744(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''medal of honor, distinguished-service cross,'' and inserting ''distinguished-service cross''.

(b) NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.—Section 6247 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''medal of honor,''.

(c) AIR FORCE.—Section 8744(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''medal of honor, Air Force cross,'' and inserting ''Air Force Cross''.

SEC. 583. STANDARDIZATION OF TIME-LIMITS FOR RECOMMENDING AND AWARDING MEDAL OF HONOR, DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS, NAVY CROSS, AIR FORCE CROSS, AND DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.

(a) ARMY.—Section 3744(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''three years'' and inserting ''five years''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''two years'' and inserting ''three years''.

(b) AIR FORCE.—Section 8744(b) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''three years'' and inserting ''five years''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''two years'' and inserting ''three years''.

SEC. 584. RECODIFICATION AND REVISION OF ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND COAST GUARD MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT AND FURNISHING OF CERTIFICATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1134 the following new section:

''§ 1134a. Medal of honor: Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be in the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating a roll designated as the 'Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll'.

''(b) ENROLLMENT.—The Secretary concerned shall enter and record on the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll the name of each person who has served on active duty in the armed forces and who has been awarded a medal of honor pursuant to section 3741, 6241, or 8741 of this title or section 491 of title 14.

''(c) ISSUANCE OF ENROLLMENT CERTIFICATE.—Each living person whose name is entered on the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll shall be issued a certificate of enrollment on the roll.

''(d) ENTITLEMENT TO SPECIAL PENSION; NOTICE TO SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Secretary concerned shall deliver to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs a certified copy of each certificate of enrollment issued under subsection (c). The copy of the certificate shall authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to pay the special pension provided by section 1562 of title 38 to the person named in the certificate.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1134 the following new item:

''1134a. Medal of honor: Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll.''.

(b) SPECIAL PENSION.—

(1) AUTOMATIC ENTITLEMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 1562 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''each person'' and inserting ''each living person'';

(B) by striking ''Honor roll'' and inserting ''Honor Roll'';

(C) by striking ''subsection (c) of section 1561 of this title'' and inserting ''subsection (d) of section 1134a of title 10''; and

(D) by striking ''date of application therefor under section 1560 of this title'' and inserting ''date on which the person's name is entered on the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll under subsection (b) of such section''.

(2) ELECTION TO DECLINE SPECIAL PENSION.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g)(1) A person who is entitled to special pension under subsection (a) may elect not to receive special pension by notifying the Secretary of such election in writing.

''(2) Upon receipt of an election made by a person under paragraph (1) not to receive special pension, the Secretary shall cease payments of special pension to the person.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REPEAL OF RECODIFIED PROVISIONS.—Sections 1560 and 1561 of title 38, United States Code, are repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 15 of such title is amended by striking the items relating to sections 1560 and 1561.

(d) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to Medals of Honor awarded on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 585. TREATMENT OF VICTIMS OF THE ATTACKS AT RECRUITING STATION IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, AND AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS.

(a) AWARD OF PURPLE HEART REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall award the Purple Heart to the members of the Armed Forces who were killed or wounded in the attacks that occurred at the recruiting station in Little Rock, Arkansas, on June 1, 2009, and at Fort Hood, Texas, on November 5, 2009.

(b) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to a member of the Armed Forces whose death or wound in an attack described in subsection (a) was the result of the willful misconduct of the member.

SEC. 586. RETROACTIVE AWARD OF ARMY COMBAT ACTION BADGE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO AWARD.—The Secretary of the Army may award the Army Combat Action Badge (established by order of the Secretary of the Army through Headquarters, Department of the Army Letter 600–05–1, dated June 3, 2005) to a person who, while a member of the Army, participated in combat during which the person personally engaged, or was personally engaged by, the enemy at any time during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 18, 2001 (the date of the otherwise applicable limitation on retroactivity for the award of such decoration), if the Secretary determines that the person has not been previously recognized in an appropriate manner for such participation.

(b) PROCUREMENT OF BADGE.—The Secretary of the Army may make arrangements with suppliers of the Army Combat Action Badge so that eligible recipients of the Army Combat Action Badge pursuant to subsection (a) may procure the badge directly from suppliers, thereby eliminating or at least substantially reducing administrative costs for the Army to carry out this section.

SEC. 587. REPORT ON NAVY REVIEW, FINDINGS, AND ACTIONS PERTAINING TO MEDAL OF HONOR NOMINATION OF MARINE CORPS SERGEANT RAFAEL PERALTA.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report describing the Navy review, findings, and actions pertaining to the Medal of Honor nomination of Marine Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta. The report shall account for all evidence submitted with regard to the case.

SEC. 588. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS TO SERGEANT FIRST CLASS ROBERT F. KEISER FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE KOREAN WAR.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3144 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of the Army is authorized and requested to award the Distinguished-Service Cross under section 3742 of such title to Sergeant First Class Robert F. Keiser for the acts of valor referred to in subsection (b) during the Korean War.

(b) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the actions of Robert F. Keiser's on November 30, 1950, as a member of the 2d Military Police Company, 2d Infantry Division, United States Army, during the Division's successful withdrawal from the Kunuri-Sunchon Pass.

Subtitle I—Other Matters

SEC. 591. REVISION OF SPECIFIED SENIOR MILITARY COLLEGES TO REFLECT CONSOLIDATION OF NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE AND STATE UNIVERSITY AND GAINESVILLE STATE COLLEGE.

Paragraph (6) of section 2111a(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(6) The University of North Georgia.''.

SEC. 592. AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO CONCESSIONS CONTRACTS AT ARMY NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 446 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 4727. Cemetery concessions contracts

''(a) CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may enter into a contract with an appropriate entity for the provision of transportation, interpretative, or other necessary or appropriate concession services to visitors at the Army National Military Cemeteries.

''(b) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.—(1) The Secretary of the Army shall establish and include in each concession contract such requirements as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure the protection, dignity, and solemnity of the cemetery at which services are provided under the contract.

''(2) A concession contract shall not include operation of the gift shop at Arlington National Cemetery without the specific prior authorization by an Act of Congress.

''(c) TERM OF CONTRACTS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a concession contract may be awarded for a period of not more than 10 years.

''(2)(A) If the Secretary of the Army determines that the terms and conditions of a concession contract to be entered into under this section, including any required construction of capital improvements, warrant entering into the contract for a period of greater than 10 years, the Secretary may award the contract for a period of up to 20 years.

''(B) If a concession contract is intended solely for the provision of transportation services, the Secretary may enter into the contract for a period of not more than five years and may extend the period of the contract for one or more successive five-year periods pursuant to an option included in the contract or a modification of the contract. The aggregate period of any such contract, including extensions, may not exceed 10 years.

''(d) FRANCHISE FEES.—A concession contract shall provide for payment to the United States of a franchise fee or such other monetary consideration as determined by the Secretary of the Army. The Secretary shall ensure that the objective of generating revenue for the United States is subordinate to the objectives of honoring the service and sacrifices of the deceased members of the armed forces and of providing necessary and appropriate services for visitors to the Cemeteries at reasonable rates.

''(e) SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—All franchise fees (and other monetary consideration) collected by the United States under subsection (d) shall be deposited into a special account established in the Treasury of the United States. The funds deposited in such account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Army, to the extent authorized and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts, to support activities at the Cemeteries. The funds deposited into the account shall remain available until expended.

''(f) CONCESSION CONTRACT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'concession contract' means a contract authorized and entered into under this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''4727. Cemetery concessions contracts.''.

SEC. 593. COMMISSION ON MILITARY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DISCIPLINARY ISSUES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—There is established the Commission on Military Behavioral Health and Disciplinary Issues (in this section referred to as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 10 members, of whom—

(A) two shall be appointed by the President;

(B) two shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) two shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(D) two shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(E) two shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPOINTMENT DATE.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. If one or more appointments under a subparagraph of paragraph (1) is not made by such appointment date, the authority to make such appointment or appointments shall expire, and the number of members of the Commission shall be reduced by the number equal to the number of appointments not made.

(3) EXPERTISE.—In making appointments under this subsection, consideration should be given to individuals with expertise in service-connected mental disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), traumatic brain injury (TBI), psychiatry, behavioral health, neurology, as well as disciplinary matters and military justice.

(4) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the appointment date specified in paragraph (2), the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(6) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair. A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(7) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIRMAN.—The Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.

(c) STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Commission shall undertake a comprehensive study of whether—

(A) the Department of Defense mechanisms for disciplinary action adequately address the impact of service-connected mental disorders and TBI on the basis for the disciplinary action; and

(B) whether the disciplinary mechanisms should be revisited in light of new information regarding the connection between service-connected mental disorders and TBI, behavioral problems, and disciplinary action.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In considering the Department of Defense mechanisms for disciplinary action, the Commission shall give particular consideration to evaluating a structure that examines those members diagnosed with or reasonably asserting post traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury that have been deployed overseas in support of a contingency operation during the previous 24 months and how that injury or deployment may constitute matters in extenuation that relate to the basis for administrative separation under conditions other than honorable or the overall characterization of service of the member as other than honorable.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 2014, the Commission shall submit to the President and the congressional defense committees a report containing a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission as a result of the study required by this subsection, together with its recommendations for such legislation and administrative actions it may consider appropriate in light of the results of the study.

(d) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out this section.

(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this section. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(e) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(1) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(3) STAFF.—The Chair of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel from as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission. The staff members should be officers or employees of the United States.

(f) TERMINATION DATE.—The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report.

SEC. 594. COMMISSION ON SERVICE TO THE NATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the ''Commission on Service to the Nation''.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) STUDY.—The Commission shall carry out a study of the following:

(A) The effect of warfare, focusing on recent wars and conflicts, on members of the Armed Forces, the families of members, and the communities of members.

(B) The outgoing experience and transition between military and civilian life.

(C) The gaps between the military and those Americans who do not participate directly in the military community.

(2) TESTIMONY AND RESEARCH.—In carrying out the study under paragraph (1), the Commission shall—

(A) hear testimony from all aspects of military and civilian life, including public, private, individual and institutional stakeholders, with personal testimony, expert testimony, academic testimony, as well as testimony from association and community leaders, and other testimony as appropriate;

(B) hear and accept testimony in an open and public manner, accepting testimony in a wide variety of ways for each hearing, including submissions made through a public internet website, and testimony heard remotely if appropriate;

(C) retain the records of all hearings and artifacts of testimony for the purposes of historical documentation and research;

(D) assess the social, mental, and physical effects of war on active members of the Armed Forces, the families of members, and the communities of members and the preparation they receive for transitioning out of the military; and

(E) assess the existing academic and social science research and analysis on transition from active military to civilian life.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Commission shall make recommendations, based on the analyses in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), on how to better—

(A) support the transition to civilian life of a member of the Armed Forces;

(B) support the families and communities of the member; and

(C) better connect the military community and civilians.

(4) WEBSITE.—The Commission shall maintain an Internet website available to the public to—

(A) share the schedule of the Commission;

(B) notify the public of events;

(C) accept feedback; and

(D) post records of events and other information to inform the public in a manner consistent with the mission of the Commission.

(c) COMPOSITION.—

(1) MEMBERS.—The Commission shall be composed of 15 members appointed as follows:

(A) Four members appointed by Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(B) Four members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(C) Two members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(D) Two members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Service of the House of Representatives.

(E) Three members appointed by the President.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The members of the Commission shall be appointed from among persons who have knowledge and expertise in the following areas:

(A) The effects of war on members of the Armed Forces, their families, and society.

(B) The process of transitioning out of the Armed Forces.

(C) The resources available to members and their families as members transition out of the Armed Forces and into society.

(D) Personnel benefits, including healthcare and job training, available to members.

(E) Policy making and policy analysis.

(3) SERVICE REQUIREMENT.—Not less than one member of the Commission appointed under each of subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1) shall have served in the Armed Forces.

(4) DURATION AND VACANCIES.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) CHAIRMAN.—The President shall designate a member of the Commission to serve as chairman of the Commission.

(6) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—The members shall be appointed by not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act

(d) PROCEDURES.—

(1) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall hold its initial meeting not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed.

(2) MEETINGS.—After the initial meeting under paragraph (1), the Commission shall meet at the call of the chairman.

(3) QUORUM.—Four members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(4) PROCEDURE.—The Commission shall act by resolution agreed to by a majority of the members of the Commission.

(5) PANELS.—The Commission may establish panels composed of less than the full membership of the Commission for the purpose of carrying out the Commission's duties. The actions of each such panel shall be subject to the review and control of the Commission. Any findings and determinations made by such a panel shall not be considered the findings and determinations of the Commission unless approved by the Commission.

(e) COMPENSATION AND STAFF.—

(1) PAY.—Each member of the Commission shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without pay in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(3) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall appoint and fix the rate of basic pay for an Executive Director in accordance with section 3161 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) STAFF.—The Executive Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the rate of basic pay for additional personnel as staff of the Commission in accordance with section 3161 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Upon request of the chairman of the Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, any personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties.

(f) POWERS.—

(1) HEARINGS.—For the purpose of carrying out this Act, the Commission (or on the authority of the Commission, any subcommittee or member) may hold such hearings and forums, and sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission shall hold not less than one hearing in each State and the District of Columbia, and may hold hearings and forums in any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States as the Commission determines appropriate.

(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission, or designated staff member, may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the chairman of the Commission, the chairman of any subcommittee created by a majority of the Commission, or any member designated by a majority of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense shall furnish the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, any administrative and support services requested by the Commission.

(4) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The chairman of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(5) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of services or property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission. Gifts, bequests, or devises of money and proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for disbursement upon order of the chairman, vice chairman, or designee.

(g) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the initial meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and release to the public, a report setting forth—

(A) a strategic plan for the work of the Commission;

(B) a discussion of the activities of the Commission; and

(C) any initial findings of the Commission.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the initial meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and release to the public, a final report. Such report shall include any recommendations developed under subsection (b)(3) that the Commission determines appropriate, including any recommended legislation, policies, regulations, directives, and practices.

(h) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the final report is submitted under subsection (g)(2).

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

SEC. 601. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY INCREASE IN RATES OF BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

Section 403(b)(7)(E) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014''.

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

SEC. 611. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN BONUS AND SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITIES FOR RESERVE FORCES.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014'':

(1) Section 308b(g), relating to Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus.

(2) Section 308c(i), relating to Selected Reserve affiliation or enlistment bonus.

(3) Section 308d(c), relating to special pay for enlisted members assigned to certain high-priority units.

(4) Section 308g(f)(2), relating to Ready Reserve enlistment bonus for persons without prior service.

(5) Section 308h(e), relating to Ready Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service.

(6) Section 308i(f), relating to Selected Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service.

(7) Section 478a(e), relating to reimbursement of travel expenses for inactive-duty training outside of normal commuting distance.

(8) Section 910(g), relating to income replacement payments for reserve component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for active duty service.

SEC. 612. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN BONUS AND SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITIES FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) TITLE 10 AUTHORITIES.—The following sections of title 10, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014'':

(1) Section 2130a(a)(1), relating to nurse officer candidate accession program.

(2) Section 16302(d), relating to repayment of education loans for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve.

(b) TITLE 37 AUTHORITIES.—The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014'':

(1) Section 302c–1(f), relating to accession and retention bonuses for psychologists.

(2) Section 302d(a)(1), relating to accession bonus for registered nurses.

(3) Section 302e(a)(1), relating to incentive special pay for nurse anesthetists.

(4) Section 302g(e), relating to special pay for Selected Reserve health professionals in critically short wartime specialties.

(5) Section 302h(a)(1), relating to accession bonus for dental officers.

(6) Section 302j(a), relating to accession bonus for pharmacy officers.

(7) Section 302k(f), relating to accession bonus for medical officers in critically short wartime specialties.

(8) Section 302l(g), relating to accession bonus for dental specialist officers in critically short wartime specialties.

SEC. 613. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF SPECIAL PAY AND BONUS AUTHORITIES FOR NUCLEAR OFFICERS.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014'':

(1) Section 312(f), relating to special pay for nuclear-qualified officers extending period of active service.

(2) Section 312b(c), relating to nuclear career accession bonus.

(3) Section 312c(d), relating to nuclear career annual incentive bonus.

SEC. 614. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO TITLE 37 CONSOLIDATED SPECIAL PAY, INCENTIVE PAY, AND BONUS AUTHORITIES.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014'':

(1) Section 331(h), relating to general bonus authority for enlisted members.

(2) Section 332(g), relating to general bonus authority for officers.

(3) Section 333(i), relating to special bonus and incentive pay authorities for nuclear officers.

(4) Section 334(i), relating to special aviation incentive pay and bonus authorities for officers.

(5) Section 335(k), relating to special bonus and incentive pay authorities for officers in health professions.

(6) Section 351(h), relating to hazardous duty pay.

(7) Section 352(g), relating to assignment pay or special duty pay.

(8) Section 353(i), relating to skill incentive pay or proficiency bonus.

(9) Section 355(h), relating to retention incentives for members qualified in critical military skills or assigned to high priority units.

SEC. 615. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO PAYMENT OF OTHER TITLE 37 BONUSES AND SPECIAL PAYS.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014'':

(1) Section 301b(a), relating to aviation officer retention bonus.

(2) Section 307a(g), relating to assignment incentive pay.

(3) Section 308(g), relating to reenlistment bonus for active members.

(4) Section 309(e), relating to enlistment bonus.

(5) Section 324(g), relating to accession bonus for new officers in critical skills.

(6) Section 326(g), relating to incentive bonus for conversion to military occupational specialty to ease personnel shortage.

(7) Section 327(h), relating to incentive bonus for transfer between armed forces.

(8) Section 330(f), relating to accession bonus for officer candidates.

SEC. 616. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE INCENTIVE PAY FOR MEMBERS OF PRECOMMISSIONING PROGRAMS PURSUING FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY.

Section 316a(g) of title 37, United States Code is amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014''.

SEC. 617. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE BONUS TO CERTAIN CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN ENROLLED IN THE SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

(a) BONUS AUTHORIZED.—Chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 335 the following new section:

''§ 336. Contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

''(a) CONTRACTING BONUS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary concerned may pay a bonus under this section to a cadet or midshipman enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps who executes a written agreement described in subsection (c).

''(b) AMOUNT OF BONUS.—The amount of a bonus under subsection (a) may not exceed $5,000.

''(c) AGREEMENT.—A written agreement referred to in subsection (a) is a written agreement by the cadet or midshipman—

''(1) to complete field training or a practice cruise under section 2104(b)(6)(A)(ii) of title 10;

''(2) to complete advanced training under chapter 103 of title 10;

''(3) to accept a commission or appointment as an officer of the armed forces; and

''(4) to serve on active duty.

''(d) PAYMENT METHOD.—Upon acceptance of a written agreement under subsection (a) by the Secretary concerned, the total amount of the bonus payable under the agreement becomes fixed. The agreement shall specify when the bonus will be paid and whether the bonus will be paid in a lump sum or in installments.

''(e) REPAYMENT.—A person who, having received all or part of a bonus under subsection (a), fails to fulfill the terms of the written agreement required by such subsection for receipt of the bonus shall be subject to the repayment provisions of section 373 of this title.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary concerned shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

''(g) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—No agreement under this section may be entered into after December 31, 2015.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 335 the following new item:

''336. Contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.''.

Subtitle C—Disability, Retired Pay, Survivor, and Transitional Benefits

SEC. 621. TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS SEPARATED FOR VIOLATION OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 53 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1059 the following new section:

''§ 1059a. Dependents of certain members separated for Uniform Code of Military Justice offenses: transitional compensation; commissary and exchange benefits

''(a) AUTHORITY TO PAY COMPENSATION.—The Secretary of Defense, with respect to the armed forces (other than the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy), and the Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, may each establish a program under which the Secretary may pay monthly transitional compensation in accordance with this section to dependents or former dependents of a member of the armed forces described in subsection (b) who is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

''(b) MEMBERS AND PUNITIVE ACTIONS COVERED.—This section applies in the case of a member of the armed forces who, after completing more than 20 years of active service or more than 20 years of service computed under section 12732 of this title—

''(1) is convicted by court-martial of an offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

''(2) is separated from active duty pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial; and

''(3) forfeits all pay and allowances pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial.

''(c) RECIPIENT OF PAYMENTS.—(1) In the case of a member of the armed forces described in subsection (b), the Secretary may pay compensation under this section to dependents or former dependents of the member as follows:

''(A) If the member was married at the time of the commission of the offense resulting in separation from the armed forces, such compensation may be paid to the spouse or former spouse to whom the member was married at that time, including an amount for each, if any, dependent child of the member who resides in the same household as that spouse or former spouse.

''(B) If there is a spouse or former spouse who is or, but for subsection (d)(2), would be eligible for compensation under this section and if there is a dependent child of the member who does not reside in the same household as that spouse or former spouse, compensation under this section may be paid to each such dependent child of the member who does not reside in that household.

''(C) If there is no spouse or former spouse who is or, but for subsection (d)(2), would be eligible under this section, compensation under this section may be paid to the dependent children of the member.

''(2) A dependent or former dependent of a member described in subsection (b) is not eligible for transitional compensation under this section if the Secretary concerned determines (under regulations prescribed under subsection (g)) that the dependent or former dependent was an active participant in the conduct constituting the offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) for which the member was convicted and separated from the armed forces.

''(d) COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION OF PAYMENT.—(1) If provided under this section, the payment of transitional compensation under this section shall commence—

''(A) as of the date the court-martial sentence is adjudged if the sentence, as adjudged, includes—

''(i) a dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or bad conduct discharge; and

''(ii) forfeiture of all pay and allowances; or

''(B) if there is a pretrial agreement that provides for disapproval or suspension of the dismissal, dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or forfeiture of all pay and allowances, as of the date of the approval of the court-martial sentence by the person acting under section 860(c) of this title (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) if the sentence, as approved, includes—

''(i) an unsuspended dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or bad conduct discharge; and

''(ii) forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

''(2) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (e), paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (g), and subsections (f) and (h) of section 1059 of this title shall apply in determining—

''(A) the amount of transitional compensation to be paid under this section;

''(B) the period for which such compensation may be paid; and

''(C) the circumstances under which the payment of such compensation may or will cease.

''(e) COMMISSARY AND EXCHANGE BENEFITS.—A dependent or former dependent who receives transitional compensation under this section shall, while receiving such payments, be entitled to use commissary and exchange stores in the same manner as provided in subsection (j) of section 1059 of this title.

''(f) COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.—The Secretary concerned may not make payments to a spouse or former spouse under both this section and section 1059 or 1408(h)(1) of this title. In the case of a spouse or former spouse for whom a court order provides for payments by the Secretary pursuant to section 1408(h)(1) of this title and to whom the Secretary offers payments under this section or section 1059, the spouse or former spouse shall elect which payments to receive.

''(g) REGULATIONS.—If the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy) establishes a program to provide transitional compensation under this section, that Secretary shall prescribe regulations to carry out the program.

''(h) DEPENDENT CHILD DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'dependent child', with respect to a member or former member of the armed forces referred to in subsection (b), has the meaning given such term in subsection (l) of section 1059 of this title, except that status as a 'dependent child' shall be determined as of the date on which the member described in subsection (b) is convicted of the offense concerned.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 53 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1059 the following new item:

''1059a. Dependents of certain members separated for Uniform Code of Military Justice offenses: transitional compensation; commissary and exchange benefits.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (i) of section 1059 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(i) COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.—The Secretary concerned may not make payments to a spouse or former spouse under both this section and section 1059a or 1408(h)(1) of this title. In the case of a spouse or former spouse for whom a court order provides for payments by the Secretary pursuant to section 1408(h)(1) of this title and to whom the Secretary offers payments under this section or section 1059a, the spouse or former spouse shall elect which payments to receive.''.

SEC. 622. PREVENTION OF RETIRED PAY INVERSION FOR MEMBERS WHOSE RETIRED PAY IS COMPUTED USING HIGH-THREE AVERAGE.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF RULE FOR MEMBERS WHO BECAME MEMBERS ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 8, 1980.—Section 1401a(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the monthly retired pay of a member or a former member of an armed force'' and inserting the following:

''(A) MEMBERS WITH RETIRED PAY COMPUTED USING FINAL BASIC PAY.—The monthly retired pay of a member or former member of an armed force who first became a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980, and''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) MEMBERS WITH RETIRED PAY COMPUTED USING HIGH-THREE.—Subject to subsections (d) and (e), the monthly retired pay of a member or former member of an armed force who first became a member of a uniformed service on or after September 8, 1980, may not be less, on the date on which the member or former member initially becomes entitled to such pay, than the monthly retired pay to which the member or former member would be entitled on that date if the member or former member had become entitled to retired pay on an earlier date, adjusted to reflect any applicable increases in such pay under this section. However, in the case of a member or former member whose retired pay is computed subject to section 1407(f) of this title, subparagraph (A) (rather than the preceding sentence) shall apply in the same manner as if the member or former member first became a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980, but only with respect to a calculation as of the date on which the member or former member first became entitled to retired pay.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (B) of section 1401a(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(2), applies to the computation of retired pay or retainer pay of any member or former member of an Armed Force who first became a member of a uniformed service on or after September 8, 1980, regardless of the date on which the member first becomes entitled to retired or retainer pay.

Subtitle D—Commissary and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

SEC. 631. EXPANSION OF PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITIES FROM REPRISALS.

Section 1587(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''take or fail to take'' and inserting ''take, threaten to take, or fail to take''.

SEC. 632. PURCHASE OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS, LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTS, AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS FOR RESALE IN COMMISSARY AND EXCHANGE STORE SYSTEMS.

(a) IMPROVED PURCHASING EFFORTS.—Section 2481(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3)(A) The governing body established pursuant to paragraph (2) shall endeavor to increase the purchase for resale at commissary stores and exchange stores of sustainable products, local food products, and recyclable materials.

''(B) As part of its efforts under subparagraph (A), the governing body shall develop—

''(i) guidelines for the identification of fresh meat, poultry, seafood, and fish, fresh produce, and other products raised or produced through sustainable methods; and

''(ii) goals, applicable to all commissary stores and exchange stores world-wide, to maximize, to the maximum extent practical, the purchase of sustainable products, local food products, and recyclable materials by September 30, 2018.''.

(b) DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND GUIDELINES.—The initial guidelines required by paragraph (3)(B)(i) of section 2481(c) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall be issued not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 633. CORRECTION OF OBSOLETE REFERENCES TO CERTAIN NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITIES.

Section 2105(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service, Navy Ship's Stores Ashore'' and inserting ''Navy Ships Stores Program''.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 641. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CERTAIN EXPENSES FOR CARE AND DISPOSITION OF HUMAN REMAINS RETAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR FORENSIC PATHOLOGY INVESTIGATION.

(a) DISPOSITION OF REMAINS OF PERSONS WHOSE DEATH IS INVESTIGATED BY THE ARMED FORCES MEDICAL EXAMINER.—

(1) COVERED DECEDENTS.—Section 1481(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) To the extent authorized under section 1482(g) of this title, any person not otherwise covered by the preceding paragraphs whose remains (or partial remains) have been retained by the Secretary concerned for purposes of a forensic pathology investigation by the Armed Forces Medical Examiner under section 1471 of this title.''.

(2) AUTHORIZED EXPENSES RELATING TO CARE AND DISPOSITION OF REMAINS.—Section 1482 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g)(1) The payment of expenses incident to the recovery, care, and disposition of the remains of a decedent covered by section 1481(a)(10) of this title is limited to those expenses that, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, would not have been incurred but for the retention of those remains for purposes of a forensic pathology investigation by the Armed Forces Medical Examiner under section 1471 of this title. The Secretary concerned shall pay all other expenses authorized to be paid under this section only on a reimbursable basis. Amounts reimbursed to the Secretary concerned under this subsection shall be credited to appropriations available at the time of reimbursement for the payment of such expenses.

''(2) In a case covered by paragraph (1), if the person designated under subsection (c) to direct disposition of the remains of a decedent does not direct disposition of the remains that were retained for the forensic pathology investigation, the Secretary may pay for the transportation of those remains to, and interment or inurnment of those remains in, an appropriate place selected by the Secretary, in lieu of the transportation authorized to be paid under subsection (a)(8).

''(3) In a case covered by paragraph (1), expenses that may be paid do not include expenses with respect to an escort under subsection (a)(8), whether or not on a reimbursable basis.''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF COVERAGE OF INURNMENT.—Section 1482(a)(9) of such title is amended by inserting ''or inurnment'' after ''Interment''.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1482(f) of such title is amended in the third sentence by striking ''this subsection'' and inserting ''this section''.

SEC. 642. PROVISION OF STATUS UNDER LAW BY HONORING CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS AS VETERANS.

(a) VETERAN STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 107 the following new section:

''§ 107A. Honoring as veterans certain persons who performed service in the reserve components

''Any person who is entitled under chapter 1223 of title 10 to retired pay for nonregular service or, but for age, would be entitled under such chapter to retired pay for nonregular service shall be honored as a veteran but shall not

be entitled to any benefit by reason of this section.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 107 the following new item:

''107A. Honoring as veterans certain persons who performed service in the reserve components.''.

(b) CLARIFICATION REGARDING BENEFITS.—No person may receive any benefit under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs solely by reason of section 107A of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 643. SURVEY OF MILITARY PAY AND BENEFITS PREFERENCES.

(a) SURVEY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a anonymous survey of random members of the Armed Forces regarding military pay and benefits.

(b) CONTENT OF SURVEY.—A survey under this section shall be conducted for the purpose of soliciting information on the following:

(1) The value that members of the Armed Forces place on the following forms of compensation relative to one another:

(A) Basic pay.

(B) Allowances for housing and subsistence.

(C) Bonuses and special pays.

(D) Dependent healthcare benefits.

(E) Healthcare benefits for retirees under 65 years old.

(F) Healthcare benefits for Medicare-eligible retirees.

(G) Retirement pay.

(2) How the members value different levels of pay or benefits, including the impact of co-payments or deductibles on the value of benefits.

(3) Any other issues related to military pay and benefits as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(4) How information collected pursuant to a previous paragraph varies by age, rank, dependent status, and other factors the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(c) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Upon the completion of a survey conducted under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report containing the results of the survey, including both the analyses and the raw data collected.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Improvements to Health Benefits

SEC. 701. MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1074m of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (B) and (C) as subparagraph (C) and (D), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) Once during each 180-day period during which a member is deployed.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

''(ii) by personnel in deployed units whose responsibilities include providing unit health care services if such personnel are available and the use of such personnel for the assessments would not impair the capacity of such personnel to perform higher priority tasks; and''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1074m(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''subparagraph (B) and (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (C) and (D)''.

SEC. 702. PERIODIC MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1074m the following new section:

''§ 1074n. Periodic mental health assessments for members of the armed forces

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide periodic, person-to-person mental health assessments to each member of the armed forces serving on active duty.

''(b) FREQUENCY.—The Secretary shall determine the frequency of the mental health assessments provided under subsection (a).

''(c) ELEMENTS.—(1) The mental health assessments provided under subsection (a) shall meet the requirements for mental health assessments as described in section 1074m(c)(1) of this title.

''(2) The Secretary may treat health assessments and other person-to-person assessments that are provided to members of the armed forces, including examinations under sections 1074f and 1074m of this title, as meeting the requirements for mental health assessments required under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such assessments and person-to-person assessments meet the requirements for mental health assessments established by this section.

''(d) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—Section 1074m(e) of this title, regarding the sharing of information with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall apply to mental health assessments provided under subsection (a).

''(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the other administering Secretaries, shall prescribe regulations for the administration of this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1074m the following new item:

''1074n. Periodic mental health assessments for members of the armed forces.''.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

SEC. 711. FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF TRICARE PRIME FOR CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES ENROLLED IN TRICARE PRIME.

Section 732 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1816) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting the following new subsection:

''(b) ACCESS TO TRICARE PRIME.—

''(1) ONE-TIME ELECTION.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary shall ensure that each affected eligible beneficiary who is enrolled in TRICARE Prime as of September 30, 2013, may make a one-time election to continue such enrollment in TRICARE Prime, notwithstanding that a contract described in subsection (a)(2)(A) does not allow for such enrollment based on the location in which such beneficiary resides. The beneficiary may continue such enrollment in TRICARE Prime so long as the beneficiary resides in the same ZIP code as the ZIP Code in which the beneficiary resided at the time of such election.

''(2) ENROLLMENT IN TRICARE STANDARD.—If an affected eligible beneficiary makes the one-time election under paragraph (1), the beneficiary may thereafter elect to enroll in TRICARE Standard at any time in accordance with a contract described in subsection (a)(2)(A).

''(3) RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ELECTION.—An affected eligible beneficiary may not make the one-time election under paragraph (1) if, at the time of such election, the beneficiary does not reside in a ZIP code that is in a region described in subsection (c)(1)(B).''.

SEC. 712. COOPERATIVE HEALTH CARE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND NON-MILITARY HEALTH CARE ENTITIES.

Section 713 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Secretary of Defense'' and inserting ''Secretary concerned'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''Secretary shall'' and inserting ''Secretary concerned shall'';

(B) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting ''if the Secretary establishing such agreement is the Secretary of Defense'' before the semicolon; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''or the military department concerned'' after ''the Department of Defense''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'Secretary concerned' means—

''(1) the Secretary of a military department; or

''(2) the Secretary of Defense.''.

SEC. 713. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTEGRATED ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.— Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for procurement or research, development, test, and evaluation for the Department of Defense for the integrated electronic health record program, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report detailing an analysis of alternatives for the plan of the Secretary to proceed with such program.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the key performance requirements for the integrated electronic health record program capability.

(2) An analysis of alternatives for how to acquire and implement an integrated electronic health record capability that meets such requirements.

(3) An assessment of the budgetary resources and timeline required for each of the evaluated alternatives.

(4) A recommendation by the Secretary with respect to the alternative preferred by the Secretary.

SEC. 714. PILOT PROGRAM ON INCREASED THIRD-PARTY COLLECTION REIMBURSEMENTS IN MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall carry out a pilot program to demonstrate and assess the feasibility of implementing processes described in paragraph (2) to increase the amounts collected under section 1095 of title 10, United States Code, from a third-party payer for charges for health care services incurred by the United States at a military medical treatment facility.

(2) PROCESSES DESCRIBED.—The processes described in this paragraph are revenue-cycle management processes, including cash-flow management and accounts-receivable processes.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall—

(1) identify and analyze the best practice option, including commercial best practices, with respect to the processes described in subsection (a)(2) that are used in nonmilitary health care facilities; and

(2) conduct a cost-benefit analysis to assess measurable results of the pilot program, including an analysis of—

(A) the different processes used in the pilot program;

(B) the amount of third-party collections that resulted from such processes;

(C) the cost to implement and sustain such processes; and

(D) any other factors the Secretary determines appropriate to assess the pilot program.

(c) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1)—

(1) at military installations that have a military medical treatment facility with inpatient and outpatient capabilities;

(2) at a number of such installations at different military departments that the Secretary

determines sufficient to fully assess the results of the pilot program.

(d) DURATION.—The Secretary shall commence the pilot program under subsection (a)(1) by not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall carry out such program for three years.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after completing the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the results of the program, including—

(1) a comparison of—

(A) the processes described in subsection (a)(2) that were used in the military medical treatment facilities participating in the program; and

(B) the third-party collection processes used by military medical treatment facilities not included in the program;

(2) a cost analysis of implementing the processes described in subsection (a)(2) for third-party collections at military medical treatment facilities; and

(3) an assessment of the program, including any recommendations to improve third-party collections.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 721. DISPLAY OF BUDGET INFORMATION FOR EMBEDDED MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 236. Embedded mental health providers of the reserve components: display of budget information

''The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress, as a part of the documentation that supports the President's annual budget for the Department of Defense, a budget justification display with respect to embedded mental health providers within each reserve component, including the amount requested for each such component.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''236. Embedded mental health providers of the reserve components: display of budget information.''.

SEC. 722. AUTHORITY OF UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS AND MAKE GRANTS TO OTHER NONPROFIT ENTITIES.

Section 2113(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting '', or any other nonprofit entity'' after ''Military Medicine''; and

(B) by inserting '', or nonprofit entity,'' after ''such Foundation''; and

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting '', or any other nonprofit entity,'' after ''Military Medicine''; and

(B) by inserting '', or nonprofit entity,'' after ''such foundation''.

SEC. 723. MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FAMILIES.

The Secretary of Defense may carry out collaborative programs to—

(1) respond to the escalating suicide rates and combat stress related arrest rates of members of the Armed Forces; and

(2) train active duty members to recognize and respond to combat stress disorder, suicide risk, substance addiction, risk-taking behaviors, and family violence.

SEC. 724. RESEARCH REGARDING HYDROCEPHALUS.

In conducting the Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program, the Secretary of Defense may consider selecting medical research projects relating to hydrocephalus.

SEC. 725. TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY RESEARCH.

The Secretary of Defense shall carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities with respect to traumatic brain injury and psychological health, including activities regarding drug development to halt neurodegeneration following traumatic brain injury.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

SEC. 801. MODIFICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM ACQUISITION PROGRAMS WHEN INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY IS NOT ACHIEVED WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF MILESTONE A APPROVAL.

(a) SUBMISSION TO PRE-CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY.—Subsection (b) of section 811 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364; 120 Stat. 2316; 10 U.S.C. 2222 note) is amended by striking ''the system shall be deemed to have undergone'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''the appropriate official shall report such failure, along with the facts and circumstances surrounding the failure, to the appropriate pre-certification authority for that system under section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, and the information so reported shall be considered by the pre-certification authority in the decision whether to recommend certification of obligations under that section.''.

(b) COVERED SYSTEMS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''3542(b)(2) of title 44'' and inserting ''section 2222(j)(2) of title 10''; and

(2) by inserting '', and that is not designated in section 2445a of title 10, United States Code, as a 'major automated information system program' or an 'other major information technology investment program'' before the period at the end.

(c) UPDATED REFERENCES TO DOD ISSUANCES.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Department of Defense Instruction 5000.2'' and inserting ''Department of Defense Directive 5000.01''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Department of Defense Instruction 5000.2, dated May 12, 2003'' and inserting ''Department of Defense Instruction 5000.02, dated December 3, 2008''.

SEC. 802. ENHANCED TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LABORATORIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) The term ''military department'' has the meaning provided in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term ''DOD laboratory'' or ''laboratory'' means any facility or group of facilities that—

(A) is owned, leased, operated, or otherwise used by the Department of Defense; and

(B) meets the definition of ''laboratory'' as provided in subsection (d)(2) of section 12 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a).

(b) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of a military department each may authorize the heads of DOD laboratories to grant nonexclusive, exclusive, or partially exclusive licenses, royalty free or for royalties or for rights to other intellectual property, for computer software and its related documentation developed at a DOD laboratory, but only if—

(A) the computer software and related documentation would be a trade secret under the meaning of section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code, if the information had been obtained from a non-Federal party;

(B) the public is notified of the availability of the software and related documentation for licensing and interested parties have a fair opportunity to submit applications for licensing;

(C) such licensing activities and licenses comply with the requirements under section 209 of title 35, United States Code; and

(D) the software originally was developed to meet the military needs of the Department of Defense.

(2) PROTECTIONS AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of a military department each shall provide appropriate precautions against the unauthorized disclosure of any computer software or documentation covered by paragraph (1)(A), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(c) ROYALTIES.—

(1) USE OF ROYALTIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any royalties or other payments received by the Department of Defense or a military department from licensing computer software or documentation under paragraph (b)(1) shall be retained by the Department of Defense or the military department and shall be disposed of as follows:

(A)(i) The Department of Defense or the military department shall pay each year the first $2,000, and thereafter at least 15 percent, of the royalties or other payments, to be divided among the employees who developed the computer software.

(ii) The Department of Defense or the military department may provide appropriate lesser incentives, from the royalties or other payments, to laboratory employees who are not developers of such computer software but who substantially increased the technical value of the software.

(iii) The Department of Defense or the military department shall retain the royalties and other payments received until it makes payments to employees of a DOD laboratory under clause (i) or (ii).

(iv) The Department of Defense or the military department may retain an amount reasonably necessary to pay expenses incidental to the administration and distribution of royalties or other payments under this section by an organizational unit of the Department of Defense or military department other than its laboratories.

(B) The balance of the royalties or other payments shall be transferred by the Department of Defense or the military department to its laboratories, with the majority share of the royalties or other payments going to the laboratory where the development occurred. The royalties or other payments so transferred to any DOD laboratory may be used or obligated by that laboratory during the fiscal year in which they are received or during the 2 succeeding fiscal years—

(i) to reward scientific, engineering, and technical employees of the DOD laboratory, including developers of sensitive or classified technology, regardless of whether the technology has commercial applications;

(ii) to further scientific exchange among the laboratories of the agency;

(iii) for education and training of employees consistent with the research and development missions and objectives of the Department of Defense, military department, or DOD laboratory, and for other activities that increase the potential for transfer of the technology of the laboratories;

(iv) for payment of expenses incidental to the administration and licensing of computer software or other intellectual property made at that DOD laboratory, including the fees or other costs for the services of other agencies, persons, or organizations for intellectual property management and licensing services; or

(v) for scientific research and development consistent with the research and development missions and objectives of the DOD laboratory.

(C) All royalties or other payments retained by the Department of Defense, military department, or DOD laboratory after payments have been made pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) that are unobligated and unexpended at the

end of the second fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which the royalties and other payments were received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If, after payments under paragraph (1)(A), the balance of the royalties or other payments received by the Department of Defense or the military department in any fiscal year exceed 5 percent of the funds received for use by the DOD laboratory for research, development, engineering, testing, and evaluation or other related administrative, processing or value-added activities for that year, 75 percent of such excess shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States and the remaining 25 percent may be used or obligated under paragraph (1)(B). Any funds not so used or obligated shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(3) STATUS OF PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES.—Any payment made to an employee under this section shall be in addition to the regular pay of the employee and to any other awards made to the employee, and shall not affect the entitlement of the employee to any regular pay, annuity, or award to which the employee is otherwise entitled or for which the employee is otherwise eligible or limit the amount thereof except that the monetary value of an award for the same project or effort shall be deducted from the amount otherwise available under this paragraph. Payments, determined under the terms of this paragraph and made to an employee developer as such, may continue after the developer leaves the DOD laboratory or the Department of Defense or military department. Payments made under this section shall not exceed $75,000 per year to any one person, unless the President approves a larger award (with the excess over $75,000 being treated as a Presidential award under section 4504 of title 5, United States Code).

(d) INFORMATION IN REPORT.—The report required by section 2515(d) of title 10, United States Code, shall include information regarding the implementation and effectiveness of this section.

(e) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided in this section shall expire on December 31, 2018.

SEC. 803. EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR CONTRACT SERVICES.

Section 808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1489) is amended—

(1) by striking ''fiscal year 2012 or 2013'' each place it appears and inserting ''fiscal year 2012, 2013, 2014 or 2015''; and

(2) by striking ''fiscal years 2012 and 2013'' each place it appears and inserting ''fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015''.

Subtitle B—Amendments to General Contracting Authorities, Procedures, and Limitations

SEC. 811. ADDITIONAL CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES IN REGULATIONS RELATING TO DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

Section 818(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1493; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by inserting ''electronic'' after ''avoid counterfeit''; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking ''were provided'' and inserting the following: ''were—

''(I) procured from an original manufacturer or its authorized dealer or from a trusted supplier in accordance with regulations described in paragraph (3); or

''(II) provided''.

SEC. 812. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

Section 818(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), at the end of clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) the cost of counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts and the cost of rework or corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of obsolete parts are not allowable costs under Department contracts, unless—

''(i) the offeror's proposal in response to a Department of Defense solicitation for maintenance, refurbishment, or remanufacture work identifies obsolete electronic parts and includes a plan to ensure trusted sources of supply for obsolete electronic parts, or to implement design modifications to eliminate obsolete electronic parts;

''(ii) the Department elects not to fund design modifications to eliminate obsolete electronic parts; and

''(iii) the contractor applies inspections and tests intended to detect counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts when purchasing electronic parts from other than the original manufacturers or their authorized dealers, pursuant to paragraph (3).''.

SEC. 813. GOVERNMENT-WIDE LIMITATIONS ON ALLOWABLE COSTS FOR CONTRACTOR COMPENSATION.

(a) DEFENSE CONTRACTS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.—Subparagraph (P) of section 2324(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(P) Costs of compensation of any contractor employee for a fiscal year, regardless of the contract funding source, to the extent that such compensation exceeds $763,029 adjusted annually for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index for total compensation for private industry workers, by occupational and industry group not seasonally adjusted, except that the Secretary of Defense may establish narrowly targeted exceptions for positions in the science, technology, engineering, mathematics, medical, and manufacturing fields upon a determination that such exceptions are needed to ensure that the Department of Defense has continued access to needed skills and capabilities.''.

(2) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SENIOR EXECUTIVES OF CERTAIN CONTRACTORS.—Section 2324(e)(1) of such title is further amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(Q) Costs of compensation of senior executives of a covered contractor.''.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2324(l) of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) The term 'senior executives', with respect to a covered contractor, means the five most highly compensated employees of the contractor. In determining the five most highly compensated employees in the case of a contractor with components (such as subsidiaries or divisions), the determination shall be made using the five most highly compensated employees contractor-wide, not within each component.''; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7):

''(7) The term 'covered contractor', with respect to a fiscal year, means a contractor that was awarded Federal contracts in an amount totaling more than $500,000,000 during the previous fiscal year.''.

(b) CIVILIAN AGENCY CONTRACTS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.—Paragraph (16) of section 4304(a) of title 41, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(16) Costs of compensation of any contractor employee for a fiscal year, regardless of the contract funding source, to the extent that such compensation exceeds $763,029 adjusted annually for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index for total compensation for private industry workers, by occupational and industry group not seasonally adjusted, except that the executive agency may establish narrowly targeted exceptions for positions in the science, technology, engineering, mathematics, medical, and manufacturing fields upon a determination that such exceptions are needed to ensure that the executive agency has continued access to needed skills and capabilities.''.

(2) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SENIOR EXECUTIVES OF CERTAIN CONTRACTORS.—Section 4304(a) of such title is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(17) Costs of compensation of senior executives of a covered contractor.''.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—Section 4301 of such title is amended by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following new paragraphs (4) and (5):

''(4) The term 'senior executives', with respect to a covered contractor, means the five most highly compensated employees of the contractor. In determining the five most highly compensated employees in the case of a contractor with components (such as subsidiaries or divisions), the determination shall be made using the five most highly compensated employees contractor-wide, not within each component.

''(5) The term 'covered contractor', with respect to a fiscal year, means a contractor that was awarded Federal contracts in an amount totaling more than $500,000,000 during the previous fiscal year.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 11 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking section 1127; and

(2) by striking the item relating to that section in the table of sections at the beginning of such chapter.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to costs of compensation incurred under contracts entered into on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 814. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL COST ESTIMATE INFORMATION IN CERTAIN REPORTS.

(a) ADDITIONAL COST ESTIMATE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN SELECTED ACQUISITION REPORTS.—Section 2432(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (C), (D), and (F), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (B):

''(B) for each major defense acquisition program or designated major subprogram included in the report—

''(i) the Baseline Estimate (as that term is defined in section 2433(a)(2) of this title), along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate;

''(ii) the original Baseline Estimate (as that term is defined in section 2435(d)(1) of this title), along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate;

''(iii) if the original Baseline Estimate was adjusted or revised pursuant to section 2435(d)(2) of this title, such adjusted or revised estimate, along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate; and

''(iv) the primary risk parameters associated with the current procurement cost for the program (as that term is used in section 2432(e)(4) of this title);'';

(3) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, the following new subparagraph (E):

''(E) estimated contract termination costs; and''.

(b) ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF DIRECTOR OF COST ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION WITH RESPECT TO SAR.—

(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Section 2334(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (6);

(B) by striking the period and inserting ''; and'' at the end of paragraph (7); and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (8):

''(8) annually review the cost estimates and associated information required to be included, by section 2432(c)(1)(B) of this title, in the Selected Acquisition Reports required by that section.''.

(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED IN ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 2334(f)(1) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking ''report, an assessment of—'' and inserting ''report—'';

(B) in each of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by inserting ''an assessment of'' before the first word of the text;

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(D) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) a summary of the cost estimate information reviewed under subsection (a)(8), an identification of any trends in that information, an aggregation of the cumulative risk of the portfolio of systems reviewed under that subsection, and recommendations for improving cost estimates on the basis of the review under that subsection.''.

SEC. 815. AMENDMENT RELATING TO COMPELLING REASONS FOR WAIVING SUSPENSION OR DEBARMENT.

Section 2393(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: ''The Secretary of Defense shall also make the determination described in subsection (a)(2) available on a publicly accessible website.''.

SEC. 816. REQUIREMENT THAT COST OR PRICE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BE GIVEN AT LEAST EQUAL IMPORTANCE AS TECHNICAL OR OTHER CRITERIA IN EVALUATING COMPETITIVE PROPOSALS FOR DEFENSE CONTRACTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 2305(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''proposals; and'' at the end of clause (ii) and all that follows through the end of the subparagraph and inserting the following: ''proposals and that must be assigned importance at least equal to all evaluation factors other than cost or price when combined.''.

(b) WAIVER.—Section 2305(a)(3) of such title is further amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) The requirement of subparagraph (A)(ii) relating to assigning at least equal importance to evaluation factors of cost or price may be waived by the head of the agency.''.

(c) REPORT.—Section 2305(a)(3) of such title is further amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) Not later than 180 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress, and post on a publicly available website of the Department of Defense, a report containing a list of each waiver issued by the head of an agency under subparagraph (B) during the preceding fiscal year.''.

SEC. 817. REQUIREMENT TO BUY AMERICAN FLAGS FROM DOMESTIC SOURCES.

Section 2533a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) A flag of the United States of America (within the meaning of chapter 1 of title 4).''.

Subtitle C—Provisions Relating to Contracts in Support of Contingency Operations in Iraq or Afghanistan

SEC. 821. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH THE ENEMY.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO PROHIBITION.—Section 841(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 126 Stat. 1510) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''Commander of the United States Central Command'' and inserting ''commander of a covered combatant command'';

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''Commander of the United States Central Command'' and inserting ''commander of the covered combatant command''; and

(B) by striking ''United States Central Command theater of operations'' and inserting ''theater of operations of that command'';

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''United States Central Command theater of operations'' and inserting ''theater of operations of the covered combatant command''; and

(4) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking ''Commander of the United States Central Command'' and inserting ''commander of the covered combatant command''; and

(B) by striking ''United States Central Command theater of operations'' and inserting ''theater of operations of that command''.

(b) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CONTRACT CLAUSE.—Section 841(b)(3) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking ''$100,000'' and inserting ''$50,000''; and

(2) by striking ''United States Central Command theater of operations'' and inserting ''theater of operations of a covered combatant command''.

(c) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRACTS.—Section 841(c) of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking '', acting through the Commander of the United States Central Command,''; and

(B) by striking ''United States Central Command theater of operations'' and inserting ''theaters of operations of covered combatant commands'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''Commander of the United States Central Command'' and inserting ''commander of a covered combatant command''; and

(B) by striking ''Commander may notify'' and inserting ''commander may notify''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''Commander of the United States Central Command'' and inserting ''commander of a covered combatant command''.

(d) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO NONDELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 841(d)(2) of such Act is amended by striking ''Commander of the United States Central Command'' and inserting ''commander of a covered combatant command''.

(e) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DEFINITIONS.—Section 841(f) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection heading and inserting ''DEFINITIONS.—'';

(2) by striking ''In this section, the term'' and inserting the following: ''In this section:

''(1) CONTINGENCY OPERATION.—The term''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) COVERED COMBATANT COMMAND.—The term 'covered combatant command' means the United States Central Command, the United States European Command, the United States Southern Command, and the United States Pacific Command.''.

(f) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Subsection (g) of section 841 of such Act is repealed.

(g) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO SECTION HEADING.—

*(A) The heading of section 841 of such Act is amended by striking ''**IN THE UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND THEATER OF OPERATIONS**''.*

(B) The item relating to section 841 in the table of sections at the beginning of title VIII and in section 2 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 841. Prohibition on contracting with the enemy.''.

(2) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED DEADLINES.—Paragraph (1) of each of subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 841 of such Act is amended by striking ''Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the'' and inserting ''The''.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contracts entered into on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 822. COLLECTION OF DATA RELATING TO CONTRACTS IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.

(a) PENALTIES.—Section 861 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY.—Any contract in Afghanistan entered into or modified after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 may include a clause requiring the imposition of a penalty on any contractor that does not comply with the policies or guidance issued or the regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (c). Compliance with such policies, guidance, or regulations may be considered as a factor in the determination of award and incentive fees.''.

(b) PENALTY INFORMATION COVERED IN REPORT.—Section 863(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) Any penalties imposed on contractors for failing to comply with requirements under section 861(e), including requirements to provide information for the common databases identified under section 861(b)(4).''.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 831. EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM ON ACQUISITION OF MILITARY PURPOSE NONDEVELOPMENTAL ITEMS.

Section 866(f)(1) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4296; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.'' and inserting ''December 31, 2019.''.

SEC. 832. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PRODUCED IN COUNTRIES ALONG A MAJOR ROUTE OF SUPPLY TO AFGHANISTAN.

Section 801(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2399), as amended by section 841(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1845), is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subtitle A—Department of Defense Management

SEC. 901. REDESIGNATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

(a) REDESIGNATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The military department designated as the Department of the Navy is redesignated as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF SECRETARY AND OTHER STATUTORY OFFICES.—

(A) SECRETARY.—The position of the Secretary of the Navy is redesignated as the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps.

(B) OTHER STATUTORY OFFICES.—The positions of the Under Secretary of the Navy, the

four Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Department of the Navy are redesignated as the Under Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the General Counsel of the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, respectively.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) DEFINITION OF ''MILITARY DEPARTMENT''.—Paragraph (8) of section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(8) The term 'military department' means the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the Department of the Air Force.''.

(2) ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT.—The text of section 5011 of such title is amended to read as follows: ''The Department of the Navy and Marine Corps is separately organized under the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps.''.

(3) POSITION OF SECRETARY.—Section 5013(a)(1) of such title is amended by striking ''There is a Secretary of the Navy'' and inserting ''There is a Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps''.

(4) CHAPTER HEADINGS.—

(A) The heading of chapter 503 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''CHAPTER 503—DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS''.

(B) The heading of chapter 507 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''CHAPTER 507—COMPOSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS''.

(5) OTHER AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Department of the Navy'' and ''Secretary of the Navy'' each place they appear other than as specified in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) (including in section headings, subsection captions, tables of chapters, and tables of sections) and inserting ''Department of the Navy and Marine Corps'' and ''Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps'', respectively, in each case with the matter inserted to be in the same typeface and typestyle as the matter stricken.

(B)(i) Sections 5013(f), 5014(b)(2), 5016(a), 5017(2), 5032(a), and 5042(a) of such title are amended by striking ''Assistant Secretaries of the Navy'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and Marine Corps''.

(ii) The heading of section 5016 of such title, and the item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 503 of such title, are each amended by inserting ''and Marine Corps'' after ''of the Navy'', with the matter inserted in each case to be in the same typeface and typestyle as the matter amended.

(c) OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW AND OTHER REFERENCES.—

(1) TITLE 37, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Department of the Navy'' and ''Secretary of the Navy'' each place they appear and inserting ''Department of the Navy and Marine Corps'' and ''Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps'', respectively.

(2) OTHER REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law other than in title 10 or title 37, United States Code, or in any regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States, to the Department of the Navy shall be considered to be a reference to the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps. Any such reference to an office specified in subsection (a)(2) shall be considered to be a reference to that office as redesignated by that section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first month beginning more than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 902. REVISIONS TO COMPOSITION OF TRANSITION PLAN FOR DEFENSE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE.

Section 2222(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''defense business enterprise architecture'' and inserting ''target defense business systems computing environment described in subsection (d)(3)'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''existing as of September 30, 2011 (known as 'legacy systems') that will not be part of the defense business enterprise architecture'' and inserting ''that will be phased out of the defense business systems computing environment within three years after review and certification as 'legacy systems' by the investment management process established under subsection (g)''; and

(B) by striking ''that provides for reducing the use of those legacy systems in phases''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''legacy systems (referred to in subparagraph (B)) that will be a part of the target defense business systems computing environment described in subsection (d)(3)'' and inserting ''existing systems that are part of the target defense business systems computing environment''.

Subtitle B—Space Activities

SEC. 911. NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE SATELLITE REPORTING POLICY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Defense depends on national security space programs to support, among other critical capabilities—

(A) communications;

(B) missile warning;

(C) position, navigation, and timing;

(D) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and

(E) environmental monitoring; and

(2) foreign threats to national security space systems are increasing.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE OF NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE.—Chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§2278. Notification of foreign interference of national security space

''(a) NOTICE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall, with respect to each attempt by a foreign actor to disrupt, degrade, or destroy a United States national security space capability, provide to the appropriate congressional committees—

''(1) not later than 48 hours after the Secretary determines that there is reason to believe such attempt occurred, notice of such attempt; and

''(2) not later than 10 days after the date on which the Secretary determines that there is reason to believe such attempt occurred, a notification described in subsection (b) with respect to such attempt.

''(b) NOTIFICATION DESCRIPTION.—A notification described in this subsection is a notification that includes—

''(1) the name and a brief description of the national security space capability that was impacted by an attempt by a foreign actor to disrupt, degrade, or destroy a United States national security space capability;

''(2) a description of such attempt, including the foreign actor, the date and time of such attempt, and any related capability outage and the mission impact of such outage; and

''(3) any other information the Secretary considers relevant.

''(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(1) the congressional defense committees; and

''(2) with respect to a notice or notification related to an attempt by a foreign entity to disrupt, degrade, or destroy a United States national security space capability that is intelligence-related, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.''.

(c) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following item:

''2278. Notification of foreign interference of national security space.''.

SEC. 912. NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE DEFENSE AND PROTECTION.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall enter into an arrangement with the National Research Council to—

(1) in response to the near-term and long-term threats to the national security space systems of the United States, conduct a review of—

(A) the range of strategic options available to address such threats, in terms of deterring hostile actions, defeating hostile actions, or surviving hostile actions until such actions conclude;

(B) strategies and plans to counter such threats, including resilience, reconstitution, disaggregation, and other appropriate concepts; and

(C) existing and planned architectures, warfighter requirements, technology development, systems, workforce, or other factors related to addressing such threats; and

(2) identify recommend courses of action to address such threats, including potential barriers or limiting factors in implementing such courses of action.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Research Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report containing the results of the review conducted pursuant to the arrangement under subsection (a) and the recommended courses of action identified pursuant to such arrangement.

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) SPACE PROTECTION STRATEGY.—Section 911(f)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 2271 note) is amended by striking ''including each of the matters required by subsection (c).'' and inserting the following: ''including—

''(A) each of the matters required by subsection (c); and

''(B) a description of how the Department of Defense and the intelligence community plan to provide necessary national security capabilities, through alternative space, airborne, or ground systems, if a foreign actor degrades, denies access to, or destroys United States national security space capabilities.''.

SEC. 913. SPACE ACQUISITION STRATEGY.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, shall establish a strategy to enable the multi-year procurement of commercial satellite services.

(b) BASIS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include and be based on—

(1) an analysis of financial or other benefits to acquiring satellite services through multi-year acquisition approaches;

(2) an analysis of the risks associated with such acquisition approaches;

(3) an identification of methods to address planning, programming, budgeting, and execution challenges to such approaches, including methods to address potential termination liability or cancellation costs generally associated with multi-year contracts;

(4) an identification of any changes needed in the requirements development and approval

processes of the Department of Defense to facilitate effective and efficient implementation of such strategy, including an identification of any consolidation of requirements for such services across the Department that may achieve increased buying power and efficiency; and

(5) an identification of any necessary changes to policies, procedures, regulations, or statutes.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, shall submit to the congressional defense committees the strategy required under subsection (a), including the elements required under subsection (b).

SEC. 914. SPACE CONTROL MISSION REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the space control mission of the Department of Defense. Such report shall include—

(1) an identification of existing offensive and defensive space control systems, policies, and technical possibilities of future systems;

(2) an identification of any gaps or risks in existing space control system architecture and possibilities for improvement or mitigation of such gaps or risks;

(3) a description of existing and future sensor coverage and ground processing capabilities for space situational awareness;

(4) an explanation of the extent to which all relevant and available information is being utilized for space situational awareness to detect, track, and identify objects in space;

(5) a description of existing space situational awareness data sharing practices, including what information is being shared and what the benefits and risks of such sharing are to the national security of the United States; and

(6) plans for the future space control mission.

SEC. 915. RESPONSIVE LAUNCH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) United States Strategic Command has identified three needs as a result of dramatically increased demand and dependence on space capabilities as follows:

(A) To rapidly augment existing space capabilities when needed to expand operational capability.

(B) To rapidly reconstitute or replenish critical space capabilities to preserve continuity of operations capability.

(C) To rapidly exploit and infuse space technological or operational innovations to increase the advantage of the United States.

(2) Operationally responsive low cost launch could assist in addressing such needs of the combatant commands.

(b) STUDY.—The Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space shall conduct a study on responsive, low-cost launch efforts. Such study shall include—

(1) a review of existing and past operationally responsive, low-cost launch efforts by domestic or foreign governments or industry;

(2) a technology assessment of various methods to develop an operationally responsive, low-cost launch capability; and

(3) an assessment of the viability of greater utilization of innovative methods, including the use of secondary payload adapters on existing launch vehicles.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

(1) the results of the study conducted under subsection (b); and

(2) a consolidated plan for development within the Department of Defense of an operationally responsive, low-cost launch capability.

Subtitle C—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

SEC. 921. REVISION OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AS SECURITY FOR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES.

(a) PERIOD FOR REQUIRED AUDITS.—Section 432(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''annually'' and inserting ''biennially''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''the intelligence committees'' and all that follows and inserting ''the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees (as defined in section 437(c)).''

(b) REPEAL OF DESIGNATION OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AS REQUIRED OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Section 436(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''Defense Intelligence Agency'' and inserting ''Department of Defense''; and

(2) by striking ''management and supervision'' and inserting ''oversight''.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—Section 437 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''the intelligence committees'' and inserting ''congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''the intelligence committees'' and inserting ''congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'congressional intelligence committees' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).''.

SEC. 922. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PRIORITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) establish a written policy governing the internal coordination and prioritization of intelligence priorities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, and the military departments to improve identification of the intelligence needs of the Department of Defense;

(2) identify any significant intelligence gaps of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, and the military departments; and

(3) provide to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a briefing on the policy established under paragraph (1) and the gaps identified under paragraph (2).

SEC. 923. DEFENSE CLANDESTINE SERVICE.

(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise available to the Department of Defense for the Defense Clandestine Service for fiscal year 2014 may be obligated or expended for the Defense Clandestine Service until such time as the Secretary of Defense certifies to the covered congressional committees that—

(1) the Defense Clandestine Service is designed primarily to—

(A) fulfill priorities of the Department of Defense that are unique to the Department of Defense or otherwise unmet; and

(B) provide unique capabilities to the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))); and

(2) the Secretary of Defense has designed metrics that will be used to ensure that the Defense Clandestine Service is employed as described in paragraph (1).

(b) ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the covered congressional committees a detailed assessment of Defense Clandestine Service employment and performance based on the metrics referred to in subsection (a)(2).

(c) NOTIFICATION OF FUTURE CHANGES TO DESIGN.—Following the submittal of the certification referred to in subsection (a), in the event that any significant change is made to the Defense Clandestine Service, the Secretary shall promptly notify the covered congressional committees of the nature of such change.

(d) QUARTERLY BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary of Defense shall quarterly provide to the covered congressional committees a briefing on the deployments and collection activities of personnel of the Defense Clandestine Service.

(e) COVERED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered congressional committees'' means the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 924. PROHIBITION ON NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM CONSOLIDATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to execute—

(1) the separation of the National Intelligence Program budget from the Department of Defense budget;

(2) the consolidation of the National Intelligence Program budget within the Department of Defense budget; or

(3) the establishment of a new appropriations account or appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly provide to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a briefing regarding any planning relating to the future execution of the activities described in subsection (a) that has occurred during the two-year period ending on such date and any anticipated future planning relating to such execution or related efforts.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.—The term ''National Intelligence Program'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BUDGET.—The term ''National Intelligence Program budget'' means the portions of the Department of Defense budget designated as part of the National Intelligence Program.

Subtitle D—Cyberspace-Related Matters

SEC. 931. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TACTICAL DATA LINK SYSTEMS.

Section 934(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 2225 note; Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1885) is amended by inserting ''and an assessment of vulnerabilities to such systems in anti-access or area-denial environments'' before the semicolon.

SEC. 932. DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD ASSESSMENT OF UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Defense Science Board shall conduct an assessment of the organization,

missions, and authorities of the United States Cyber Command.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of the existing organizational structure of the United States Cyber Command, including—

(A) the positive and negative impact on the Command resulting from a single individual simultaneously serving as the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Director of the National Security Agency;

(B) the oversight activities undertaken by the Commander and the Director with regard to the Command and the Agency, respectively, including how the respective oversight activities affect the ability of each entity to complete the respective missions of such entity;

(C) the dependencies of the Command and the Agency on one another under the existing management structure of both entities, including an examination of the advantages and disadvantages attributable to the unity of command and unity of effort resulting from a single individual simultaneously serving as the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Director of the National Security Agency;

(D) the ability of the existing management structure of the Command and the Agency to identify and adequately address potential conflicts of interest between the roles of the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Director of the National Security Agency; and

(E) the ability of the Department of Defense to train and develop, through professional assignment, individuals with the appropriate subject-matter expertise and management experience to support both the cyber operations missions of the Command and the signals intelligence missions of the Agency.

(2) A review of the missions of the Command, including whether the reliance of the Command on the Agency for critical warfighting infrastructure, organization, and personnel contributes to or detracts from the ability of the Command to achieve the missions of the Command.

(3) A review of how the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Director of the National Security Agency implement authorities where missions intersect to ensure that the activities of each entity are conducted only pursuant to the respective authorities of each entity.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 300 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Defense Science Board shall submit to the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report containing—

(A) the results of the assessment required by subsection (a); and

(B) recommendations for improvements or changes to the organization, missions, or authorities of the United States Cyber Command.

(2) ADDITIONAL EVALUATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the committees referred to in paragraph (1) receive the report required by such paragraph, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit to such committees an evaluation of the findings and recommendations contained in such report.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given the term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

SEC. 933. MISSION ANALYSIS FOR CYBER OPERATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) MISSION ANALYSIS REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a mission analysis of the cyber operations of the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The mission analysis under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The concept of operations and concept of employment for cyber operations forces.

(2) An assessment of the manpower needs for cyber operations forces, including military requirements for both active and reserve components and civilian requirements.

(3) A description of the alignment of the organization and reporting chains of the Department, the military departments, and the combatant commands.

(4) An assessment of the current, as of the date of the analysis, and projected equipping needs of cyber operations forces.

(5) An analysis of how the Secretary, for purposes of cyber operations, depends upon organizations outside of the Department, including industry and international partners.

(6) Methods for ensuring resilience, mission assurance, and continuity of operations for cyber operations.

(7) An evaluation of the potential roles of the reserve components in the concept of operations and concept of employment for cyber operations forces required under paragraph (1).

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the mission analysis under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

(1) the results of the mission analysis; and

(2) recommendations for improving or changing the roles, organization, missions, concept of operations, or authorities related to the cyber operations of the Department.

(d) NATIONAL GUARD ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report required under subsection (c), the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the role of the National Guard in supporting the cyber operations mission of the Department of Defense as such mission is described in such report.

(e) FORM.—The report under subsection (c) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 934. NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATIONS RELATED TO COMPROMISE OF CRITICAL PROGRAM INFORMATION.

(a) NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATION INITIATION.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the initiation of any investigation related to the potential compromise of Department of Defense critical program information related to a weapons system or other developmental activity, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notification of such investigation including the elements required under paragraph (2).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The written notification required under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to an investigation described in such subsection, the following elements:

(A) A statement of the reason for such investigation.

(B) An identification of each party affected by such investigation.

(C) An identification of the party responsible for conducting such investigation.

(D) Any preliminary observations, findings, or recommendations related to such investigation.

(E) A timeline and methodology for conducting such investigation.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the completion of any investigation conducted or overseen by the Damage Assessment Management Office of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notification of such investigation, including a summary of the findings and recommendations of such investigation.

(c) REPORT ON INTRUSIONS AFTER JANUARY 1, 2000.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the known network cyber intrusions that occurred on or after January 1, 2000, and before August 1, 2013, and resulted in the compromise of critical program information related to a weapons system, information system development, or another research and development initiative of the Department of Defense. Such report shall include a description of the critical program information that was compromised, the source of each network that was compromised, the systems or developmental activities that were compromised, and the suspected origin of each cyber intrusion.

SEC. 935. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE SOFTWARE LICENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) UPDATED PLAN.—

(1) UPDATE.—The Chief Information Officer of the Department of the Defense shall, in consultation with the chief information officers of the military departments and the Defense Agencies, update the plan for the inventory of selected software licenses of the Department of Defense required under section 937 of the National Defense Authorization Act for 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 2223 note) to include a plan for the inventory of all software licenses of the Department of Defense for which a military department spends more than $5,000,000 annually on any individual title, including a comparison of licenses purchased with licenses installed and of those uninstalled and then reinstalled.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The update required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be done in a comprehensive and auditable format that is verified by an independent third party;

(B) include details on the process and business systems necessary to regularly perform reviews, a procedure for validating and reporting deregistering and registering new software, and a mechanism and plan to relay that information to the enterprise provider; and

(C) a proposed timeline for implementation of the updated plan in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than September 30, 2013, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall implement the updated plan required under paragraph (1).

(b) PERFORMANCE PLAN.—If the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense determines through the update required by subsection (a) that the number of software licenses of the Department for an individual title for which a military department spends greater than $5,000,000 annually exceeds the needs of the Department for such software licenses, or the inventory discloses that there is a discrepancy between the number of software licenses purchased and those in actual use, the Secretary of Defense shall implement a plan to bring the number of such software licenses into balance with the needs of the Department and the terms of any relevant contract.

Subtitle E—Total Force Management

SEC. 941. REQUIREMENT TO ENSURE SUFFICIENT LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT OF FUNCTIONS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH INHERENTLY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 129a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) REQUIREMENT FOR OVERSIGHT OR APPROPRIATE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.—For purposes of

subsection (f)(3)(B), if insufficient levels of Government oversight are found, the Secretary of the military department or head of the Defense Agency responsible shall provide such oversight or take appropriate corrective actions, including potential conversion to Government performance, consistent with this section and sections 129 and 2463 of this title.''.

(b) AMENDMENT RELATING TO REVIEW OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS.—Subsection (e)(2)(C) of section 2330a of such title is amended by adding after ''governmental functions'' the following: ''in which there is inadequate oversight of the contractor personnel performing such functions''.

SEC. 942. FIVE-YEAR REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION OF APPROPRIATE MANPOWER PERFORMANCE.

Section 2330a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new section (g):

''(g) CERTIFICATIONS OF APPROPRIATE MANPOWER PERFORMANCE.—(1) Beginning in fiscal year 2014 and continuing through fiscal year 2018, the Secretary of Defense, or an official designated personally by the Secretary, no later than February 1 of each reporting year, shall submit to the congressional defense committees the findings of the reviews required under subsection (e) and certify in writing that—

''(A) all Department of Defense contractor positions identified as being responsible for the performance of inherently governmental functions have been eliminated;

''(B) each Department of Defense contract that is a personal services contract has been entered into, and is being performed, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations; and

''(C) any contract for services that includes any functions that are closely associated with inherently governmental functions or designated as critical have been reviewed to determine if those activities should be—

''(i) subject to action pursuant to section 2463 of this title; or

''(ii) converted to an acquisition approach that would be more advantageous to the Department of Defense.

''(2) If the certifications required in paragraph (1) are not submitted by the date required in a reporting year, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall assess the Department's compliance with subsection (e) and determine why the Secretary could not make the certifications required in paragraph (1). The Inspector General shall submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than May 1 of the reporting year, a report on such assessment and determination.

''(3) Not later than May 1 of each reporting year, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the Comptroller General's assessment of the reviews conducted under subsection (e) and the actions taken to resolve the findings of the reviews.''.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

SEC. 1001. GENERAL TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense in this division for fiscal year 2014 between any such authorizations for that fiscal year (or any subdivisions thereof). Amounts of authorizations so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.

(2) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this section may not exceed $3,500,000,000.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR TRANSFERS BETWEEN MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS.—A transfer of funds between military personnel authorizations under title IV shall not be counted toward the dollar limitation in paragraph (2).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) to transfer authorizations—

(1) may only be used to provide authority for items that have a higher priority than the items from which authority is transferred; and

(2) may not be used to provide authority for an item that has been denied authorization by Congress.

(c) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION AMOUNTS.—A transfer made from one account to another under the authority of this section shall be deemed to increase the amount authorized for the account to which the amount is transferred by an amount equal to the amount transferred.

(d) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall promptly notify Congress of each transfer made under subsection (a).

SEC. 1002. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THIS ACT.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, as long as such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage of this Act.

SEC. 1003. AUDIT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 2018 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) reaffirms the findings of the Panel on Defense Financial Management and Auditability Reform of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(2) points to the Government Accountability Office's most recent High Risk List recommendations;

(3) is encouraged by the important progress the Department of Defense has made in achieving auditability; and

(4) stands ready to continue helping in this effort.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DOD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM.—It is the sense of Congress that, in the aftermath of the effects of sequestration as enacted by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25), financial management reform is imperative, and the Department of Defense should place continued importance on, and remain vigilant in, its financial management reform efforts.

(c) AUDIT OF DOD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.—In addition to the requirement under section 1003(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2222 note) that the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan describe specific actions to be taken and the costs associated with ensuring that the financial statements of the Department of Defense are validated as ready for audit by not later than September 30, 2017, upon the conclusion of fiscal year 2018, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that a full audit is performed on the financial statements of the Department of Defense for such fiscal year. The Secretary shall submit to Congress the results of that audit by not later than March 31, 2019.

SEC. 1004. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TO SUSTAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—If the amount authorized to be appropriated for the weapons activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration under section 3101 or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 is less than $8,400,000,000 (the amount projected to be required for such activities in fiscal year 2014 as specified in the report under section 1251 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2549)), the Secretary of Defense may transfer, from amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 pursuant to this Act, to the Secretary of Energy an amount, not to exceed $150,000,000, to be available only for weapons activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—In the event of a transfer under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify Congress of the transfer, and shall include in such notice the Department of Defense account or accounts from which funds are transferred.

(c) TRANSFER MECHANISM.—Any funds transferred under this section shall be transferred in accordance with established procedures for reprogramming under section 1001 or successor provisions of law.

(d) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided under subsection (a) is in addition to any other transfer authority provided under this Act.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

SEC. 1011. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT UNIFIED COUNTER-DRUG AND COUNTERTERRORISM CAMPAIGN IN COLOMBIA.

Section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375; 118 Stat. 2042), as most recently amended by section 1010 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1907), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''.

SEC. 1012. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR JOINT TASK FORCES TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONDUCTING COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES.

Section 1022(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1594; 10 U.S.C. 371 note), as most recently amended by section 1011 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1907) is amended by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''.

SEC. 1013. TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Subsection (a)(2) of section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 111 Stat. 1881), as most recently amended by section 1006(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1557), is amended by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2015''.

SEC. 1014. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-NARCOTIC PROGRAM.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the National Guard Counter-Narcotic Program is a valuable tool to counter-drug operations across the United States, especially on the southwest border;

(2) the National Guard has an important role in combating drug trafficking into the United States; and

(3) the program should received continued funding.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

SEC. 1021. CLARIFICATION OF SOLE OWNERSHIP RESULTING FROM SHIP DONATIONS AT NO COST TO THE NAVY.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 7306 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE TRANSFER.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey, by donation, all right, title, and interest to any vessel stricken from the Naval Vessel Register or any captured vessel, for use as a museum or memorial for public display in the United States, to—

''(1) any State, the District of Columbia, any Commonwealth or possession of the United States, or any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof; or

''(2) any nonprofit entity.''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(b) LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY.—(1) The United States and all departments and agencies thereof, and their officers and employees, shall not be liable at law or in equity for any injury or damage to any person or property occurring on a vessel donated under this section.

''(2) Notwithstanding any other law, the United States and all departments and agencies thereof, and their officers and employees, shall have no responsibility or obligation to make, engage in, or provide funding for, any improvement, upgrade, modification, maintenance, preservation, or repair to a vessel donated under this section.''.

(c) CLARIFICATION THAT TRANSFERS TO BE MADE AT NO COST TO UNITED STATES.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended by inserting after ''under this section'' the following: '', the maintenance and preservation of that vessel as a museum or memorial, and the ultimate disposal of that vessel, including demilitarization of Munitions List items at the end of the useful life of the vessel as a museum or memorial,''.

(d) APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS; DEFINITIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(e) APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall affect the applicability of Federal, State, interstate, and local environmental laws and regulations, including the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), to the Department of Defense or to a donee.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'nonprofit entity' means any entity qualifying as an exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(2) The term 'Munitions List' means the United States Munitions List created and controlled under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).

''(3) The term 'donee' means any entity receiving a vessel pursuant to subsection (a).''.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 7306. Vessels stricken from Naval Vessel Register; captured vessels: conveyance by donation''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 633 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''7306. Vessels stricken from Naval Vessel Register; captured vessels: conveyance by donation.' '''.

SEC. 1022. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OR INACTIVATION OF TICONDEROGA CLASS CRUISERS OR DOCK LANDING SHIPS.

(a) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, inactivate, or place in storage a cruiser or dock landing ship.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the funds referred to in such subsection may be obligated or expended to retire the U.S.S. Denver, LPD9.

(b) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, the Secretary of Defense may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2013 specifically for the modernization of vessels referred to in subsection (a)(1). Amounts of authorizations so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.

(2) LIMITATION.—The total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this subsection may not exceed $914,676,000.

(3) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by this subsection is in addition to the transfer authority provided under section 1001 of this Act and under section 1001 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1902).

SEC. 1023. REPAIR OF VESSELS IN FOREIGN SHIPYARDS.

(a) NONHOMEPORTED VESSELS.—Subsection (a) of section 7310 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''A naval'' and inserting ''(1) A naval''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) For purposes of this section, a naval vessel that does not have a designated homeport shall be treated as being homeported in the United States or Guam.''.

(b) VOYAGE REPAIR.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3)(C), by striking ''as defined in Commander Military Sealift Command Instruction 4700.15C (September 13, 2007) or Joint Fleet Maintenance Manual (Commander Fleet Forces Command Instruction 4790.3 Revision A, Change 7), Volume III''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) VOYAGE REPAIR DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'voyage repair' has the meaning given such term in Navy Instruction COMFLTFORCOMINST 4790.3B.''.

SEC. 1024. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING A BALANCED FUTURE NAVAL FORCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The battle force of the Navy must be sufficiently sized and balanced in capability to meet current and anticipated future national security objectives.

(2) A robust and balanced naval force is required for the Department of Defense to fully execute the President's National Security Strategy.

(3) To develop and sustain required capabilities the Navy must balance investment and maintenance costs across various ship types, including—

(A) aircraft carriers;

(B) surface combatants;

(C) submarines;

(D) amphibious assault ships; and

(E) other auxiliary vessels, including support vessels operated by the Military Sealift Command.

(4) Despite a Marine Corps requirement for 38 amphibious assault ships, the Navy possesses only 30 amphibious assault ships with an average of 22 ships available for surge deployment.

(5) The inadequate level of investment in Navy shipbuilding over the last 20 years has resulted in—

(A) a fragile shipbuilding industrial base, both in the construction yards and secondary suppliers of materiel and equipment; and

(B) increased costs per vessel stemming from low production volume.

(6) The Department of Defense, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2013 provided $263,000,000 towards the advance procurement of materiel and equipment required to continue the San Antonio LPD 17 amphibious transport dock class to a total of 12 ships, a key first step in rebalancing the amphibious assault ship force structure.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy must prioritize funding towards increased shipbuilding rates to enable the Navy to meet the full-range of combatant commander requests;

(2) the Department of the Navy's future budget requests and the Long Range Plan for the Construction of Naval Forces must realistically anticipate and reflect the true investment necessary to meet stated force structure goals;

(3) without modification to Long Range Plan for the Construction of Naval Forces shipbuilding plan, the future of the industrial base that enables construction of large, combat-survivable amphibious assault ships is at significant risk; and

(4) the Department of Defense and Congress should act expeditiously to restore the force structure and capability balance of the Navy fleet as quickly as possible.

SEC. 1025. AUTHORITY FOR SHORT-TERM EXTENSION OR RENEWAL OF LEASES FOR VESSELS SUPPORTING THE TRANSIT PROTECTION SYSTEM ESCORT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 2401 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy may extend or renew the lease of not more than four blocking vessels supporting the Transit Protection System Escort Program after the date of the expiration of the lease of such vessels, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act. Such an extension shall be for a term that is the shorter of—

(1) the period beginning on the date of the expiration of the lease in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the Secretary determines that a substitute is available for the capabilities provided by the lease, or that the capabilities provided by the vessel are no longer required; or

(2) 180 days.

(b) FUNDING.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance, Navy, as specified in the funding tables in section 4301, may be available for the extension or renewal of a lease under subsection (a).

(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Prior to extending or renewing a lease under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees notification of the proposed extension or renewal. Such notification shall include—

(1) a detailed description of the term of the proposed contract for the extension or renewal of the lease and a justification for extending or renewing the lease rather than obtaining the capability provided for by the lease, charter, or services involved through purchase of the vessel; and

(2) a plan for meeting the capability provided for by the lease upon the completion of the term of the lease contract, as extended or renewed under subsection (a).

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

SEC. 1030. CLARIFICATION OF PROCEDURES FOR USE OF ALTERNATE MEMBERS ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

(a) PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE MEMBERS.—

(1) NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—Subsection (a) of section 948m of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''at least five members'' and inserting ''at least five primary members and as many alternate members as the convening authority shall detail''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Alternate members shall be designated in the order in which they will replace an excused primary member.'' and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''primary'' after ''the number of''.

(2) GENERAL RULES.—Such section is further amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (b) and (c) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections (b) and (c):

''(b) PRIMARY MEMBERS.—Primary members of a military commission under this chapter are voting members.

''(c) ALTERNATE MEMBERS.—(1) A military commission may include alternate members to replace primary members who are excused from service on the commission.

''(2) Whenever a primary member is excused from service on the commission, an alternate member, if available, shall replace the excused primary member and the trial may proceed.''.

(3) EXCUSE OF MEMBERS.—Subsection (d) of such section, as redesignated by paragraph (2)(A), is amended—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by inserting ''primary or alternate'' before ''member'';

(B) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (2),

(C) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting ''; or''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) in the case of an alternate member, in order to reduce the number of alternate members required for service on the commission, as determined by the convening authority.''.

(4) ABSENT AND ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—Subsection (e) of such section, as redesignated by paragraph (2)(A), is amended—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting ''the number of primary members of'' after ''Whenever'';

(ii) by inserting ''primary'' before ''members required by''; and

(iii) by inserting ''and there are no remaining alternate members to replace the excused primary members'' after ''subsection (a)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''An alternate member who was present for the introduction of all evidence shall not be considered to be a new or additional member.''.

(b) CHALLENGES.—Section 949f of such title is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''primary or alternate'' before ''member''; and

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new sentence: ''Nothing in this section prohibits the military judge from awarding to each party such additional peremptory challenges as may be required in the interests of justice.''.

(c) NUMBER OF VOTES REQUIRED.—Section 949m of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting ''primary'' before ''members'' each place it appears; and

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

''(4) The primary members present for a vote on a sentence need not be the same primary members who voted on the conviction if the requirements of section 948m(d) of this title are met.''.

SEC. 1031. MODIFICATION OF REGIONAL DEFENSE COMBATING TERRORISM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2249c(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by inserting '', including engagement activities for program alumni,'' after ''effectiveness of the program'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting after ''program'' the following: '', including a list of any unfunded or unmet training requirements and requests''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) A discussion and justification of how the program fits within the theater security priorities of each of the commanders of the geographic combatant commands.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to a report submitted for a fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1032. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO CONSTRUCT OR MODIFY FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO HOUSE DETAINEES TRANSFERRED FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at Guantanamo for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense unless authorized by Congress.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) INDIVIDUAL DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''individual detained at Guantanamo'' has the meaning given that term in section 1033(f)(2).

SEC. 1033. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATIONS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND OTHER FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED PRIOR TO TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Defense to transfer, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity unless the Secretary submits to Congress the certification described in subsection (b) not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance).

(b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a written certification made by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, that—

(1) the government of the foreign country or the recognized leadership of the foreign entity to which the individual detained at Guantanamo is to be transferred—

(A) is not a designated state sponsor of terrorism or a designated foreign terrorist organization;

(B) maintains control over each detention facility in which the individual is to be detained if the individual is to be housed in a detention facility;

(C) is not, as of the date of the certification, facing a threat that is likely to substantially affect its ability to exercise control over the individual;

(D) has taken or agreed to take effective actions to ensure that the individual cannot take action to threaten the United States, its citizens, or its allies in the future;

(E) has taken or agreed to take such actions as the Secretary of Defense determines are necessary to ensure that the individual cannot engage or reengage in any terrorist activity; and

(F) has agreed to share with the United States any information that—

(i) is related to the individual or any associates of the individual; and

(ii) could affect the security of the United States, its citizens, or its allies; and

(2) includes an assessment, in classified or unclassified form, of the capacity, willingness, and past practices (if applicable) of the foreign country or entity in relation to the Secretary's certifications.

(c) PROHIBITION IN CASES OF PRIOR CONFIRMED RECIDIVISM.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity if there is a confirmed case of any individual who was detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, who was transferred to such foreign country or entity and subsequently engaged in any terrorist activity.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance).

(d) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the applicability to a detainee transfer of a certification requirement specified in subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1) or the prohibition in subsection (c), if the Secretary certifies the rest of the criteria required by subsection (b) for transfers prohibited by subsection (c) and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, determines that—

(A) alternative actions will be taken to address the underlying purpose of the requirement or requirements to be waived;

(B) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in the paragraph to be waived have been completely eliminated, but the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate such risks with regard to the individual to be transferred;

(C) in the case of a waiver of subsection (c), the Secretary has considered any confirmed case in which an individual who was transferred to the country subsequently engaged in terrorist activity, and the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate the risk of recidivism with regard to the individual to be transferred; and

(D) the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) REPORTS.—Whenever the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual concerned, the following:

(A) A copy of the determination and the waiver concerned.

(B) A statement of the basis for the determination, including—

(i) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States;

(ii) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), an explanation

why it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in the paragraph to be waived have been completely eliminated; and

(iii) a classified summary of—

(I) the individual's record of cooperation while in the custody of or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; and

(II) the agreements and mechanisms in place to provide for continuing cooperation.

(C) A summary of the alternative actions to be taken to address the underlying purpose of, and to mitigate the risks addressed in, the paragraph or subsection to be waived.

(D) The assessment required by subsection (b)(2).

(e) RECORD OF COOPERATION.—In assessing the risk that an individual detained at Guantanamo will engage in terrorist activity or other actions that could affect the security of the United States if released for the purpose of making a certification under subsection (b) or a waiver under subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may give favorable consideration to any such individual—

(1) who has substantially cooperated with United States intelligence and law enforcement authorities, pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, while in the custody of or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; and

(2) for whom agreements and effective mechanisms are in place, to the extent relevant and necessary, to provide for continued cooperation with United States intelligence and law enforcement authorities.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''individual detained at Guantanamo'' means any individual located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as of October 1, 2009, who—

(A) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) is—

(i) in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(3) The term ''foreign terrorist organization'' means any organization so designated by the Secretary of State under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SEC. 1034. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FUNDS FOR THE TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after January 20, 2009, at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 1035. UNCLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT PARWAN, AFGHANISTAN.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall make publicly available an unclassified summary of information relating to the individuals detained by the Department of Defense at the Detention Facility at Parwan, Afghanistan, pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) who have been determined to represent an enduring security threat to the United States. Such summary shall cover any individual detained at such facility as of the date of the enactment of this Act and any individual so detained during the two-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act. Such summary shall include for each such covered individual—

(1) a description of the relevant organization or organizations with which the individual is affiliated;

(2) whether the individual had ever been in the custody or under the effective control of the United States at any time before being detained at such facility and, if so, where the individual had been in such custody or under such effective control; and

(3) whether the individual has been directly linked to the death of any member of the United States Armed Forces or any United States Government employee.

SEC. 1036. ASSESSMENT OF AFFILIATES AND ADHERENTS OF AL-QAEDA OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment containing each of the following:

(1) An identification of any group operating outside the United States that is an affiliate or adherent of, or otherwise related to, al-Qaeda.

(2) A summary of relevant information relating to each such group, including—

(A) the extent to which members or leaders of the group have—

(i) conducted or planned to conduct lethal or significant operations outside the borders of the state or states in which the group ordinarily operates;

(ii) conducted fundraising or recruiting outside the borders of such state or states; and

(iii) have demonstrated any interest in conducting activities described in clauses (i) and (ii) outside the borders of such state or states;

(B) the extent to which the connection of the group to the senior leadership of al-Qaeda has changed over time; and

(C) whether the group has attacked or planned to purposefully attack United States citizens, members of Armed Forces of the United States, or other representatives of the United States, or is likely to do so in the future.

(3) An assessment of whether each group is part of or substantially supporting al-Qaeda or the Taliban, or constitutes an associated force that is engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners.

(4) The criteria used to determine the nature and extent of each group's relationship to al-Qaeda.

SEC. 1037. DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SENIOR OFFICIAL FOR FACILITATING THE TRANSFER OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) designate a senior official of the Department of Defense as the official with principal responsibility for coordination and management of the transfer of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and

(2) set forth the responsibilities of that senior official with respect to such transfers.

SEC. 1038. RANK OF CHIEF PROSECUTOR AND CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL IN MILITARY COMMISSIONS ESTABLISHED TO TRY INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO.

For purposes of any military commission established under chapter 47A of title 10, United States Code, to try an alien unprivileged enemy belligerent (as such terms are defined in section 948a of such title) who is detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the chief defense counsel and the chief prosecutor shall have the same rank.

SEC. 1039. REPORT ON CAPABILITY OF YEMENI GOVERNMENT TO DETAIN, REHABILITATE, AND PROSECUTE INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO WHO ARE TRANSFERRED TO YEMEN.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the capability of the government of Yemen to detain, rehabilitate, and prosecute individuals detained at Guantanamo (as such term is defined in section 1033(f)(2)) who are transferred to Yemen. Such report shall include an assessment of any humanitarian issues that may be encountered in transferring individuals detained at Guantanamo to Yemen.

SEC. 1040. REPORT ON ATTACHMENT OF RIGHTS TO INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO IF TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report that includes each of the following:

(1) A description of the extent to which an individual detained at Guantanamo, if transferred to the United States, could become eligible, by reason of such transfer, for—

(A) relief from removal from the United States, including pursuant to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

(B) any required release from immigration detention, including pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court in Zadvydas v. Davis;

(C) asylum or withholding of removal; or

(D) any additional constitutional right.

(2) For any right referred to in paragraph (1) for which the Secretary and Attorney General determine such an individual could become eligible if so transferred, a description of the reasoning behind such determination and an explanation of the nature of the right.

SEC. 1040A. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO WHO BECAME LEADERS OF FOREIGN TERRORIST GROUPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall make publicly available a summary of information relating to individuals who were formerly detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, who have, since being transferred or released from such detention, have become leaders or involved in the leadership structure of a foreign terrorist group.

(b) FORM OF SUMMARY.—The summary required under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

Subtitle E—Sensitive Military Operations

SEC. 1041. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 130f. Congressional notification of sensitive military operations

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall promptly submit to the congressional defense committees notice in writing of any sensitive military operation following such operation.

''(b) PROCEDURES.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall establish and submit to the congressional defense committees procedures for complying with the requirements of subsection (a) consistent with the national security of the United States and the protection of operational integrity.

''(2) The congressional defense committees shall ensure that committee procedures designed to protect from unauthorized disclosure classified information relating to national security of the United States are sufficient to protect the information that is submitted to the committees pursuant to this section.

''(c) SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATION DEFINED.—The term 'sensitive military operation' means a lethal operation or capture operation conducted by the armed forces outside the United States pursuant to—

''(1) the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note); or

''(2) any other authority except—

''(A) a declaration of war; or

''(B) a specific statutory authorization for the use of force other than the authorization referred to in paragraph (1).

''(d) EXCEPTION.—The notification requirement under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a sensitive military operation executed within the territory of Afghanistan pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note).

''(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide any new authority or to alter or otherwise affect the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), or any requirement under the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 130e the following new item:

''130f. Congressional notification regarding sensitive military operations.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 130f of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to any sensitive military operation (as defined in subsection (c) of such section) executed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL OF PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the procedures required under section 130f(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), by not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1042. REPORT ON PROCESS FOR DETERMINING TARGETS OF LETHAL OPERATIONS.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an explanation of the legal and policy considerations and approval processes used in determining whether an individual or group of individuals could be the target of a lethal operation or capture operation conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States outside the United States.

SEC. 1043. COUNTERTERRORISM OPERATIONAL BRIEFINGS.

(a) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—Chapter 23 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 492. Quarterly briefings: counterterrorism operations

''(a) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees quarterly briefings outlining Department of Defense counterterrorism operations and related activities.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—Each briefing under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

''(1) A global update on activity within each geographic combatant command.

''(2) An overview of authorities and legal issues including limitations.

''(3) An outline of interagency activities and initiatives.

''(4) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''492. Quarterly briefings: counterterrorism operations.''.

Subtitle F—Nuclear Forces

SEC. 1051. PROHIBITION ON ELIMINATION OF THE NUCLEAR TRIAD.

(a) PROHIBITION ON TRIAD REDUCTIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to reduce, convert, or decommission any strategic delivery system if such reduction, conversion, or decommissioning would eliminate a leg of the nuclear triad.

(b) NUCLEAR TRIAD DEFINED.—The term ''nuclear triad'' means the nuclear deterrent capabilities of the United States composed of the following:

(1) Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(2) Submarine-launched ballistic missiles and associated ballistic missile submarines.

(3) Nuclear-certified strategic bombers.

SEC. 1052. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR FORCES.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense or the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended to carry out reductions to the nuclear forces of the United States required by the New START Treaty until—

(1) the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate congressional committees the plan required by section 1042(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1575); and

(2) the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that any further reductions to such forces that result in such forces being reduced below the level required by the New START Treaty will be carried out only pursuant to—

(A) a treaty or international agreement specifically approved with the advice and consent of the Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution; or

(B) an Act of Congress specifically authorizing such reductions.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to the following:

(1) Reductions made to ensure the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the nuclear weapons stockpile and strategic delivery systems, including activities related to surveillance, assessment, certification, testing, and maintenance of nuclear warheads and strategic delivery systems.

(2) Nuclear warheads that are retired or awaiting dismantlement on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) Inspections carried out pursuant to the New START Treaty.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The term ''New START Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011.

SEC. 1053. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR REDUCTION OR CONSOLIDATION OF DUAL-CAPABLE AIRCRAFT BASED IN EUROPE.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be used to reduce or consolidate the basing of dual-capable aircraft of the United States that are based in Europe until a period of 90 days has elapsed after the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

(1) the Russian Federation has carried out similar reductions or consolidations with respect to dual-capable aircraft of Russia;

(2) the Secretary has consulted with the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with respect to the planned reduction or consolidation of the Secretary; and

(3) there is a consensus among such member states in support of such planned reduction or consolidation.

(b) DUAL-CAPABLE AIRCRAFT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''dual-capable aircraft'' means aircraft that can perform both conventional and nuclear missions.

SEC. 1054. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY AGREEMENT FOR FURTHER ARMS REDUCTION BELOW THE LEVELS OF THE NEW START TREATY; LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT OR DISMANTLEMENT OF STRATEGIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

(a) FINDING; STATEMENT OF POLICY.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that it was the Declaration of the United States Senate in its Resolution of Advice and Consent to the New START Treaty that ''[t]he Senate declares that further arms reduction agreements obligating the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in any militarily significant manner may be made only pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States''.

(2) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms the Declaration described in paragraph (1) and states that any agreement for further arms reduction below the levels of the New START Treaty, including those that may seek to use the Treaty's verification regime, may only be made pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States or by Act of Congress, as set forth in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.).

(b) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, or prepare to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, any covered strategic delivery vehicle if such action reduces the number of covered strategic delivery vehicles to less than the 800 required to implement the New START Treaty.

(2) WAIVER.—In accordance with subsection (c), the President may waive the limitation under paragraph (1) with respect to a fiscal year if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees written notification that—

(A) the Senate has given its advice and consent to ratification of a nuclear arms reduction treaty with the Russian Federation that requires Russia to significantly and proportionally reduce its number of nonstrategic nuclear warheads, or an international agreement for such purpose is entered into pursuant to an Act of Congress as set forth in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.);

(B) such treaty or agreement has entered into force; and

(C) such waiver is required during such fiscal year to implement such treaty or agreement.

(c) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—

(1) CERTAIN COMPLIANCE OF NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS.—If the President makes a waiver under subsection (b)(2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, or prepare to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, any covered strategic delivery vehicle until 30 days elapses following the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees and the congressional intelligence committees written certification that the Russian Federation is in compliance with its nuclear arms control agreements and obligations with the United States.

(2) CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE.—If the President makes a waiver under subsection (b)(2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, or prepare to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, any covered strategic delivery vehicle in accordance with a treaty or international agreement entered into pursuant to an Act of Congress requiring such actions unless the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees and the congressional intelligence committees written certification that the intelligence community has high confidence judgments with respect to—

(A) the nuclear weapons production capacity of the People's Republic of China;

(B) the nature, number, location, and targetability of the nuclear weapons and strategic delivery systems of China; and

(C) the nuclear doctrine of China.

(d) EXCEPTION.—The limitations in subsection (b) and (c) shall not apply to reductions made to ensure the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the nuclear weapons stockpile and strategic delivery systems of the United States, including activities related to surveillance, assessment, certification, testing, and maintenance of nuclear warheads and strategic delivery system.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The term ''congressional intelligence committees'' means the following:

(A) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(3) The term ''covered strategic delivery vehicle'' means the following:

(A) B–52H bomber aircraft.

(B) B–2 Spirit bomber aircraft.

(C) Trident ballistic missile submarines.

(D) Trident II D5 submarine launched ballistic missiles.

(E) Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(4) The term ''New START Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011.

SEC. 1055. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMPLIANCE WITH NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) President Obama stated in Prague in April 2009 that ''Rules must be binding. Violations must be punished. Words must mean something.''.

(2) President Obama's Nuclear Posture Review of 2010 stated, ''it is not enough to detect noncompliance; violators must know that they will face consequences when they are caught.''.

(3) The July 2010 Verifiability Assessment released by the Department of State on the New START Treaty stated, ''The costs and risks of Russian cheating or breakout, on the other hand, would likely be very significant. In addition to the financial and international political costs of such an action, any Russian leader considering cheating or breakout from the New START Treaty would have to consider that the United States will retain the ability to upload large numbers of additional nuclear warheads on both bombers and missiles under the New START, which would provide the ability for a timely and very significant U.S. response.''.

(4) Subsection (a) of the Resolution of Advice and Consent to Ratification of the New START Treaty of the Senate, agreed to on December 22, 2010, listed conditions of the Senate to the ratification of the New START Treaty that are binding upon the President, including the condition under paragraph (1)(B) of such subsection that requires the President to take certain actions in response to actions by the Russian Federation that are in violation of or inconsistent with such treaty, including to ''seek on an urgent basis a meeting with the Russian Federation at the highest diplomatic level with the objective of bringing the Russian Federation into full compliance with its obligations under the New START Treaty''.

(5) The Obama Administration demonstrated that violations of treaty obligations by other parties require corresponding action by the United States when, on November 22, 2011, the Department of State announced that the United States would ''cease carrying out certain obligations under the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty with regard to Russia. This announcement in the CFE Treaty's implementation group comes after the United States and NATO Allies have tried over the past 4 years to find a diplomatic solution following Russia's decision in 2007 to cease implementation with respect to all other 29 CFE States. Since then, Russia has refused to accept inspections and ceased to provide information to other CFE Treaty parties on its military forces as required by the Treaty.''.

(6) On October 17, 2012, the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives wrote a classified letter to the President stating their concerns about a major arms control violation by the Russian Federation.

(7) The Chairmen followed up their classified letter with unclassified letters on February 14 and April 12, 2013—in their latest letter, the Chairmen stated that they expect the Administration to ''directly confront the Russian violations and circumventions of this and other treaties. . .[we] further ask, again, for your engagement in correcting this behavior. We also seek your commitment not to undertake further reductions to the U.S. nuclear deterrent or extended deterrent until this Russian behavior is corrected. We are in full agreement with your policy as you articulated it in Prague four years ago this month, 'rules must be binding, Violations must be punished. Words must mean something.' ''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should consider not seeking to further limit or reduce the nuclear forces of the United States, including by negotiation, with a foreign country that remains in active noncompliance with existing nuclear arms obligations, such as the Russian Federation.

(c) OBLIGATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE EVENT OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—If the President determines that a foreign country is not in compliance with its obligations under a nuclear arms control agreement, treaty, or commitment to which the United States is a party or in which the United States is a participating government, including the Missile Technology Control Regime, the President shall—

(1) immediately consult with Congress regarding the implications of such noncompliance for—

(A) the viability of such agreement, treaty, or commitment; and

(B) the national security interests of the United States and the allies of the United States;

(2) submit to Congress a plan concerning the diplomatic strategy of the President to engage such foreign country at the highest diplomatic level with the objective of bringing such country into full compliance with such obligations; and

(3) at the earliest date practicable following the submission of the plan under paragraph (2), submit to Congress a report detailing—

(A) whether adherence by the United States to such obligation remains in the national security interests of the United States or the allies of the United States; and

(B) how the United States will redress the effect of such noncompliance to the national security interests of the United States or such allies.

SEC. 1056. RETENTION OF CAPABILITY TO REDEPLOY MULTIPLE INDEPENDENTLY TARGETABLE REENTRY VEHICLES.

(a) DEPLOYMENT CAPABILITY.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure that the Air Force is capable of—

(1) deploying multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles to Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles, and any ground-based strategic deterrent follow-on to such missiles; and

(2) commencing such deployment not later than 270 days after the date on which the President determines such deployment necessary.

(b) WARHEAD CAPABILITY.—The Nuclear Weapons Council established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code, shall ensure that—

(1) the nuclear weapons stockpile contains a sufficient number of nuclear warheads that are capable of being deployed as multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles with respect to Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles, and any ground-based strategic deterrent follow-on to such missiles; and

(2) such deployment is capable of being commenced not later than 270 days after the date on which the President determines such deployment necessary.

SEC. 1057. ASSESSMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 1045(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1933) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''August 15, 2013'' and inserting ''August 15, 2014''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for travel, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense notifies the appropriate congressional committees that the Secretary has entered into an agreement under paragraph (1) with a federally funded research and development center.''.

SEC. 1058. COST ESTIMATES FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

Section 1043(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1576), as amended by section 1041 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1931), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(F), by inserting ''personnel,'' after ''maintenance,''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including how and which locations were counted''.

SEC. 1059. REPORT ON NEW START TREATY.

Not later than January 15, 2014, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on whether the New START Treaty (as defined in section 494(a)(2)(D)(ii)) of title 10, United States Code) is in the national security interests of the United States.

Subtitle G—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

SEC. 1061. ENHANCEMENT OF CAPACITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO ANALYZE CAPTURED RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 426 the following new section:

"§ 427. Conflict Records Research Center

''(a) CENTER AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a center to be known as the 'Conflict Records Research Center' (in this section referred to as the 'Center').

''(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Center shall be the following:

''(1) To establish a digital research database including translations and to facilitate research and analysis of records captured from countries, organizations, and individuals, now or once hostile to the United States, with rigid adherence to academic freedom and integrity.

''(2) Consistent with the protection of national security information, personally identifiable information, and intelligence sources and methods, to make a significant portion of these records available to researchers as quickly and responsibly as possible while taking into account the integrity of the academic process and risks to innocents or third parties.

''(3) To conduct and disseminate research and analysis to increase the understanding of factors related to international relations, counterterrorism, and conventional and unconventional warfare and, ultimately, enhance national security.

''(4) To collaborate with members of academic and broad national security communities, both domestic and international, on research, conferences, seminars, and other information exchanges to identify topics of importance for the leadership of the United States Government and the scholarly community.

''(c) CONCURRENCE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek the concurrence of the Director of National Intelligence to the extent the efforts and activities of the Center involve the entities referred to in subsection (b)(4).

''(d) SUPPORT FROM OTHER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES.—The head of any non-Department of Defense department or agency of the United States Government may—

''(1) provide to the Secretary of Defense services, including personnel support, to support the operations of the Center; and

''(2) transfer funds to the Secretary of Defense to support the operations of the Center.

''(e) ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND DONATIONS.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary of Defense may accept from any source specified in paragraph (2) any gift or donation for purposes of defraying the costs or enhancing the operations of the Center.

''(2) The sources specified in this paragraph are the following:

''(A) The government of a State or a political subdivision of a State.

''(B) The government of a foreign country.

''(C) A foundation or other charitable organization, including a foundation or charitable organization that is organized or operates under the laws of a foreign country.

''(D) Any source in the private sector of the United States or a foreign country.

''(3) The Secretary may not accept a gift or donation under this subsection if acceptance of the gift or donation would compromise or appear to compromise—

''(A) the ability of the Department of Defense, any employee of the Department, or any member of the armed forces to carry out the responsibility or duty of the Department in a fair and objective manner; or

''(B) the integrity of any program of the Department or of any person involved in such a program.

''(4) The Secretary shall provide written guidance setting forth the criteria to be used in determining the applicability of paragraph (3) to any proposed gift or donation under this subsection.

''(f) CREDITING OF FUNDS TRANSFERRED OR ACCEPTED.—Funds transferred to or accepted by the Secretary of Defense under this section shall be credited to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for the Center, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as the appropriations with which merged. Any funds so transferred or accepted shall remain available until expended.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'captured record' means a document, audio file, video file, or other material captured during combat operations from countries, organizations, or individuals, now or once hostile to the United States.

''(2) The term 'gift or donation' means any gift or donation of funds, materials (including research materials), real or personal property, or services (including lecture services and faculty services).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 426 the following new item:

''427. Conflict Records Research Center.''.

SEC. 1062. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE MILITARY TRANSPORTATION SERVICES TO CERTAIN OTHER AGENCIES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REIMBURSEMENT RATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2642(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''airlift'' each place it appears and inserting ''transportation''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''October 28, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019'';

(B) by inserting and ''military transportation services provided in support of foreign military sales'' after ''Department of Defense''; and

(C) by striking ''air industry'' and inserting ''transportation industry''.

*(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading for such section is amended by striking ''**Airlift**'' and inserting ''**Transportation**''.*

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 157 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2642 and inserting the following new item:

''2642. Transportation services provided to certain other agencies: use of Department of Defense reimbursement rates''.

SEC. 1063. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR MODIFICATION OF FORCE STRUCTURE OF THE ARMY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of the Army may be used to modify the force structure or basing strategy of the Army until the Secretary of the Army—

(1) submits to Congress the report on force structure required by section 1066 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1943); and

(2) provides to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the most recent force mix analysis conducted by the Secretary, including—

(A) the assumptions and scenarios used to determine the type and mix of Brigade Combat Teams;

(B) the rationale for the recommended force mix; and

(C) the risks involved with the recommended force mix.

SEC. 1064. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION ACTIVITIES.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended on any public-private cooperation activity undertaken by a combatant command until the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives the report on the conclusions of the Defense Business Board that the Secretary was directed to provide under the Report of the Committee on Armed Services to accompany H.R. 4310 of the 112th Congress (H. Rept. 112–479).

Subtitle H—Studies and Reports

SEC. 1071. OVERSIGHT OF COMBAT SUPPORT AGENCIES.

Section 193(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by inserting ''and the congressional defense committees'' after ''the Secretary of Defense''.

SEC. 1072. INCLUSION IN ANNUAL REPORT OF DESCRIPTION OF INTERAGENCY COORDINATION RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING TECHNOLOGY.

Section 407(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) a description of interagency efforts to coordinate and improve research, development, test, and evaluation for humanitarian demining technology and mechanical clearance methods, including the transfer of relevant counter-improvised explosive device technology with potential humanitarian demining applications.''.

SEC. 1073. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON ASSIGNMENT OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AS ADVISORS TO FOREIGN MINISTRIES OF DEFENSE.

Section 1081(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law. 112–81; 125 Stat. 1599; 10 U.S.C. 168 note) is amended by striking ''December 30, 2013'' and inserting ''December 30, 2014''.

SEC. 1074. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EFFICIENCIES.

Section 1054 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1582) is repealed.

SEC. 1075. MATTERS FOR INCLUSION IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE 2013 QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of conducting the assessment of the 2013 quadrennial defense review under section 118 of title 10, United States Code, the National Defense Panel established under subsection (f) of such section (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ''Panel'') shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of the recommendation included in the assessment of the 2009 quadrennial defense review under such section regarding the establishment of a standing, independent strategic review panel;

(2) include in the report required by paragraph (7) of such subsection the recommendations of the Panel regarding the establishment of such a standing panel; and

(3) take into consideration the Strategic Choices and Management Review directed by the Secretary of Defense during 2013, particularly in carrying out the responsibilities of the Panel under clauses (i), (ii), and (v) of paragraph (5) of such subsection.

(b) UPDATES FROM SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—In providing updates to the panel regarding the 2013 quadrennial defense review under paragraph (8) of such subsection, or providing information requested by the panel pursuant to paragraph (9)(A) of such subsection, the Secretary of Defense or head of the department or agency, as appropriate, shall also provide information related to the Strategic Choices and Management Review.

SEC. 1076. REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES AND UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the United States Special Operations Forces organization, capabilities, and structure.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than the date on which the budget of the President is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review conducted under subsection (a). Such report shall include an analysis of each of the following:

(1) The organizational structure of the United States Special Operations Command and each subordinate component, as in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The policy and civilian oversight structures for Special Operations Forces within the Department of Defense, as in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act, including the statutory structures and responsibilities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict within the Department.

(3) The roles and responsibilities of United States Special Operations Command and Special Operations Forces under section 167 of title 10, United States Code.

(4) Current and future special operations peculiar requirements of the commanders of the geographic combatant commands, Theater Special Operations Commands, and command relationships between United States Special Operations Command and the geographic combatant commands.

(5) The funding authorities, uses, and oversight mechanisms of Major Force Program–11.

(6) Changes to structure, authorities, oversight mechanisms, Major Force Program–11 funding, roles, and responsibilities assumed in the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review.

(7) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines are appropriate to ensure a comprehensive review and assessment.

(c) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the report required by subsection (b) is submitted, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a review of the report. Such review shall include an assessment of United States Special Operations Forces organization, capabilities, and force structure with respect to conventional force structures and national military strategies.

SEC. 1077. REPORTS ON UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) REPORT ON COLLABORATION, DEMONSTRATION, AND USE CASES AND DATA SHARING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, on behalf of the UAS Executive Committee, shall submit jointly to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth the following:

(1) The collaboration, demonstrations, and initial fielding of unmanned aircraft systems at test sites within and outside of restricted airspace.

(2) The progress being made to develop public and civil sense-and-avoid and command-and-control technology.

(3) An assessment on the sharing of operational, programmatic, and research data relating to unmanned aircraft systems operations by the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Defense, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to help the Federal Aviation Administration establish civil unmanned aircraft systems certification standards, pilot certification and licensing, and air traffic control procedures, including identifying the locations selected to collect, analyze, and store the data.

(b) REPORT ON RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS NEEDED FOR UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS DESCRIBED IN THE FIVE-YEAR ROADMAP.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, on behalf of the UAS Executive Committee, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth the resource requirements needed to meet the milestones for unmanned aircraft systems integration described in the five-year roadmap under section 332(a)(5) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act (Public Law 112–95; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''UAS Executive Committee'' means the Department of Defense–Federal Aviation Administration executive committee described in section 1036(b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4596) established by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

SEC. 1078. ONLINE AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 122a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(1) made available on a publicly accessible Internet website of the Department of Defense; and''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to reports submitted to Congress after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1079. PROVISION OF DEFENSE PLANNING GUIDANCE AND CONTINGENCY OPERATION PLAN INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code is amended by adding at the end, the following new paragraph:

''(3) At the time of the budget submission by the President for a fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report containing summaries of the guidance developed under paragraphs (1) and (2), as well as summaries of any plans developed in accordance with the guidance developed under paragraph (2). Such summaries shall be sufficient to allow the congressional defense committees to evaluate fully the requirements for military forces, acquisition programs, and operations and maintenance funding in the President's annual budget request for the Department of Defense.''.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding the requirement under paragraph (3) of section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), that the Secretary of Defense submit reports under that paragraph at the time of the President's annual budget submission, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the first report required under that paragraph by not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

(c) LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION OF FUNDS PENDING REPORT.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for the office of the Secretary of Defense, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended before the date that is 15 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report described in subsection (b).

Subtitle I—Other Matters

SEC. 1081. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TITLE 10.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) The table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle A, and at the beginning of part I of such subtitle, are each amended by striking the item relating to chapter 24 and inserting the following:

24. Nuclear Posture 491

(2) Section 122a(a) is amended by striking ''subsection (b) is'' and inserting ''subsection (b) is—''.

(3) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 is amended by striking the item relating to section 130e and inserting the following new item:

''130e. Treatment under Freedom of Information Act of critical infrastructure security information.''.

(4) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 9 is amended by striking the item relating to section 231 and inserting the following new item:

''231. Budgeting for construction of naval vessels: annual plan and certification.''.

(5) Section 231a(a) is amended by striking ''fiscal year of Defense'' and inserting ''fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense''.

(6) Chapter 24 is amended by adding a period at the end of the enumerator of section 498.

(7) Section 494(c) is amended by striking ''the date of the enactment of this Act'' each place it appears and inserting ''December 31, 2011''.

(8) Section 673(a) is amended by inserting ''of the Uniform Code of Military Justice'' after ''120c''.

(9) Section 1401a is amended by striking ''before the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008'' in subsections (d) and (e) and inserting ''before January 28, 2008''.

(10) Section 2359b(k)(4)(B) is amended by adding a period at the end.

(11) Section 2461(a)(5)(E)(i) is amended by striking ''the a'' and inserting ''the''.

(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.—Effective as of January 2, 2013, and as if included therein as enacted, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 322(e)(2) (126 Stat. 1695) is amended by striking ''Section 2366b(A)(3)(F)'' and inserting ''Section 2366b(a)(3)(F)''.

(2) Section 371(a)(1) (126 Stat. 1706) is amended by striking ''subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively'' and inserting ''subsection (f) as subsection (g)''.

(3) Section 611(7) (126 Stat. 1776) is amended by striking ''Section 408a(e)'' and inserting ''Section 478a(e)''.

(4) Section 822(b) (126 Stat. 1830) is amended by striking ''such Act'' and inserting ''such section''.

(5) Section 1031(b)(3)(B) (126 Stat.1918) is amended by striking the subclause (III) immediately below clause (iv).

(6) Section 1031(b)(4) (126 Stat.1919) is amended by striking ''Section 1031(b)'' and inserting ''Section 1041(b)''.

(7) Section 1086(d)(1) (126 Stat.1969) is amended by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)''.

(8) Section 1221(a)(2) (126 Stat. 1992) is amended by striking ''FISCAL'' both places it appears and inserting ''FISCAL''.

(9) Section 1804 (126 Stat. 2111) is amended—

(A) in subsection (h)(1)(B), by striking ''inserting '; and';'' and inserting ''inserting a semicolon;''; and

(B) in subsection (i), by inserting after ''it appears'' the following: ''(except in those places in which 'Administrator of FEMA' already appears)''.

(c) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.—Effective as of December 31, 2011, and as if included therein as enacted, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 312(b)(6)(F) (125 Stat. 1354) is amended by striking ''subsection (D)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)''.

(2) Section 585(a)(1) (125 Stat. 1434; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended ''experts sexual'' and inserting ''experts in sexual''.

(d) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004.—Section 338(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 10 U.S.C. 5013 note), as most recently amended by section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1694), is amended by striking ''subsection 4703'' and inserting ''section 4703''.

(e) AMENDMENT TO TITLE 41.—Section 4712(i) is amended by inserting before ''the enactment'' the following: ''that is 180 days after the date''.

(f) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AMENDMENTS MADE BY THIS ACT.—For purposes of applying amendments made by provisions of this Act other than this section, the amendments made by this section shall be treated as having been enacted immediately before any amendment made by other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1082. TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES BY AIRCRAFT OPERATED BY UNITED STATES AIR CARRIERS.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 157 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2631a the following new section:

''§ 2631b. Supplies: preference to United States aircraft

''(a) PREFERENCE.—Only aircraft owned by the United States, or aircraft operated by or under the supervision of United States air carriers holding a certificate under section 41102 of title 49 and registered in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, may be used for the transportation by air of supplies on behalf of any component of the Department of Defense. However, if the President finds that the rates charged for the use of those aircraft is excessive or otherwise unreasonable, contracts for transportation may be made as otherwise provided by law. Charges made for the transportation of those supplies by those aircraft may not be higher than the charges made for transporting like goods for private persons.

''(b) OUTSIZE AND OVERSIZE CARGOES.—(1) The preference under subsection (a) shall not apply to outsize or oversize cargoes if no air carrier registered in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet nor any aircraft owned by the United States is capable and available of transporting such a cargo.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, to the maximum extent practicable, outsize and oversize cargoes are transported by aircraft owned and operated by the United States or by air carriers in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.

''(3) Not later than March 30 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on outsize and oversize cargo flights. Each such report shall include, for the year covered by the report, each of the following:

''(A) The number of outsize and oversize cargo flights, including the number of flights and tonnage of each flight, flown both by aircraft owned and operated by the United States and by carriers in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.

''(B) For any cargo carried by aircraft that is neither owned and operated by the United States nor by an air carrier in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, an explanation for the use of such a carrier.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2631a the following new item:

''2631b. Supplies: preference to United States aircraft.''.

(b) OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 401 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 40131. Air transportation procured by the United States Government

''(a) GUARANTEE.—Consistent with the provisions of section 40118 of title 49, when the United States procures, enters into a contract for, or otherwise obtains for its own account, or furnishes to or for the account of a foreign country, organization, or person without provision for reimbursement, any equipment, materials, or commodities, or provides financing in any way with Federal funds for the account of any person unless otherwise exempted, within or without the United States, or advances funds or credits, or guarantees the convertibility of foreign currencies in connection with the furnishing or obtaining of the equipment, materials, or commodities, the appropriate agencies shall take steps necessary and practicable to ensure that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of the equipment, materials, or commodities which may be transported on fixed wing aircraft are transported on privately-owned commercial aircraft that are owned, operated, or otherwise supervised by air carriers holding a certificate under section 41102 of this title and registered in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, to the extent those aircraft are appropriate and available at fair and reasonable rates.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to any equipment, materials, or commodities transported for the use of the military services of the United States or to respond to a humanitarian disaster.

''(2) HUMANITARIAN DISASTER DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'humanitarian disaster' means a man-made or natural occurrence that causes loss of life, health, property, or livelihood, inflicting severe destruction and distress.

''(c) WAIVER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, may issue a temporary waiver of this section—

''(A) to respond to an emergency; or

''(B) if such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States.

''(2) COMMITTEE NOTICE.—The President, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall notify the following Committees within 30 days of exercising a waiver under paragraph (1):

''(A) The Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

''(B) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(C) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

''(D) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

''(E) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

''(3) EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—Any waiver issued under paragraph (1) shall expire not later than 180 days after the date on which it is issued. The President, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, may renew an expired or expiring waiver as long as the President or Secretary provides notice to the committees referred to in paragraph (2) in accordance with that paragraph.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—Each department or agency of the Government shall administer its air transport operations according to regulations and guidance issued by the Secretary of Transportation.

''(e) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary of Transportation may impose on any person violating this section, or a regulation issued under this section, a civil penalty of up to $25,000 for each violation knowingly committed, with each day of a continuing violation following the initial shipment to be a separate violation.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''40131. Air transportation procured by the United States Government.''.

SEC. 1083. REDUCTION IN COSTS TO REPORT CRITICAL CHANGES TO MAJOR AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM PROGRAMS.

(a) EXTENSION OF A PROGRAM DEFINED.—Section 2445a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) EXTENSION OF A PROGRAM.—In this chapter, the term 'extension of a program' means, with respect to a major automated information system program or other major information technology investment program, the further deployment or planned deployment to additional users of the system which has already been found operationally effective and suitable by an independent test agency or the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, beyond the scope planned in the original estimate or information originally submitted on the program.''.

(b) REPORTS ON CRITICAL CHANGES IN MAIS PROGRAMS.—Subsection (d) of section 2445c of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) NOTIFICATION WHEN VARIANCE DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OR EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—If a senior Department of Defense official who, following receipt of a quarterly report described in paragraph (1) and making a determination described in paragraph (3), also determines that the circumstances resulting in the determination described in paragraph (3) either (A) are primarily the result of congressional action, or (B) are primarily due to an extension of a program, the official may, in lieu of carrying out an evaluation and submitting a report in accordance with paragraph (1), submit to the congressional defense committees, within 45 days after receiving the quarterly report, a notification that the official has made those determinations. If such a notification is submitted, the limitation in subsection (g)(1) does not apply with respect to that determination under paragraph (3).''.

(c) CONFORMING CROSS-REFERENCE AMENDMENT.—Subsection (g)(1) of such section is amended by striking ''subsection (d)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)(3)''.

(d) TOTAL ACQUISITION COST INFORMATION.—Title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in section 2445b(b)(3), by striking ''development costs'' and inserting ''total acquisition costs''; and

(2) in section 2445c—

(A) in subparagraph (B) of subsection (c)(2), by striking ''program development cost'' and inserting ''total acquisition cost''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C) of subsection (d)(3) (as redesignated by subsection (b)(2)), by striking ''program development cost'' and inserting ''total acquisition cost''.

(e) CLARIFICATION OF CROSS-REFERENCE.—Section 2445c(g)(2) of such title is amended by striking ''in compliance with the requirements of subsection (d)(2)'' and inserting ''under subsection (d)(1)(B)''.

SEC. 1084. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION TO ISSUE NON-PREMIUM AVIATION INSURANCE.

Section 44310 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before ''The authority'';

(2) by striking ''this chapter'' and inserting ''any provision of this chapter other than section 44305''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) INSURANCE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The authority of the Secretary of Transportation to provide insurance and reinsurance for a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government under section 44305 is not effective after December 31, 2018.''.

SEC. 1085. REVISION OF COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) REVISION.—Section 365(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.1705) is amended—

(1) by striking ''shall be compensated'' and inserting ''may be compensated'';

(2) by striking ''equal to'' and inserting ''not to exceed''; and

(3) by inserting ''of $155,400'' after ''annual rate''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to compensation for a duty performed on or after April 2, 2013.

SEC. 1086. PROTECTION OF TIER ONE TASK CRITICAL ASSETS FROM ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE AND HIGH-POWERED MICROWAVE SYSTEMS.

(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than June 1, 2014, the Secretary of the Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees certification that defense critical assets designated as tier one task critical assets (hereinafter referred to as ''TCAs'') are protected from the adverse effects of man-made or naturally occurring electromagnetic pulse and high-powered microwave weapons. Any such assets found not to be so protected shall be included in the plan required under subsection (b).

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than January 1, 2015, the Secretary of the Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for tier one TCAs to receive electricity by means that are protected from the adverse effects of man-made or naturally occurring electromagnetic pulse and high-powered microwave weapons. The plan shall include the following elements:

(1) An analysis of how the Department of Defense plans to mitigate any risks to mission assurance for non-certified tier one TCAs, including any steps that may be needed for remediation.

(2) The development or adoption by the Department of a standard of resistance or protection against man-made and natural electromagnetic threats for electricity sources that supply electricity to tier one TCAs.

(3) The development by the Department of a strategy to certify by December 31, 2015, that all electricity sourced to tier one TCAs is provided by facilities that meet the standard developed under paragraph (2).

(c) PREPARATION OF PLAN.—In preparing the plan required by subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall use the guidance and recommendations of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack established by section 1401 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 114. Stat. 1654A–345).

(d) FORM OF SUBMISSION.—The plan required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in classified form.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''task critical asset'' means an asset of such extraordinary importance to operations in peace, crisis, and war that its incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on the ability of the Department of Defense to fulfill its missions.

(2) The term ''tier one'' with respect to a task critical asset means such an asset the loss, incapacitation, or disruption of which could result in mission (or function) failure at the Department of Defense, military department, combatant command, sub-unified command, Defense Agency, or defense infrastructure sector level.

SEC. 1087. STRATEGY FOR FUTURE MILITARY INFORMATION OPERATIONS CAPABILITIES.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a strategy for developing and sustaining military information operations capabilities for future contingencies. The Secretary shall submit such strategy to the congressional defense committees by not later than February 1, 2014.

(b) CONTENTS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required in subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) A plan for the sustainment of existing capabilities that have been developed during the ten-year period prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, including such capabilities developed using funds authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations.

(2) A discussion of how the capabilities referred to in paragraph (1) are being integrated into both operational plans (OPLANS) and contingency plans (CONPLANS).

(3) An assessment of the force structure that is necessary to support operational planning and potential contingency operations, including the relative balance across the active and reserve components.

(4) Estimates of the steady-state resources needed to support the force structure referred to in paragraph (3), as well as estimates for resources that might be needed based on selected OPLANS and CONPLANS.

(5) A description of how new and emerging technologies can be incorporated into the projected force structure and future OPLANS and CONPLANS.

(6) A description of new capabilities that may be needed to fill any identified gaps and programs that might be required to develop such capabilities.

SEC. 1088. COMPLIANCE OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS WITH MINIMUM SAFE STAFFING STANDARDS.

In implementing the sequester required by section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as ordered on March 1, 2013, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all military departments remain fully compliant with minimum safe staffing standards, as outlined in the Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Services Program (DoD Instruction 6055.06).

SEC. 1089. DETERMINATION AND DISCLOSURE OF TRANSPORTATION COSTS INCURRED BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR CONGRESSIONAL TRIPS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DETERMINATION AND DISCLOSURE OF COSTS BY SECRETARY.—In the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives or Senate in carrying out official duties outside the United States for which the Department of Defense provides transportation, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) determine the cost of the transportation provided with respect to the Member, officer, or employee;

(2) not later than 10 days after completion of the trip involved, provide a written statement of the cost—

(A) to the Member, officer, or employee involved, and

(B) to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the House) or the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate); and

(3) upon providing a written statement under paragraph (2), make the statement available for viewing on the Secretary's official public website until the expiration of the 4-year period which begins on the final day of the trip involved.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTIONS DESCRIBED.—This section does not apply with respect to any trip for which any of the following applies:

(A) The purpose of the trip is to visit one or more United States military installations or to visit United States military personnel in a war zone (or both).

(B) The use of transportation provided by the Department of Defense is necessary to protect the safety and security of the individuals taking the trip.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In determining whether or not a trip is described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Speaker of the House of Representatives (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the House) or the Majority Leader of the Senate (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMBER.—The term ''Member'', with respect to the House of Representatives, includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

(2) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to trips taken on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that this section does not apply with respect to any trip which began prior to such date.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

SEC. 1101. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.

Effective January 1, 2014, section 1101(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4615), as most recently amended by section 1101 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1973), is further amended by striking ''through 2013'' and inserting ''through 2014''.

SEC. 1102. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A COMBAT ZONE.

Paragraph (2) of section 1603(a) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234; 120 Stat. 443), as added by section 1102 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for

Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4616) and most recently amended by section 1104 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 125 Stat. 1973), is further amended by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''.

SEC. 1103. EXTENSION OF VOLUNTARY REDUCTION-IN-FORCE AUTHORITY FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 3502(f)(5) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

SEC. 1104. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE LUMP-SUM SEVERANCE PAYMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EMPLOYEES.

Section 5595(i)(4) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''October 1, 2014'' and inserting ''October 1, 2018''.

SEC. 1105. REVISION TO AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND RESEARCH FOR TRANSFORMATION (SMART) DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Paragraph (2) of section 2192a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the amount determined'' and all that follows through ''room and board'' and inserting ''an amount determined by the Secretary of Defense''.

SEC. 1106. EXTENSION OF PROGRAM FOR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION-TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1110(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (5 U.S.C. 3702 note) is amended by striking ''2013.'' and inserting ''2023.''.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 1110(i) of such Act is amended by striking ''2015,'' and inserting ''2024,''.

SEC. 1107. DEFENSE SCIENCE INITIATIVE FOR PERSONNEL.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to assure the scientific and technological preeminence of its defense laboratories, which are essential to the national security, by requiring the Department of Defense to provide to its science and technology laboratories—

(1) the personnel and support services needed to carry out their mission; and

(2) decentralized management authority.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF INITIATIVE.—There is hereby established within the Department of Defense a program to be known as the Defense Science Initiative for Personnel (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ''Initiative'').

(c) LABORATORIES COVERED BY INITIATIVE.—The laboratories covered by the Initiative—

(1) shall be those designated as Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories (hereinafter in this section referred to as ''STRLs'') by the Secretary or by paragraph (2); and

(2) shall include the laboratories enumerated in section 1105 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note), which laboratories are hereby designated as STRLs.

(d) SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING DEGREED AND TECHNICAL POSITIONS AT STRLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The director of any STRL may appoint qualified candidates, without regard to sections 3309-3319 of title 5, United States Code, directly to scientific, technical, engineering, mathematical, or medical positions within such STRL, on either a temporary, term, or permanent basis.

(2) QUALIFIED CANDIDATE DEFINED.—Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of this subsection, the term ''qualified candidate'' means an individual who is—

(A) a candidate who has earned a bachelor's or master's degree;

(B) a student enrolled in a program of undergraduate or graduate instruction leading to a bachelor's or master's degree in a scientific, technical, engineering, mathematical, or medical course of study at an institution of higher education (as that term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)); or

(C) a veteran, as defined in section 2108 of title 5, United States Code, who served in the armed forces in an engineering, scientific, or medical technician occupational specialty.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Any exercise of authority under paragraph (1) shall be considered to satisfy section 2301(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(e) EXCLUSION FROM PERSONNEL LIMITATIONS, ETC.—The director of any STRL shall manage the workforce strength of such STRL—

(1) without regard to any limitation on appointments or any allocation of positions with respect to such STRL, subject to paragraph (2); and

(2) in a manner consistent with the budget available with respect to such STRL.

(f) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE ROTATION AUTHORITY.—Section 3131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''mission;'' and inserting ''mission, subject to paragraph (15);'';

(2) in paragraph (13), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in paragraph (14), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(15) permit the director of each Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory (as described in section 1107(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014) to determine the duration of appointments for senior executives (which shall in no event be less than 5 years), consistent with carrying out the mission of that laboratory.''.

(g) SENIOR SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL MANAGERS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in each STRL a category of senior professional scientific positions, the incumbents of which shall be designated as ''senior scientific technical managers'' and which shall be positions classified above GS-15 of the General Schedule pursuant to section 5108 of title 5, United States Code. The primary functions of such positions shall be—

(A) to engage in research and development in the physical, biological, medical, or engineering sciences, or another field closely related to the mission of such STRL; and

(B) to carry out technical supervisory responsibilities.

(2) APPOINTMENTS.—The positions described in paragraph (1) may be filled, and shall be managed, by the director of the STRL involved, under criteria established pursuant to section 342(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337; 108 Stat. 2721), relating to personnel demonstration projects at laboratories of the Department of Defense, except that the director of the laboratory involved shall determine the number of such positions at such laboratory, not to exceed 3 percent of the number of scientists and engineers (determined on a full-time equivalent basis) employed at such laboratory at the end of the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which any appointments subject to that numerical limitation are made.

(h) SELECTION AND COMPENSATION OF SPECIALLY-QUALIFIED SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL.—Section 3104 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) In addition to the number of positions authorized by subsection (a), the director of each Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory (as described in section 1107(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014), may establish, without regard to the second sentence of subsection (a), such number of scientific or professional positions as may be necessary to carry out the research and development functions of the laboratory and which require the services of specially-qualified personnel. The selection process governing appointments made under this subsection shall be determined by the director of the laboratory involved, and the rate of basic pay for the employee holding any such position shall be set by the laboratory director at a rate not to exceed the rate for level II of the Executive Schedule.''.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

SEC. 1201. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO PROGRAM TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3456), as most recently amended by section 1206 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4625), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) support the theater security priorities of a Geographic Combatant Commander.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) To build the capacity of a foreign country's security forces to conduct counterterrorism operations.''.

(b) ANNUAL FUNDING LIMITATION.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''$350,000,000'' and inserting ''$425,000,000''.

(c) NOTIFICATION OF PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF FUNDS.—Subsection (e) of section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, as most recently amended by section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1979), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) NOTIFICATION OF PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF FUNDS.—In the budget materials submitted to the President by the Secretary of Defense in connection with the submission to Congress, pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, of the budget for fiscal year 2016, and each subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall include the following:

''(A) For programs to be conducted or supported under subsection (a) (other than subsection (a)(1)(C)) for such fiscal year, a description of the proposed planning and execution of not less than 50 percent of the total amount of funds to be made available for such programs.

''(B) For programs to be conducted or supported under subsection (a)(1)(C) for such fiscal year, a description of the proposed planning and execution of 100 percent of the total amount of funds to be made available for such programs.''; and

(3) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking ''Committee on International Relations'' and inserting ''Committee on Foreign Affairs''.

(d) TERMINATION OF PROGRAM.—Subsection (g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, as most recently amended by section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, is further amended by striking ''2014'' each place it appears and inserting ''2016''.

(e) REPEAL OF AUTHORITY TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF CERTAIN COUNTERTERRORISM FORCES IN YEMEN AND EAST AFRICA.—Section 1203 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1980) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 1202. THREE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ASSISTED RECOVERY CAPABILITIES.

Section 943(h) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4579), as amended by section 1205(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1624), is further amended by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2016''.

SEC. 1203. GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Subsection (b) of section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1625; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''or regions'' after ''countries''; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''and other national security forces'' and inserting ''or other national security forces''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''and counterterrorism operations'' and inserting ''or counterterrorism operations''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting ''or''.

(b) NOTICES TO CONGRESS.—Subsection (l) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(l) NOTICES TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 30 days before initiating an activity under a program of assistance under subsection (b), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit to the specified congressional committees a notification that includes the following:

''(1) A request for the transfer of funds into the Fund under subsection (f) or any other authority, including the original source of the funds.

''(2) A detailed justification for the total anticipated program plan for each country to include total anticipated costs and the specific activities contained therein.

''(3) The budget, execution plan and timeline, and anticipated completion date for the activity.

''(4) A list of other security-related assistance or justice sector and stabilization assistance that the United States is currently providing the country concerned and that is related to or supported by the activity.

''(5) Such other information relating to the program or activity as the Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.''.

(c) TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITIES; ANNUAL REPORTS; GUIDANCE AND PROCESSES FOR EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by striking subsection (n);

(2) by redesignating subsection (m) as subsection (n); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (l), as so amended, the following new subsection:

''(m) GUIDANCE AND PROCESSES FOR EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit a report to the specified congressional committees 15 days after the date on which the necessary guidance has been issued and processes for implementation of the authority in subsection (b). The Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit additional reports not later than 15 days after the date on which any future modifications to the guidance and processes for implementation of the authority in subsection (b) are issued.''.

(d) FUNDING.—Subsection (o) of such section is amended by striking ''(o) FUNDING.—'' and all that follows through ''(2) FISCAL YEARS 2013 AND AFTER.—'' and inserting ''(o) FUNDING.—''.

SEC. 1204. CODIFICATION OF NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 116. State Partnership Program

''(a) PURPOSES OF PROGRAM.—The purposes of the State Partnership Program of the National Guard are the following:

''(1) To support the objectives of the commander of the combatant command for the theater of operations in which such contacts and activities are conducted.

''(2) To support the objectives of the United States chief of mission of the partner nation with which contacts and activities are conducted.

''(3) To build international partnerships and defense and security capacity.

''(4) To strengthen cooperation between the departments and agencies of the United States Government and agencies of foreign governments to support building of defense and security capacity.

''(5) To facilitate intergovernmental collaboration between the United States Government and foreign governments in the areas of defense and security.

''(6) To facilitate and enhance the exchange of information between the United States Government and foreign governments on matters relating to defense and security.

''(b) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR PROGRAM.—(1) Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, including funds appropriated for the Air and Army National Guard, shall be available for the payment of costs incurred by the National Guard to conduct activities under the State Partnership Program, whether those costs are incurred inside or outside the United States.

''(2) Costs incurred by the National Guard and covered under paragraph (1) may include the following:

''(A) Costs of pay and allowances of members of the National Guard.

''(B) Travel and necessary expenses of United States personnel outside of the Department of Defense in support of the State Partnership Program.

''(C) Travel and necessary expenses of foreign participants directly supporting activities under the State Partnership Program.

''(c) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—(1) Funds shall not be available under subsection (b) for activities conducted in a foreign country unless jointly approved by—

''(A) the commander of the combatant command concerned; and

''(B) the chief of mission concerned, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

''(2) Funds shall not be available under subsection (b) for the participation of a member of the National Guard in activities in a foreign country unless the member is on active duty in the armed forces at the time of such participation.

''(3) Funds shall not be available under subsection (b) for interagency activities involving United States civilian personnel or foreign civilian personnel unless the participation of such personnel in such activities—

''(A) contributes to responsible management of defense resources;

''(B) fosters greater respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian control of the military;

''(C) contributes to cooperation between the United States armed forces and civilian governmental agencies and foreign military and civilian government agencies; or

''(D) improves international partnerships and capacity on matters relating to defense and security.

''(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—(1) In the event of the participation of United States Government participants (other than personnel of the Department of Defense) in activities for which payment is made under subsection (b), the head of the department or agency concerned shall reimburse the Secretary of Defense for the costs associated with the participation of such personnel in such contacts and activities.

''(2) Amounts received under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the appropriation or account from which amounts for the payment concerned were derived. Any amounts so deposited shall be merged with amounts in such appropriation or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such appropriation or account.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'State Partnership Program' means a program that establishes a defense and security relationship between the National Guard of a State or territory and the military and security forces, and related disaster management, emergency response, and security ministries, of a foreign country.

''(2) The term 'activities', for purposes of the State Partnership Program, means any military-to-military activities or interagency activities for a purpose set forth in subsection (a)(1).

''(3) The term 'interagency activities' means the following:

''(A) Contacts between members of the National Guard and foreign civilian personnel outside the ministry of defense of the foreign country concerned on a matter within the core competencies of the National Guard.

''(B) Contacts between United States civilian personnel and members of the military and security forces of a foreign country or foreign civilian personnel on a matter within the core competencies of the National Guard.

''(4) The term 'matter within the core competencies of the National Guard' means matters with respect to the following:

''(A) Disaster response and mitigation.

''(B) Defense support to civil authorities.

''(C) Consequence management and installation protection.

''(D) Response to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives (CBRNE) event.

''(E) Border and port security and cooperation with civilian law enforcement.

''(F) Search and rescue.

''(G) Medicine.

''(H) Counter-drug and counter-narcotics activities.

''(I) Public affairs.

''(J) Employer support and family support for reserve forces.

''(5) The term 'United States civilian personnel' means the following:

''(A) Personnel of the United States Government (including personnel of departments and agencies of the United States Government other than the Department of Defense) and personnel of State and local governments of the United States.

''(B) Members and employees of the legislative branch of the United States Government.

''(C) Non-governmental individuals.

''(6) The term 'foreign civilian personnel' means the following:

''(A) Civilian personnel of a foreign government at any level (including personnel of ministries other than ministries of defense).

''(B) Non-governmental individuals of a foreign country.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''116. State Partnership Program.''.

(b) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY.—Section 1210 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2517; 32 U.S.C. 107 note) is repealed.

SEC. 1205. AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO RESPOND TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN SYRIA AND THE REGION.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may provide assistance to the military and civilian response organizations of Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Turkey, and other countries in the region of Syria in order for such countries to respond effectively to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction in Syria and the region.

(b) AUTHORIZED ELEMENTS.—Assistance provided under this section may include training, equipment, and supplies.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ACTIVITIES ACROSS FISCAL YEARS.—The Secretary of Defense may use up to $4,000,000 of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance for a fiscal year to carry out the program authorized in subsection (a) and may provide assistance under such program that begins in that fiscal year but ends in the next fiscal year.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the authority of subsection (a) is first exercised, and annually thereafter through December 31, 2015, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives an annual report to include at least the following:

(1) A detailed description by country of assistance provided.

(2) An overview of how such assistance fits into, and is coordinated with, other United States efforts to build the capability and capacity of countries in the region of Syria to counter the threat of weapons of mass destruction in Syria and the region.

(3) A listing of equipment and supplies provided to countries in the region of Syria.

(4) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State determine appropriate.

(e) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided under subsection (a) may not be exercised after September 30, 2015.

SEC. 1206. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT FOREIGN FORCES PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONS TO DISARM THE LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY.

(a) FUNDING.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1624) is amended—

(1) by striking ''fiscal years 2012 and 2013'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014''; and

(2) by striking ''for operation and maintenance'' and inserting ''to provide additional operation and maintenance funds for overseas contingency operations being carried out by the Armed Forces as specified in the funding table in section 4302''.

(b) EXPIRATION.—Subsection (h) of such section is amended by striking ''September 30, 2013'' and inserting ''September 30, 2014''.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

SEC. 1211. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN COALITION NATIONS FOR SUPPORT PROVIDED TO UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 393), as most recently amended by section 1227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2000), is further amended by striking ''for fiscal year 2013'' and inserting ''for fiscal year 2014''.

(b) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.—Subsection (d) of such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''during fiscal year 2013 may not exceed $1,650,000,000'' and inserting ''during fiscal year 2014 may not exceed $1,500,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''Fiscal Year 2013'' and inserting ''Fiscal Year 2014''.

(c) LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT OF PAKISTAN IN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PENDING CERTIFICATION ON PAKISTAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective as of the date of the enactment of this Act, no amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act, and no amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years before fiscal year 2014 that remain available for obligation, may be used for reimbursements of Pakistan under the authority in subsection (a) of section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, as amended by this section, until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees each of the following:

(A) That Pakistan is maintaining security and is not through its actions or inactions at any level of government limiting or otherwise restricting the movement of United States equipment and supplies along the Ground Lines of Communications (GLOCs) through Pakistan to Afghanistan so that such equipment and supplies can be transshipped and such equipment and supplies can be retrograded out of Afghanistan.

(B) That Pakistan is taking demonstrable steps to—

(i) support counterterrorism operations against al Qaeda, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, and other militant extremists groups such as the Haqqani Network and the Quetta Shura Taliban located in Pakistan;

(ii) disrupt the conduct of cross-border attacks against United States, coalition, and Afghanistan security forces located in Afghanistan by such groups (including the Haqqani Network and the Quetta Shura Taliban) from bases in Pakistan;

(iii) counter the threat of improvised explosive devices, including efforts to attack improvised explosive device networks, monitor known precursors used in improvised explosive devices, and systematically address the misuse of explosive materials (including calcium ammonium nitrate) and accessories and their supply to legitimate end-users in a manner that impedes the flow of improvised explosive devices and improvised explosive device components into Afghanistan; and

(iv) conduct cross-border coordination and communication with Afghan security forces and United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

(2) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in paragraph (1) if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees in writing that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States and includes with such certification a justification for the waiver.

SEC. 1212. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS FOR REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Section 1216 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4392), as most recently amended by section 1218 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1990), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''$35,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''for fiscal year 2013'' and inserting ''for fiscal year 2014''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014''.

SEC. 1213. EXTENSION OF COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) ONE YEAR EXTENSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1619), as amended by section 1221 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1992), is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2013'' each place it appears and inserting ''fiscal year 2014''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of subsection (a) of such section is amended by striking ''FISCAL YEAR 2013'' and inserting ''FISCAL YEAR 2014''.

(b) AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014.—Subsection (a) of such section is further amended by striking ''$200,000,000'' and inserting ''$60,000,000''.

SEC. 1214. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY COOPERATION IN IRAQ.

(a) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—Subsection (c) of section 1215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1631), as amended by section 1211 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1982), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2012'' and all that follows and inserting ''fiscal year 2014 may not exceed $209,000,000.''.

(b) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Subsection (d) of such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by striking ''fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2014''; and

(2) by striking ''fiscal year 2012 or 2013, as the case may be,'' and inserting ''that fiscal year''.

(c) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY COOPERATION IN IRAQ.—Subsection (f) of such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by striking ''fiscal year 2013'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2014''; and

(2) by striking ''and Counter Terrorism Service''.

SEC. 1215. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR PROGRAM TO DEVELOP AND CARRY OUT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Section 1217(f) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4393), as most recently amended by section 1219 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1991), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) Up to $279,000,000 made available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance for fiscal year 2014.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''fiscal year 2011'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2013''; and

(ii) by inserting '', or phase of a project,'' after ''each project'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) An assessment of the capability of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to provide security for such project after January 1, 2015, including ANSF force levels required to secure the project. Such assessment should include the estimated costs of providing security and whether or not the Government of Afghanistan is committed to providing such security.''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) In the case of funds for fiscal year 2014, until September 30, 2015.''.

SEC. 1216. SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISAS FOR CERTAIN IRAQI AND AFGHAN ALLIES.

(a) PROTECTION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES.—Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C.1101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), by striking ''on or after October 7, 2001,'' and inserting ''during the period beginning on October 7, 2001, and ending on December 31, 2014,'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(D), by adding at the end the following: ''A principal alien described in subparagraph (A) seeking special immigrant status under this section shall apply for an approval described in this subparagraph not later than September 30, 2015.''; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''2013.'' and inserting ''2013, and may not exceed 435 for each of fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.''.

(b) SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN IRAQIS.—Section 1244(a)(1) of the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 (8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting ''on or before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014;''.

SEC. 1217. REQUIREMENT TO WITHHOLD DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN IN AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO 100 PERCENT OF ALL TAXES ASSESSED BY AFGHANISTAN TO EXTENT SUCH TAXES ARE NOT REIMBURSED BY AFGHANISTAN.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO WITHHOLD ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN.—An amount equivalent to 100 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2013 by the Government of Afghanistan on all Department of Defense assistance shall be withheld by the Secretary of Defense from obligation from funds appropriated for such assistance for fiscal year 2014 to the extent that the Secretary of Defense certifies and reports in writing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that such taxes have not been reimbursed by the Government of Afghanistan to the Department of Defense or the grantee, contractor, or subcontractor concerned.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirement in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is necessary to achieve United States goals in Afghanistan.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2013 by the Government of Afghanistan on all Department of Defense assistance.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSISTANCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Department of Defense assistance'' means funds provided during fiscal year 2013 to Afghanistan by the Department of Defense, either directly or through grantees, contractors, or subcontractors.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Afghanistan Post 2014

SEC. 1221. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 385), as most recently amended by section 1214(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1986), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

''(f) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED: REDEPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include a detailed description of the following matters relating to the redeployment of United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan:

''(1) The number and a description of United States Armed Forces redeployed, vehicles and equipment redeployed, and bases closed during the reporting period.

''(2) A summary of tasks and functions conducted by the United States Armed Forces or the Department of Defense that have been transferred to other United States Government departments and agencies, Afghan Government ministries and agencies, other foreign governments, or nongovernmental organizations, or discontinued during the reporting period. The summary shall include a discussion of the formal and informal arrangements and working groups that have been established to coordinate and execute the transfer of such tasks and functions.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made this section apply with respect to any report required to be submitted under section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 385) on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1222. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES MILITARY SUPPORT IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) since the United States engagement in Afghanistan beginning in 2001, United States and coalition forces have achieved substantial progress toward security and stability in Afghanistan, including the training of the Afghan National Security Forces;

(2) a stable and secure Afghanistan with a credible government is in the long-term national security interests of the United States and would contribute to the overall stability and security in the region;

(3) as the United States accelerates transfer of the lead for security to the Afghan National Security Forces by the spring of 2013, the United States should assist the Afghan National Security Forces to maintain gains in security and should continue to evaluate the capability and capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces through the fighting season in 2013;

(4) following the duration of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) mission on December 31, 2014, the United States should continue efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda;

(5) the Haqqani Network continues to be the most important enabler of al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan;

(6) the operational requirements of the Afghan National Security Forces, in part due to the threat to the Government of Afghanistan from the Haqqani Network, al Qaeda, and other associated groups, necessitate that the Afghan Security National Forces have sufficient operational capacity to maintain the security of Afghanistan, including enabler capabilities such as aviation, casualty evacuation, logistics, intelligence, and indirect fire;

(7) the United States, with its Afghan partners, should provide assistance to the Government of Afghanistan so that the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and associated terrorist and insurgent groups cannot militarily overthrow the Government of Afghanistan or plan and launch attacks against United States and Afghan interests from safe havens in Afghanistan;

(8) the United States military's transition to counterterrorism and advise and assist missions should occur consistent with agreements between the United States, Afghanistan, and international partners as well as conditions on the ground;

(9) a bilateral security agreement that preserves vital United States interests between the United States and the Government of Afghanistan, achieved at the earliest practicable time, is critical to the long-term stability of Afghanistan as well as United States' long term interests; however, the United States should not sign a bilateral security agreement that is antithetical to United States national security interests or commits to funding not directly linked to achieving those interests;

(10) the United States should support the achievement of a bilateral security agreement between NATO and the Government of Afghanistan because such a bilateral security agreement also will contribute to the long term stability and security of Afghanistan;

(11) the United States should conduct the required oversight and audits of United States stability programs to ensure that the activities are in line with the intended purpose of these programs;

(12) the United States should assist the Government of Afghanistan to provide security for the Afghan elections scheduled for 2014 and provide such assistance as requested by Afghan Government entities overseeing the elections and judged necessary by the United States to help guarantee a credible and legitimate election; and

(13) significant uncertainty exists within Afghanistan regarding the level of future United States military support following the end of the NATO mission on December 31, 2014, and therefore in order to reduce such uncertainty and promote further stability and security in Afghanistan following the end of the NATO mission, the President should—

(A) publicly support a residual United States military presence in Afghanistan consistent with United States national security interests;

(B) as part of the announcement of residual force levels, publicly define the mission sets and the support that the United States will provide to the Afghan National Security Forces; and

(C) publicly support sufficient funding for the Afghan National Security Forces until the Government of Afghanistan is able to independently sustain the security of Afghanistan consistent with United States national security interests.

SEC. 1223. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a Department of Defense plan regarding covered defense intelligence assets in relation to the drawdown of the United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan. Such plan shall include—

(1) a description of the covered defense intelligence assets;

(2) a description of any such assets to remain in Afghanistan after December 31, 2014, to continue to support military operations;

(3) a description of any such assets that will be or have been reallocated to other locations outside of the United States in support of the Department of Defense;

(4) the defense intelligence priorities that will be or have been addressed with the reallocation of such assets from Afghanistan;

(5) the necessary logistics, operations, and maintenance plans to operate in the locations where such assets will be or have been reallocated, including personnel, basing, and any host country agreements; and

(6) a description of any such assets that will be or have been returned to the United States.

(b) COVERED DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ASSETS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered defense intelligence assets'' means Department of Defense intelligence assets and personnel supporting military operations in Afghanistan at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1224. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN AUTHORITIES FOR AFGHANISTAN.

(a) REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to carry out the provisions of

law described in paragraph (2) until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the specified congressional committees the certification described in subsection (d).

(2) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) Section 1216 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4392; relating to authority to use funds for reintegration activities in Afghanistan).

(B) Section 1217 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4393; relating to authority for program to develop and carry out infrastructure projects in Afghanistan).

(b) COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN AFGHANISTAN.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to carry out section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1619; relating to the Commanders' Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan), $45,000,000 may not be obligated or expended until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the specified congressional committees the certification described in subsection (d).

(c) AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, $2,615,000,000 may not be obligated or expended until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the specified congressional committees the certification described in subsection (d).

(d) CERTIFICATION DESCRIBED.—The certification referred to in subsections (a), (b), and (c) is a certification of the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, that the United States and Afghanistan have signed a bilateral security agreement that—

(1) protects the Department of Defense, its military and civilian personnel, and contractors from liability to pay any tax, or similar charge, associated with efforts to carry out missions in the territory of Afghanistan that have been agreed to by both the Government of the United States and the Government of Afghanistan;

(2) ensures exclusive jurisdiction for the United States over United States Armed Forces located in Afghanistan;

(3) ensures that there is no infringement on the right of self-defense of the United States military mission or United States military personnel in Afghanistan;

(4) ensures that the United States military in Afghanistan is permitted to take the efforts deemed necessary to protect other United States Government offices and personnel in Afghanistan as may be required;

(5) ensures that the United States military mission in Afghanistan has sufficient access to bases and basing rights as may be necessary to carry out the activities in Afghanistan that the President has assigned to the military; and

(6) ensures that the United States has the freedom of movement to carry out those military missions as may be required to continue the effort to defeat al Qaeda and its associated forces.

(e) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''specified congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to Iran

SEC. 1231. REPORT ON UNITED STATES MILITARY PARTNERSHIP WITH GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the United States military partnership with Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of the steps that the Department of Defense is taking to improve the interoperability of United States-Gulf Cooperation Council countries missile defense systems.

(2) An outline of the defense agreements with Gulf Cooperation Council countries, including caveats and restrictions on United States operations.

(3) An outline of United States efforts in Gulf Cooperation Council countries that are funded by overseas contingency operations funding, an explanation of overseas contingency operations funding for such efforts, and a plan to transition overseas contingency operations funding for such efforts to long-term, sustainable funding sources.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex, if necessary.

SEC. 1232. ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS IN ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY POWER OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1245(b)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2542) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(E) a description of the strategy and structure of the global Iranian Threat Network and an assessment of the capability of such Network and how such Network operates to reinforce Iran's grand strategy; and

''(F) a description of the gaps in intelligence of the Department of Defense with respect to Iran and a prioritization of those gaps in intelligence by operational need.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, as so amended, on or after that date.

SEC. 1233. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE DEFENSE OF THE ARABIAN GULF.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In response to U.S. Central Command requirements, the United States Navy has maintained, on average, more than one aircraft carrier in the Arabian Gulf for more than five years.

(2) In February 2013, the senior leadership of the Department of Defense elected to reduce the number of aircraft carriers deployed to the Arabian Gulf in light of budget constraints and limitation of the overall carrier force structure to support the two aircraft carrier requirement.

(3) In reference to the decision to indefinitely delay the deployment of the USS Harry Truman, CVN 75, and the USS Gettysburg, its cruiser escort, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Martin Dempsey stated, ''We're trying to stretch our readiness out by keeping this particular carrier in homeport in our global response force, so if something happens elsewhere in the world, we can respond to it. Had we deployed it and 'consumed' that readiness, we could have created a situation where downstream we wouldn't have a carrier present in certain parts of the world at all.''.

(4) Highlighting the risks of having only one aircraft carrier in the region and relying on land-based aircraft, General Dempsey stated, ''When you have carrier-based aircraft, you have complete autonomy and control over when you use them. When you use land-based aircraft, you often have to have host-nation permission to use them.''.

(5) Addressing the perception of the United States commitment to the region, General James Mattis, Commander of U.S. Central Command, testified in March 2013, ''Perhaps the greatest risk to U.S. interests in the region is a perceived lack of an enduring U.S. commitment to collective interests and the security of our regional partners.''. He went on to testify that, ''The drawdown of our forces can be misinterpreted as a lack of attention, a lack of commitment to the region.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) maintaining only one aircraft carrier battle group in the Arabian Gulf constrains United States' options and could put at risk the ability to have diversified platforms from which to defend the Arabian Gulf and, if necessary, to conduct military operations to prevent Iran from threatening the United States, United States allies, or Iran's neighbors with nuclear weapons;

(2) it is in the interests of the United States to maintain both land-based and sea-based capabilities in the region to project force;

(3) land-based locations in the region could restrict United States military options and critically impact the operational capability if required to conduct a defense of the Arabian Gulf because the United States has not finalized bilateral security agreements with key Gulf Cooperation Council countries;

(4) as a result of these and other critical limitations associated with maintaining one aircraft carrier battle group in the Arabian Gulf, United States military commanders have expressed concerns about the operational constraints, the increasing uncertainty among United States allies, and the emboldening of potential adversaries such as Iran;

(5) regarding the ability of the United States Navy to maintain a two aircraft carrier presence in the Arabian Gulf, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Jonathan Greenert, stated, ''We need 11 carriers to do the job. That's been pretty clearly written, and that's underwritten in our defense strategic guidance.''.

(6) the United States should construct and sufficiently sustain a fleet of at least eleven aircraft carriers and associated battle force ships in order to meet current and future requirements and to support at least a two aircraft carrier battle group presence in the Arabian Gulf, in addition to meeting other operational requirements; and

(7) the United States should finalize bilateral agreements with key Gulf Cooperation Council countries that support the Defense of the Arabian Gulf requirements, at the earliest possible date.

Subtitle E—Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 1241. REPORT ON POSTURE AND READINESS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES TO RESPOND TO FUTURE TERRORIST ATTACKS IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the terrorist attack in Benghazi, Libya on September 11, 2012, may have never occurred or could have been prevented had there been an international stabilizing force following NATO-led operations in order to help stabilize the country, build capacity within the security forces, and pursue terrorist groups that threaten the local government as well as United States interests;

(2) the attack also highlighted the limitations of the United States military to alert, deploy, and decisively counter a no-notice terrorist attack such as the one in Benghazi, or another security contingency, due to the limitations stemming from United States military posture in Africa and the Middle East and when there is a lack of a layered defense at United States diplomatic facilities;

(3) the United States military is more effectively able to respond to terrorist attacks on United States facilities outside of the United States if the responding United States military assets are forward deployed;

(4) when an intelligence threat assessment determines that a United States facility overseas is vulnerable to attack, such facility should have robust force protection measures sufficient to safeguard personnel and assets until a United States military response can arrive;

(5) the continually evolving terrorist threat to United States interests on the Continent of Africa and the Middle East necessitates that the United States military maintains a forward deployed posture in Europe, Middle East, and Africa in order to be able to respond to terrorist events, or other security contingencies, and to effectively evacuate and recover United States personnel;

(6) the United States military, in conjunction with the Department of State and the intelligence community, should continue to evaluate the assumptions underpinning the terrorist threat in order to ensure that it is effectively able to respond globally to future terrorist attacks;

(7) the United States military should regularly re-evaluate the posture and alert status requirements of its crisis response elements in order to be more responsive to the evolving and global nature of the terrorist threat, and all United States military crisis response elements should be fully equipped with the required supporting capabilities to conduct their missions;

(8) on April 16, 2013, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin Dempsey, testified before the House Appropriations Committee that the military is, ''. . .adapting our force posture to a new normal of combustible violence in North Africa and in the Middle East'';

(9) The President stated in a press conference on May 16, 2013, ''I have directed the Defense Department to ensure that our military can respond lightening quick in times of crisis.'';

(10) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs should continue to evaluate the posture of United States forces to respond to the global terrorist threat, including an evaluation of whether United States Africa Command should have forces and necessary equipment permanently assigned to the command to respond more promptly to this ''new normal''; and

(11) although the Department of State-initiated Accountability Review Board found that the Marine Security Guard program should be expanded and that there should be greater coordination between the Department of Defense and the Department of State to identify additional resources for security at high risk posts, the United States military may be challenged to provide additional security to Department of State facilities due to budget shortfalls, ongoing force structure constraints, and increasing operational requirements for the Department of Defense.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the posture and readiness of United States Armed Forces to respond to future terrorist attacks in Africa and the Middle East.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) An assessment of terrorist groups and other non-state groups that threaten United States interests and facilities in Africa, including a description of the key assumptions underpinning such assessment.

(B) A description of the readiness, posture, and alert status of relevant United States Armed Forces in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and the United States and any changes implemented or planned to be implemented since the terrorist attack in Benghazi, Libya on September 11, 2012, to respond to the ''new normal'' and President Obama's directive for the military to respond ''lightening quick'' in times of crisis.

(C) In consultation with the Secretary of State, a description of new or modified requirements of the Department of State, if any, for—

(i) United States Marine Security Guard Detachments;

(ii) any other Department of Defense assets to provide enhanced security at Department of State facilities;

(iii) an explanation of how any new requirements for Marine Security Detachments or other Department of Defense assets affect the capacity of the Armed Forces, including specifically the capacity of the Marine Corps, to fulfill Department of Defense operational requirements; and

(iv) an explanation of how any unfulfilled requirements for Marine Security Detachments would adversely impact security at Department of State facilities.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1242. ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT TO UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Egypt is undergoing a significant political transition and the ultimate outcome of this political process and its implications for United States national security interests remain uncertain;

(2) the United States continues to have considerable concerns about the intentions and actions of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood and whether the government of President Morsi is committed to a pluralistic, democratic Egypt;

(3) the United States has a stake in Egypt becoming a mature, pluralistic democracy in which the rights of Egyptian citizens, including women and minorities, are protected;

(4) the United States should continue to closely monitor President Morsi's support for the peace treaty with the Government of Israel, which has been a stabilizing force in the region for over 30 years;

(5) the United States military relationship with the Egyptian military is long-standing and should remain a key pillar to, and component of, United States engagement with Egypt;

(6) the close military-to-military relationship between the United States and Egypt has been a critical component in enabling counterterrorism cooperation between the two governments to ensure the United States military has freedom of movement throughout the region in order to deter aggression and respond to threats to United States national security interests, particularly in light of the security situation in Libya and the Sinai;

(7) the Egyptian military has exercised restraint and professionalism during the unrest in Egypt over the last two years and hopefully will remain a key mechanism through which the United States can support the people of Egypt in achieving their goals for a representative and democratic political system, while promoting peace and security in the region; and

(8) therefore, with appropriate vetting, United States military assistance and support to the Egyptian military should continue, even as civilian aid to Egypt receives greater scrutiny as a result of the uncertainty associated with Egypt's current political leadership and economic policies.

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a comprehensive plan for United States military assistance and cooperation with Egypt.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, a detailed description of the following:

(A) How United States security assistance and cooperation enables—

(i) freedom of movement for the United States military throughout the region; and

(ii) the Government of Egypt to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda, affiliated groups, and other terrorist organizations, whether based in and operating from Egyptian territory or the region.

(B) The capacity of the Government of Egypt to prevent the illicit movement of terrorists, criminals, weapons, and other dangerous material across Egypt's borders or administrative boundaries, including through tunnels and other illicit points of entry into Gaza.

(C) The extent to which the Egyptian military is—

(i) supporting the protection of the political, economic, and religious freedoms and human rights of all citizens and residents in Egypt;

(ii) supporting credible and legitimate elections in Egypt;

(iii) supporting the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty;

(iv) taking effective steps to eliminate smuggling networks and to detect and destroy tunnels between Egypt and Gaza; and

(v) supporting action to combat terrorism in the Sinai.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1243. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (''North Korea'') has escalated regional tensions with hostile rhetoric and provocative actions.

(2) North Korea threatened a nuclear attack on the United States and a resumption of open war against the Republic of Korea (''South Korea'').

(3) North Korea's nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs constitute a threat to the national security of the United States and to regional stability.

(4) On April 14, 2009, North Korea halted negotiations regarding its nuclear weapons program when it abandoned the Six-Party Talks with the People's Republic of China (''China''), Japan, the Russian Federation (''Russia''), South Korea, and the United States.

(5) On May 25, 2009, North Korea detonated a nuclear device in an underground explosive test.

(6) On March 26, 2010, North Korea sank a South Korean naval vessel, the Cheonan, killing 46 South Korean sailors.

(7) On November 23, 2010, North Korea shelled the border island of Yeonpyeong-do, killing four people. This was the first direct artillery attack on South Korean territory since the signing of the 1953 armistice.

(8) On April 13, 2012, North Korea conducted a rocket launch that failed to send a satellite into orbit. This launch violated United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions 1718 and 1874.

(9) On December 12, 2012, North Korea used banned long-range missile technology to launch an earth observation satellite into orbit. In response, the UNSC unanimously adopted Resolution 2087, condemning the launch.

(10) On February 12, 2013, North Korea conducted a third underground nuclear test in violation of UNSC Resolution 1718, 1874, and 2087. The test also contravened North Korea's commitments under the September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks.

(11) On March 7, 2013, the UNSC unanimously adopted Resolution 2094, condemning North Korea's third nuclear test and imposed additional sanctions against the regime.

(12) On March 28, 2013, North Korea unilaterally nullified the armistice agreement with the United States that suspended military conflict on the Korean peninsula.

(13) On March 30, 2013, North Korea declared a state of war with South Korea.

(14) On April 4, 2013, North Korea placed two intermediate-range Musudan missiles on mobile launchers and temporarily relocated them to the eastern coast of the Korean peninsula before removing them a month later from the launch sites.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies, South Korea and Japan, share the goal of a stable and peaceful Korean Peninsula, free of nuclear weapons;

(2) the United States remains committed to defending its allies in the Asia-Pacific region and stability in Northeast Asia requires restraint by all parties from activities that would complicate international relations or escalate international tensions, and international disputes should be mitigated in a constructive manner consistent with established principles of international law;

(3) Congress supports—

(A) the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner,

(B) North Korea's abandonment of its nuclear programs and return to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and

(C) North Korea's full acceptance of and compliance with the terms of the 1953 Armistice Agreement;

(4) the United States has national interests in security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, the implementation of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, the promotion of respect for the fundamental human rights of the North Korean people, international cyber-security cooperation, and full implementation of United States and multilateral sanctions against illicit activities;

(5) the United States encourages China and Russia to fully implement and enforce United States and United Nations Security Council sanctions against North Korea; and

(6) the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense should keep Congress fully informed on security developments on the Korean Peninsula.

SEC. 1244. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH GEORGIA.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should enhance its defense cooperation efforts with Georgia and support the efforts of the Government of Georgia to provide for the defense of its government, people, and sovereign territory.

SEC. 1245. LIMITATION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES COORDINATION CENTERS.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to plan, prepare, establish, or implement any ''Regional Special Operations Forces Coordination Center'' (RSCC) or similar regional coordination entities.

(b) EXCLUSION.—The limitation contained in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any RSCC or similar regional coordination entity authorized by statute, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Operations Headquarters authorized under section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2541).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional committees specified in subsection (d) a report on the following:

(1) A detailed description of the intent and purpose of the RSCC concept.

(2) Defined and validated requirements justifying the establishment of RSCCs or similar entities within each geographic combatant command, to include how such centers have been coordinated and de-conflicted with existing regional and multilateral frameworks or approaches.

(3) An explanation of why existing regional centers and multilateral frameworks cannot satisfy the requirements and needs of the Department of Defense and geographic combatant commands.

(4) Cost estimates across the Future Years Defense Program for such centers, to include estimates of contributions of nations participating in such centers.

(5) Any other matters that the Secretary of Defense or Secretary of State determines appropriate.

(d) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees referred to in subsection (c) are—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1246. ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

(a) REPORT.—Subsection (a) of section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1641), as amended by section 1292 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2042), is further amended by striking ''November 1, 2012, and November 1, 2013,'' and inserting ''November 1, 2013, November 1, 2015, and November 1, 2017,''.

(b) UPDATE.—Section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

''(c) UPDATE.—The Secretary of Defense shall revise or supplement the most recent report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) if, in the Secretary's estimation, interim events or developments occurring in a period between reports required under subsection (a) warrant revision or supplement.''.

SEC. 1247. AMENDMENTS TO ANNUAL REPORT UNDER ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate'' and inserting ''the appropriate congressional committees''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

''(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.''.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

''(e) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than May 15 of each year, the President shall provide to such committees a briefing on such report.''.

SEC. 1248. LIMITATION ON FUNDS TO PROVIDE THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH ACCESS TO CERTAIN MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018 for the Department of Defense may be used to provide the Russian Federation with access to information regarding—

(1) missile defense technology of the United States relating to hit-to-kill technology; or

(2) telemetry data with respect to missile defense interceptors or target vehicles.

SEC. 1249. REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE SUPPORT OF BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAMS OF CHINA, SYRIA, IRAN, AND NORTH KOREA.

(a) DISCLOSURE OF AND REPORT ON RUSSIAN SUPPORT OF BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAMS OF CHINA, SYRIA, IRAN, AND NORTH KOREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall seek to encourage the Government of the Russian Federation to disclose any support by the Russian Federation or Russian entities for the ballistic missile programs of the People's Republic of China, Syria, Iran, or North Korea.

(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—The President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a semi-annual report on any disclosure by the Government of the Russian Federation of any such support during the preceding six-month period.

(3) INITIAL REPORT.—The initial report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and in addition to addressing any such support during the preceding six-month period shall also address any such support during the 10-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) COOPERATION OF RUSSIA AND CHINA TO REDUCE TECHNOLOGY AND EXPERTISE THAT SUPPORTS THE BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAMS OF SYRIA, IRAN, NORTH KOREA, AND OTHER COUNTRIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall develop a plan to seek and secure the cooperation of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China to verifiably reduce the spread of technology and expertise that supports the ballistic missile programs of the Syria, Iran, North Korea, or any other country that the Secretary of State determines has a ballistic missile program.

(2) REPORT AND BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act a report describing the plan required in paragraph (1) and provide briefings to such committees annually thereafter until 2018 on the progress and results of these efforts.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(c) FORM.—Each report required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex, if necessary.

SEC. 1250. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to an agreement on the status of forces between the United States and a foreign country, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall notify the appropriate congressional

committees not later than 15 days after the date on which the agreement is signed, renewed, amended or otherwise revised, or terminated.

(b) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—Not later than February 1 of each calendar year, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the following:

(1) Status of forces agreements that the United States will seek to enter into in such calendar year.

(2) Status of forces agreements that have expired and which the United States will seek to renew in such calendar year.

(3) Amendments to status of forces agreements that the Secretary of Defense determines to be substantial and are likely to be negotiated in such calendar year.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to an agreement described in subsection (a) that is signed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1251. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE CONFLICT IN SYRIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The conflict in Syria began in March 2011.

(2) As of February 2013, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights estimated that approximately 70,000 Syrians have been killed during the conflict.

(3) According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, over 1,200,000 Syrians are registered refugees or persons of concern including, over 66,000 in Egypt, over 145,000 in Iraq, over 461,000 in Jordan, over 462,000 in Lebanon, and over 329,000 in Turkey.

(4) Jabhat al-Nusra, a group located in Syria and categorized as an affiliate of al-Qaeda by the intelligence community, presents a direct threat to the interests of the United States and could present a direct threat to the United States.

(5) On August 19, 2011, President Obama stated: ''The future of Syria must be determined by its people, but President Bashar al-Assad is standing in their way. We have consistently said that President Assad must lead a democratic transition or get out of the way. He has not led. For the sake of the Syrian people, the time has come for President Assad to step aside.''.

(6) The United States is deploying 200 military personnel from the headquarters of the 1st Armored Division to Jordan in order to ''improve readiness and prepare for a number of scenarios''.

(7) In a letter from Miguel Rodriguez, the Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, to Senators McCain and Levin, dated April 25, 2013, it stated that ''our intelligence community does assess with varying degrees of confidence that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons on a small scale in Syria, specifically, the chemical agent sarin. . .We do believe that any use of chemical weapons in Syria would very likely have originated with the Assad regime. . .the President has made it clear that the use of chemical weapons—or the transfer of chemical weapons to terrorist groups—is a red line for the United States of America''.

(8) In a press conference with Israel Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, President Obama stated: ''I have made clear that the use of chemical weapons is a game-changer''.

(9) In August 2012, during a White House press conference, President Obama stated: ''We have been very clear to the Assad regime, but also to other players on the ground, that a red-line for us is we start seeing a whole bunch of chemical weapons moving around or being utilized.''.

(10) It is a threat to the vital national security interest of the United States if terrorist groups, such as al-Qaeda, obtain chemical or biological material or weapons in Syria.

(11) At a Pentagon press conference on May 2, 2013, Secretary Hagel confirmed that the Obama Administration is re-thinking its opposition to arming the rebels.

(12) On April 11, 2013, responding to a question about the need for a supplemental funding request for any potential United States military effort in Syria, Secretary Hagel stated: ''Yes, I think it is pretty clear that a supplemental would be required.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) President Obama should have a comprehensive policy and should ensure robust contingency planning to secure United States' interests in Syria;

(2) President Obama should fully consider all courses of action to remove President Bashar al-Assad from power;

(3) the conflict in Syria threatens the vital national security interests of Israel, which should be sufficiently weighed by the President when considering policy approaches towards the conflict in Syria;

(4) the President should fully consider all courses of action to reinforce his stated ''red-line'' regarding the use of weapons of mass destruction by the Assad regime in Syria, which could threaten the credibility of the United States with its allies in the region and embolden the Assad regime;

(5) the United States should continue to conduct rigorous planning and operational preparation to support any efforts to secure the chemical and biological stockpiles and associated weapons;

(6) the United States should have a policy that supports the stability of countries on Syria's border, including Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon, and Israel;

(7) the United States should continue to support Syrian opposition forces with non-lethal aid;

(8) the President, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community, in cooperation with European and regional allies, should ensure that the risks of all courses of action or inaction regarding Syria are fully explored and understood and that Congress is kept fully informed of such risks;

(9) the President should fully consider, and the Department of Defense should conduct prudent planning for, the provision of lethal aid and relevant operational training to vetted Syrian opposition forces, including an analysis of the risks of the provision of such aid and training; and

(10) should the President decide to employ any military assets in Syria, the President should provide a supplemental budget request to Congress.

SEC. 1252. REVISION OF STATUTORY REFERENCES TO FORMER NATO SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND RELATED NATO AGREEMENTS.

(a) TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 2350d of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization'' each place it appears and inserting ''NATO Support Organization and its executive agencies'';

(2) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking ''Weapon System Partnership Agreements'' and inserting ''Support Partnership Agreements''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''a specific weapon system'' and inserting ''activities''; and

(3) in subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), by striking ''Weapon System Partnership Agreement'' each place it appears and inserting ''Support Partnership Agreement''.

(b) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—Section 21(e)(3) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraphs (A) and (C)(i), by striking ''Maintenance and Supply Agency of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization'' and inserting ''North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Support Organization and its executive agencies'';

(2) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''weapon system partnership agreement'' and inserting ''support partnership agreement''; and

(3) in subparagraph (C)(i)(II), by striking ''a specific weapon system'' and inserting ''activities''.

SEC. 1253. LIMITATION ON FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS RELATING TO UNITED STATES MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms, with respect to executive agreements relating to the missile defense capabilities of the United States, including basing, locations, capabilities and numbers of missiles with respect to such missile defense capabilities, that section 303(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573(b)) provides the following: ''No action shall be taken pursuant to this or any other Act that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in a militarily significant manner, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President set forth in Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution or unless authorized by the enactment of further affirmative legislation by the Congress of the United States.''.

(b) LIMITATION ON FUNDS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be used—

(1) to implement any executive agreement relating to the missile defense capabilities of the United States, including basing, locations, capabilities, and numbers of missiles with respect to such missile defense capabilities; or

(2) to implement rules of engagement or Guidance for Employment of Force relating to such executive agreement.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to the use of funds to negotiate or implement any executive agreement with a country with respect to which the United States has entered into a treaty of alliance or has a security guarantee.

(d) EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''executive agreement'' means an international agreement other than—

(1) an agreement that is in the form of a treaty under article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States; or

(2) an agreement that requires implementing legislation to be enacted into law for the agreement to enter into force with respect to the United States.

SEC. 1254. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THREAT REDUCTION ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORGANIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available for fiscal year 2014 for Threat Reduction Engagement activities may be obligated or expended for such purposes until the President certifies to Congress that no state party to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has undertaken nuclear weapons test activities in fiscal year 2013 that are inconsistent with United States interpretations regarding obligations under such Treaty.

(b) LOBBYING OR ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds made available for fiscal year 2014 for contributions of the United States to the CTBTO entities may be used for lobbying or advocacy in the United States relating to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

(c) CTBTO ENTITIES.—In subsection (b), the term ''CTBTO entities'' means—

(1) the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization International Monitoring System; and

(2) the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions.

SEC. 1255. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MILITARY-TO-MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BURMA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) as the United States policy rebalances towards Asia, it is critical that the United States military comprehensively evaluate its engagement with Burma;

(2) the future of the military-to-military relationship between the United States and Burma should take into account the current ethnic conflict in Burma and persecution of ethnic and religious minorities;

(3) while the United States has national security interests in Burma's peace and stability, the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts with the ethnic minority groups requires the Burmese military to respect ceasefire agreements, laws of war, and human rights provisions; and

(4) the Department of Defense should fully consider and assess the Burmese military's efforts to implement reforms, end impunity for human rights abuses, and increase transparency and accountability before expanding military-to-military cooperation beyond initial dialogue and isolated engagements.

SEC. 1256. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE STATIONING OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN EUROPE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) During the past several years, over 700 kinetic terror incidents have occurred in the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) area of operations. Rising tensions in the region due to unemployment, fiscal insolvency, ethnic strife, hegemonic desires, and terrorism, pose risks to the security and stability of Europe.

(2) Arab Spring uprisings in Middle Eastern and North African countries, including the Republic of Mali, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Libya, and the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), have presented emerging strategic challenges that present significant implications for regional stability, the security of the State of Israel (Israel), and the national security interests of the United States and many European allies.

(3) U.S. Africa Command does not have formally assigned Army or Marine Corps units assigned to it and it continues to share Air Force and Navy component commands with EUCOM. Consequently, United States forces stationed in Europe have been deployed to support contingencies associated with the Arab Spring in North Africa.

(4) The Commander of U.S. European Command is responsible for developing operational plans for the defense of Israel. Moreover, forces stationed in Europe would be deployed to defend Israel in the event of such a contingency.

(5) Regimes, including the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria, continue efforts to procure, develop, and proliferate advanced ballistic missile technologies that pose a serious threat to United States forces and installations in the theater, as well as to the territory, populations, and forces of Israel and European allies. United States missile defense capabilities in Europe seek to mitigate these threats.

(6) Violent extremist organizations, including Kongra-Gel, al Qaida, Lebanese Hizballah, and Iranian Qods Force, may utilize Europe as an important venue for recruitment, logistical support, financing, and the targeting of the United States and Western interests.

(7) Congress has lacked sufficient data to compare the strategic benefits and the costs associated with permanently stationing forces in Europe. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has found that the combatant commands do not completely and consistently report cost data in their theater posture plans. In particular, GAO reported in February 2011 that EUCOM lacks comprehensive cost data in its theater posture plans and therefore decision makers lack critical information that could be used to make fully informed posture decisions. Additionally, in June 2012, GAO found that the Department of Defense has taken steps to align posture initiatives with strategy and cost, but continues to lack comprehensive and consistent cost estimates of initiatives.

(8) The Department of Defense has reported that the cost of permanently stationing forces in the United States rather than overseas is often offset by such factors as increased rotational costs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) an enduring United States presence and engagement across Europe and Eurasia provides the critical access and infrastructure necessary to accomplish United States strategic priorities, expand United States global reach to Europe, Eurasia, the Middle East, Africa, as well as the Mediterranean and Atlantic Oceans, and facilitates a rapid United States response for complex contingencies;

(2) the United States continues to have an interest in supporting the stability and security of Europe, especially in a dynamic and challenging global security environment;

(3) forward-stationed active duty service members, forward-deployed rotational units, and reserve forces assigned to U.S. European Command remain essential for United States planning, logistics, and operations in support of U.S. Central Command, U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Transportation Command, U.S. Special Operations Command, and U.S. Strategic Command, as well as fulfilling commitments under Article V of the North Atlantic Charter;

(4) in light of the benefits associated with defense of the homeland forward and strategic access, as well as the potential for rotational deployments to increase cost to the Department of Defense, the Department of Defense should implement the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office with regard to improved cost estimation to enable informed force posture decisions prior to making any further significant changes to the United States force posture in Europe that could increase risk for the United States; and

(5) the Secretary of Defense should keep Congress fully and currently informed regarding the requirements of the United States force posture in Europe and the costs associated with maintaining such force.

SEC. 1257. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MILITARY CAPABILITIES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Congress—

(1) notes the People's Republic of China (PRC) continues to rapidly modernize and expand its military capabilities across the land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace domains;

(2) is concerned by the rate and scope of PRC military developments, including its military-focused cyber espionage, which indicate a desire to constrain or prevent the peaceful activities of the United States and its allies in the Western Pacific;

(3) concurs with Admiral Samuel Locklear, commander of U.S. Pacific Command, that "China's rapid development of advanced military capabilities, combined with its unclear intentions, certainly raises strategic and security concerns for the U.S and the region";

(4) notes the United States remains committed to a robust forward military-presence in the Asia-Pacific and will continue to vigorously support mutual defense arrangements with treaty allies while also building deeper relationships with other strategic partners in the region; and

(5) urges the Government of the PRC to work peacefully to resolve existing territorial disputes and to adopt a maritime code of conduct with relevant parties to guide all forms of maritime interaction and communications in the Asia-Pacific.

SEC. 1258. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Syria.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

SEC. 1301. SPECIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAMS AND FUNDS.

(a) SPECIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAMS.—For purposes of section 301 and other provisions of this Act, Cooperative Threat Reduction programs are the programs specified in section 1501 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (50 U.S.C. 2362 note).

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2014 COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS DEFINED.—As used in this title, the term "fiscal year 2014 Cooperative Threat Reduction funds" means the funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 301 and made available by the funding table in section 4301 for Cooperative Threat Reduction programs.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 301 and made available by the funding table in section 4301 for Cooperative Threat Reduction programs shall be available for obligation for fiscal years 2014, 2015, and 2016.

SEC. 1302. FUNDING ALLOCATIONS.

(a) FUNDING FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.—Of the $528,455,000 authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 in section 301 and made available by the funding table in section 4301 for Cooperative Threat Reduction programs, the following amounts may be obligated for the purposes specified:

(1) For strategic offensive arms elimination, $5,655,000.

(2) For chemical weapons destruction, $13,000,000.

(3) For global nuclear security, $32,793,000.

(4) For cooperative biological engagement, $293,142,110.

(5) For proliferation prevention, $149,314,890.

(6) For threat reduction engagement, $6,375,000.

(7) For activities designated as Other Assessments/Administrative Costs, $28,175,000.

(b) REPORT ON OBLIGATION OR EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—No fiscal year 2014 Cooperative Threat Reduction funds may be obligated or expended for a purpose other than a purpose listed in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (a) until 15 days after the date that the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress a report on the purpose for which the funds will be obligated or expended and the amount of funds to be obligated or expended. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed as authorizing the obligation or expenditure of fiscal year 2014 Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for a purpose for which the obligation or expenditure of such funds is specifically prohibited under this title or any other provision of law.

(c) LIMITED AUTHORITY TO VARY INDIVIDUAL AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), in any case in which the Secretary of Defense determines that it is necessary to do so in the national interest, the Secretary may obligate amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for a purpose listed in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (a) in excess of the specific amount authorized for that purpose.

(2) NOTICE-AND-WAIT REQUIRED.—An obligation of funds for a purpose stated in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (a) in excess of the specific amount authorized for such purpose may be made using the authority provided in paragraph (1) only after—

(A) the Secretary submits to Congress notification of the intent to do so together with a complete discussion of the justification for doing so; and

(B) 15 days have elapsed following the date of the notification.

SEC. 1303. EXTENSION FOR USE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM.

Section 1303(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note) is amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2018''.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Military Programs

SEC. 1401. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for working capital and revolving funds, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1402. NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 2014 for the National Defense Sealift Fund, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1403. CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

(b) USE.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized for—

(1) the destruction of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521); and

(2) the destruction of chemical warfare materiel of the United States that is not covered by section 1412 of such Act.

SEC. 1404. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1405. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1406. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the funding table in section 4501, for use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense in providing for the health of eligible beneficiaries.

Subtitle B—National Defense Stockpile

SEC. 1411. USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF A STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS SUPPLY.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSERVATION OF STOCKPILE MATERIALS.—Section 98e(a) of title 50, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) provide for the recovery of any strategic and critical material from excess materials made available for recovery purposes by other Federal agencies;''.

(b) USES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND.—Section 98h(b)(2) of title 50, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (L) as subparagraphs (E) through (M), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph (D):

''(D) Encouraging the conservation of strategic and critical materials.''.

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC SOURCES.—Section 98h-6(a) of title 50, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''and conservation'' after ''development''.

SEC. 1412. AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL MATERIALS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

(a) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—Using funds available in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund, the National Defense Stockpile Manager may acquire the following materials determined to be strategic and critical materials required to meet the defense, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States:

(1) Ferroniobium.

(2) Dysprosium Metal.

(3) Yttrium Oxide.

(4) Cadmium Zinc Tellurium Substrate Materials.

(5) Lithium Ion Precursors.

(6) Triamino-Trinitrobenzene and Insensitive High Explosive Molding Powders.

(b) AMOUNT OF AUTHORITY.—The National Defense Stockpile Manager may use up to $41,000,000 of the National Stockpile Transaction Fund for acquisition of the materials specified in subsection (a).

(c) FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION.—The authority under this section is available for purchases during fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2019.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1421. AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO JOINT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITY DEMONSTRATION FUND FOR CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL HEALTH CARE CENTER, ILLINOIS.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for section 507 and available for the Defense Health Program for operation and maintenance, $143,087,000 may be transferred by the Secretary of Defense to the Joint Department of Defense–Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund established by subsection (a)(1) of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2571). For purposes of subsection (a)(2) of such section 1704, any funds so transferred shall be treated as amounts authorized and appropriated specifically for the purpose of such a transfer.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—For the purposes of subsection (b) of such section 1704, facility operations for which funds transferred under subsection (a) may be used are operations of the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility under an operational agreement covered by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4500).

SEC. 1422. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund the sum of $67,800,000 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

SEC. 1423. CEMETERIAL EXPENSES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Army for fiscal year 2014 for cemeterial expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the amount of $45,800,000.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Subtitle A—Authorization of Additional Appropriations

SEC. 1501. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 to provide additional funds for overseas contingency operations being carried out by the Armed Forces.

SEC. 1502. PROCUREMENT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for procurement accounts for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and Defense-wide activities, as specified in the funding table in section 4102.

SEC. 1503. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the funding table in section 4202.

SEC. 1504. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4302.

SEC. 1505. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for military personnel, as specified in the funding table in section 4402.

SEC. 1506. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for working capital and revolving funds, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1507. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1508. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1509. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

Subtitle B—Financial Matters

SEC. 1521. TREATMENT AS ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.

The amounts authorized to be appropriated by this title are in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated by this Act.

SEC. 1522. SPECIAL TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense in this title for fiscal year 2014 between any such authorizations for that fiscal year (or any subdivisions thereof). Amounts of authorizations so

transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.

(2) LIMITATION.—The total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this subsection may not exceed $3,000,000,000.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Transfers under this section shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as transfers under section 1001.

(c) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to the transfer authority provided under section 1001.

Subtitle C—Limitations and Other Matters

SEC. 1531. AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.

(a) CONTINUATION OF EXISTING LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS IN FUND.—Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2014 shall be subject to the conditions contained in subsections (b) through (g) of section 1513 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 428), as amended by section 1531(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4424).

(b) REVISION OF PLAN FOR USE OF AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.—

(1) REVISION AND PURPOSE.—The Secretary of Defense shall revise the plan required by section 1531(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2056) regarding use of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund through September 30, 2017, to ensure that an office or official of the Department of Defense is identified as responsible for each program or activity supported using funds available to the Department of Defense through the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional committees the plan as revised pursuant to paragraph (1).

(c) PROMOTION OF RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF WOMEN.—Of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2014, no less than $47,300,000 shall be used for the recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces. This requirement does not modify the distribution of funds for programs and activities supported using the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, but will ensure attention to recruitment and retention of women within each program and activity.

SEC. 1532. FUTURE ROLE OF JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT ORGANIZATION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the future plans of the Department of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO).

(b) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An analysis of alternatives considered in determining the future plans for JIEDDO.

(2) If the Secretary of Defense plans to discontinue JIEDDO—

(A) a description of how JIEDDO's major programs and capabilities will be integrated into other components within the Department of Defense or discontinued; and

(B) a statement of the estimated costs to other components of the Department for any JIEDDO programs and capabilities that are reassigned to such components.

(3) If the Secretary of Defense plans to continue JIEDDO—

(A) a statement of the expected mission of JIEDDO;

(B) a description of the expected organizational structure for JIEDDO, including the reporting structure and lines of authority within the Department and personnel strength, including contractors; and

(C) a statement of the estimated costs and budgetary impacts related to implementing any changes to the mission of JIEDDO and its organizational structure.

(4) A timeline for implementation of the selected alternative described in paragraph (2) or (3).

(5) A description on how the Department will identify and incorporate lessons learned from establishing and managing JIEDDO and its programs.

SEC. 1533. LIMITATION ON INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT FOR OPERATION OBSERVANT COMPASS.

None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for operation and maintenance by section 1504, as specified in the funding table in section 4302, may be obligated or expended for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support for Operation Observant Compass until the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report on Operation Observant Compass, including the specific goals of the campaign to counter the Lord Resistance Army, the precise metrics used to measure progress in such campaign, and the required steps that will be taken to transition such campaign if it is determined that it is no longer necessary for the United States to support the mission of such campaign.

SEC. 1534. REPORT ON UNITED STATES FORCE LEVELS AND COSTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Not later than January 15, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate a report on the following:

(1) The estimated United States force levels in Afghanistan for each of years 2015 through 2020.

(2) The estimated costs of United States military operations in Afghanistan for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2020.

TITLE XVI—INDUSTRIAL BASE MATTERS

SEC. 1601. PERIODIC AUDITS OF CONTRACTING COMPLIANCE BY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR PERIODIC AUDITS OF CONTRACTING COMPLIANCE.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct periodic audits of contracting practices and policies related to procurement under section 2533a of title 10, United States Code. Such an audit shall be conducted at least once every three years.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall ensure that findings and other information resulting from audits conducted pursuant to subsection (a) are included in the semiannual report transmitted to congressional committees under section 8(f)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App).

SEC. 1602. EXPANSION OF THE PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO ADVANCE SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH.

(a) ADVANCING SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 142 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating section 2419 as section 2420; and

(B) by inserting after section 2418 the following new section 2419:

"§2419. Advancing small business growth

''(a) IDENTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED BUSINESS CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS.—(1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall publish in the Federal Register and on the website of the Office of Small Business Programs of the Department of Defense a list of capabilities and characteristics recommended for the successful transition of a qualified small business concern to become competitive as an other-than-small business for contracts awarded by the Department of Defense. The capabilities and characteristics on the list shall be set forth by North American Industry Classification System sector.

''(2) The list shall be reviewed and updated appropriately on an annual basis.

''(b) CONTRACT CLAUSE REQUIRED.—(1) The Under Secretary shall require the clause described in paragraph (2) to be included in each covered contract awarded by the Department of Defense.

''(2) The clause described in this paragraph is a clause that—

''(A) requires the contractor to acknowledge that acceptance of the contract may cause the business to exceed the applicable small business size standards (established pursuant to section 3(a) of the Small Business Act) for the industry concerned and that the contractor may no longer qualify as a small business concern for that industry; and

''(B) encourages the contractor to develop capabilities and characteristics identified in the list required by subsection (a) if the contractor intends to remain competitive as an other-than-small business in that industry.

''(c) ASSISTANCE FOR ADVANCING CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESSES.—Eligible small businesses may be provided specific assistance with developing the capabilities and characteristics identified in the list required by subsection (a), as part of any procurement technical assistance furnished pursuant to this chapter.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'covered contract' means a contract—

''(A) awarded to a qualified small business concern as defined pursuant to section 3(a) of the Small Business Act; and

''(B) with an estimated annual value—

''(i) that will exceed the applicable receipt-based small business size standard; or

''(ii) if the contract is in an industry with an employee-based size standard, that will exceed $70,000,000.

''(2) The term 'eligible small business' means a qualified small business concern as defined pursuant to section 3(a) of the Small Business Act that has entered into a contract with the Department of Defense that includes a contract clause described in subsection (b)(2).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections as the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 2419 and inserting the following:

''2419. Advancing small business growth.
''2420. Regulations.''.

(b) EXCEPTION TO LIMITATION ON FUNDING.—Section 2414 of such title is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''The value'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (c), the value''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection (c):

''(c) EXCEPTION.—The value of the assistance provided in accordance with section 2419(c) of this title is not subject to the limitations in subsection (a).''.

(c) REVISIONS TO COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) FULL FUNDING ALLOWED FOR CERTAIN ASSISTANCE.—Section 2413(b) of such title is amended—

(A) by striking ''except that in the case'' and inserting: ''except that—

''(1) in the case'';

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) in the case of a program sponsored by such an entity that provides specific assistance

for eligible small businesses pursuant to section 2419(c) of this title, the Secretary may agree to furnish the full cost of such assistance.''.

(2) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 2413 of such title is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) In determining the level of funding to provide under an agreement under subsection (b), the Secretary shall consider the forecast by the eligible entity of demand for procurement technical assistance, and, in the case of an established program under this chapter, the outlays and receipts of such program during prior years of operation.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2413(d) of such title is amended by striking ''and in determining the level of funding to provide under an agreement under subsection (b),''.

(d) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 15 of 2015, 2016, and 2017, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the implementation of the amendments made by this section, along with any recommendations for improving the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program.

SEC. 1603. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT SHARE.—Section 2413(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''one-half'' both places it appears and inserting ''65 percent''; and

(2) by striking ''three-fourths'' and inserting ''75 percent''.

(b) INCREASE IN LIMITATIONS ON VALUE OF ASSISTANCE.—Section 2414(a) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1) and (4), by striking ''$600,000'' and inserting ''$750,000'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$300,000'' and inserting ''$450,000''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''$150,000'' and inserting ''$300,000''.

SEC. 1604. STRATEGIC PLAN FOR REQUIREMENTS FOR WAR RESERVE STOCKS OF MEALS READY-TO-EAT.

(a) LIMITATION; STRATEGIC PLAN.—The Administrator of the Defense Logistics Agency may not make any reductions in the requirements for war reserve stocks of meals ready-to-eat until the Administrator and the heads of the military services, in consultation with manufacturers of meals ready-to-eat, develop a comprehensive strategic plan to address—

(1) the aggregate meals ready-to-eat requirements for each of the military departments;

(2) industrial base sustainment and war-time surge capacity requirements for meals ready-to-eat; and

(3) timely rotation of the war reserves of meals-ready-to-eat.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall brief the congressional defense committees on the strategic plan developed under subsection (a) before making any reductions in the requirements for war reserve stocks of meals ready-to-eat.

SEC. 1605. FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SATELLITE SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 911(b) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2279. Foreign commercial satellite services

''(a) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Defense may not enter into a contract for satellite services with a foreign entity if—

''(1) the foreign entity is an entity in which the government of a covered foreign country has an ownership interest; or

''(2) the foreign entity plans to or is expected to provide launch or other satellite services under the contract from a covered foreign country.

''(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive subsection (a) for a particular contract if the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, submits to the congressional defense committees a national security assessment for such contract that includes the following:

''(1) The projected period of performance (including any period covered by options to extend the contract), the financial terms, and a description of the services to be provided under the contract.

''(2) To the extent practicable, a description of the ownership interest that a covered foreign country has in the foreign entity providing satellite services to the Department of Defense under the contract and the launch or other satellite services that will be provided in a covered foreign country under the contract.

''(3) A justification for entering into a contract with such foreign entity and a description of the actions necessary to eliminate the need to enter into such a contract with such foreign entity in the future.

''(4) A risk assessment of entering into a contract with such foreign entity, including an assessment of mission assurance and security of information and a description of any measures necessary to mitigate risks found by such risk assessment.

''(c) DELEGATION OF WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may only delegate the authority under subsection (b) to waive subsection (a) to the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, or the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and such authority may not be further delegated.

''(d) FORM OF WAIVER ASSESSMENTS.—Each assessment under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(e) COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'covered foreign country' means a country described in section 1261(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2019).''.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter, as amended by section 911(c) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following item:

''2279. Foreign commercial satellite services.''.

SEC. 1606. PROOF OF CONCEPT COMMERCIALIZATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, shall establish and implement a pilot program, to be known as the ''Proof of Concept Commercialization Pilot Program'', in accordance with this section.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the pilot program is to accelerate the commercialization of basic research innovations from qualifying institutions.

(c) AWARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the pilot program, the Secretary shall make financial awards to qualifying institutions in accordance with this subsection.

(2) COMPETITIVE, MERIT-BASED PROCESS.—An award under the pilot program shall be made using a competitive, merit-based process.

(3) ELIGIBILITY.—A qualifying institution shall be eligible for an award under the pilot program if the institution agrees to—

(A) use funds from the award for the uses specified in paragraph (5); and

(B) oversee the use of the funds through—

(i) a rigorous, diverse review board comprised of experts in translational and proof of concept research, including industry, start-up, venture capital, technical, financial, and business experts and university technology transfer officials;

(ii) technology validation milestones focused on market feasibility;

(iii) simple reporting on program progress; and

(iv) a process to reallocate funding from poor performing projects to those with more potential.

(4) CRITERIA.—An award may be made under the pilot program to a qualifying institution in accordance with the following criteria:

(A) The extent to which a qualifying institution—

(i) has an established and proven technology transfer or commercialization office and has a plan for engaging that office in the program's implementation or has outlined an innovative approach to technology transfer that has the potential to increase or accelerate technology transfer outcomes and can be adopted by other qualifying institutions;

(ii) can assemble a project management board comprised of industry, start-up, venture capital, technical, financial, and business experts;

(iii) has an intellectual property rights strategy or office; and

(iv) demonstrates a plan for sustainability beyond the duration of the funding from the award.

(B) Such other criteria as the Secretary determines necessary.

(5) USE OF AWARD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the funds from an award may be used to evaluate the commercial potential of existing discoveries, including activities that contribute to determining a project's commercialization path, including technical validations, market research, clarifying intellectual property rights, and investigating commercial and business opportunities.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) The amount of an award may not exceed $500,000 a year.

(ii) Funds from an award may not be used for basic research, or to fund the acquisition of research equipment or supplies unrelated to commercialization activities.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the establishment of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees and to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of the pilot program. The report shall include—

(1) a detailed description of the pilot program, including incentives and activities undertaken by review board experts;

(2) an accounting of the funds used in the pilot program;

(3) a detailed description of the institutional selection process;

(4) a detailed compilation of results achieved by the pilot program; and

(5) an analysis of the program's effectiveness, with data supporting the analysis.

(e) QUALIFYING INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''qualifying institution'' means a nonprofit institution, as defined in section 4(3) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703(3)), or a Federal laboratory, as defined in section 4(4) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703(4)).

(f) TERMINATION.—The pilot program conducted under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2018.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014''.

SEC. 2002. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW.

(a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AFTER THREE YEARS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all authorizations contained in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX of this division

for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor) shall expire on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2016; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor), for which appropriated funds have been obligated before the later of—

(1) October 1, 2016; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2017 for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, or contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

SEC. 2003. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX shall take effect on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2013; or

(2) the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2101. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alaska	Fort Wainwright	$103,000,000
Colorado	Fort Carson, Colorado	$242,200,000
Florida	Eglin AFB	$4,700,000
Georgia	Fort Gordon	$61,000,000
Hawaii	Fort Shafter	$65,000,000
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth	$17,000,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	$4,800,000
Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	$21,000,000
	Fort Detrick	$7,100,000
Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	$90,700,000
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	$5,900,000
Texas	Fort Bliss	$46,800,000
Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$50,000,000
Washington	Joint Base Lewis-Mcchord	$144,000,000
	Yakima	$9,100,00

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation or location outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Marshall Islands	Kwajalein Atoll	$63,000,000

(c) UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military construction projects at unspecified worldwide locations as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for unspecified installations or locations in the amounts set forth in the following table:

Army: Unspecified

Location	Location or Installation	Amount
Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	$33,000,000

SEC. 2102. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations, in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in the following table:

Army: Family Housing

Country	Installation	Units	Amount
Germany	South Camp Vilseck	29	$16,600,000
Wisconsin	Fort McCoy	56	$23,000,000

(a) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,408,000.

SEC. 2103. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2104. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2004 PROJECT.

(a) PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.—In connection with the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B

of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1697) for Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, for construction of a Research and Development Loading Facility, the Secretary of the Army may carry out a military construction project in the amount of $4,500,000 to complete work on the facility within the initial scope of the project.

(b) USE OF UNOBLIGATED PRIOR-YEAR ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.—For the project described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army shall use unobligated Army military construction funds that were appropriated for a fiscal year before fiscal year 2014 and are available because of savings resulting from favorable bids.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of the Army shall provide information in accordance with section 2851(c) of title 10, United States Code, regarding the project described in subsection (a). If it becomes necessary to exceed the estimated project cost, the Secretary shall utilize the authority provided by section 2853 of such title regarding authorized cost and scope of work variations.

SEC. 2105. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2010 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2629) for Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, for construction of APS Warehouses, the Secretary of the Army may construct up to 74,976 square meters of hardstand parking, 22,741 square meters of access roads, a 6 megawatt power plant, and 50,724 square meters of humidity-controlled warehouses.

SEC. 2106. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4437) for Joint Base Lewis-McCord, Washington, for construction of a Regional Logistics Support Complex, the Secretary of the Army may construct up to 98,381 square yards of Organizational Vehicle Parking.

SEC. 2107. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2010 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSIONS.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2627), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (126 Stat. 2628) and extended by section 2106 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2121), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2014, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015, whichever is later:

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2010 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Road and Access Control Point	$9,500,000
Washington	Fort Lewis	Fort Lewis-McChord AFB Joint Access	$9,000,000
Kuwait	Camp Arifjian	APS Warehouses	$82,000,000

SEC. 2108. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSIONS.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (124 Stat. 4437), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2014, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015, whichever is later:

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Presidio of Monterey	Advanced Individual Training Barracks	$63,000,000
Georgia	Fort Benning	Land Acquisition	$12,200,000
New Mexico	White Sands Missile Range	Barracks	$29,000,000
Germany	Wiesbaden Air Base	Access Control Point	$5,100,000

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2201. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
California	Barstow	$14,998,000
	Camp Pendleton, California	$13,124,000
	Coronado	$8,910,000
	Point Mugu	$24,667,000
	Port Hueneme	$33,600,000
	San Diego	$34,331,000
	Twentynine Palms, California	$33,437,000
Florida	Jacksonville	$20,752,000
	Key West	$14,001,000
	Mayport	$16,093,000
Georgia	Albany	$16,610,000
	Savannah	$61,717,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$318,377,000
Hawaii	Kaneohe Bay	$236,982,000
	Pearl City	$30,100,000
	Pearl Harbor	$57,998,000
Illinois	Great Lakes	$35,851,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	$83,988,000
Maine	Bangor	$13,800,000

***Navy: Inside the United States**—Continued*

State	Installation or Location	Amount
	Kittery	*$11,522,000*
North Carolina	*Camp Lejeune, North Carolina*	*$77,999,000*
	New River	*$45,863,000*
Nevada	*Fallon*	*$11,334,000*
Oklahoma	*Tinker Air Force Base*	*$14,144,000*
Rhode Island	*Newport*	*$12,422,000*
South Carolina	*Charleston*	*$73,932,000*
Virginia	*Dam Neck*	*$10,587,000*
	Norfolk	*$3,380,000*
	Quantico	*$38,374,000*
	Yorktown	*$18,700,000*
Washington	*Bremerton*	*$18,189,000*
	Whidbey Island	*$117,649,000*

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installation or location outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Djibouti	*Camp Lemonier*	*$29,000,000*
Japan	*Camp Butler*	*$5,820,000*
Japan	*Yokosuka*	*$7,568,000*

SEC. 2202. FAMILY HOUSING.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,438,000.

SEC. 2203. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $68,969,000.

SEC. 2204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2205. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

The Secretary of the Navy may not obligate or expend any funds authorized in this title for land acquisition related to the Townsend Bombing Range near Savannah, Georgia, until the Secretary certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary has entered into mutually-acceptable agreements with the governments of Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, that—

(1) include specific arrangements to mitigate any economic hardships to be incurred by the counties as a result of revenue loss caused by the acquisition; or

(2) affirm that no compensation is required from the Secretary before the acquisition proceeds.

SEC. 2206. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4441) for Southwest Asia, Bahrain, for construction of Navy Central Command Ammunition Magazines, the Secretary of the Navy may construct additional Type C earth covered magazines (to provide a project total of eighteen), ten new modular storage magazines, an inert storage facility, a maintenance and ground support equipment facility, concrete pads for portable ready service lockers, and associated supporting facilities using appropriations available for the project.

SEC. 2207. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666) for Kitsap, Washington, for construction of Explosives Handling Wharf No. 2, the Secretary of the Navy may construct new hardened facilities in lieu of hardening existing structures and a new facility to replace the existing Coast Guard Maritime Force Protection Unit and the Naval Undersea Warfare Command unhardened facilities using appropriations available for the project.

SEC. 2208. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (124 Stat. 4441), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2014, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Bahrain	*Southwest Asia*	*Navy Central Command Ammunition Magazines*	*$89,280,000*
Guam	*Naval Activities*	*Defense Access Roads Improvements*	*$66,730,000*

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2301. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Arizona	Luke Air Force Base	$26,900,000
California	Beale Air Force Base	$62,000,000
Florida	Tyndall Air Force Base	$9,100,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$176,230,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$4,800,000
Kansas	McConnell Air Force Base	$219,120,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	$8,000,000
Mariana Islands	Saipan	$29,300,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	$358,000,000
	Joint Base Andrews	$30,000,000
Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	$5,900,000
North Dakota	Minot Air Force Base	$23,830,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	$34,100,000
	Holloman Air Force Base	$2,250,000
	Kirtland Air Force Base	$30,500,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	$78,500,000
Oklahoma	Altus Air Force Base	$30,850,000
	Tinker Air Force Base	$8,600,000
Texas	Fort Bliss	$3,350,000
Utah	Hill Air Force Base	$32,000,000
Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$4,800,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Greenland	Thule AB	$43,904,000
United Kingdom	RAF Lakenheath	$22,047,000

SEC. 2302. FAMILY HOUSING.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,267,000.

SEC. 2303. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $72,093,000.

SEC. 2304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2305. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.

The table in section 2301(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2126) is amended in the item relating to Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, for construction of a hangar by striking ''$58,000,000'' in the amount column and inserting ''$128,000,000''.

SEC. 2306. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

The Secretary of the Air Force may not obligate or expend any funds authorized in this title for the construction of a maintenance facility, a hazardous cargo pad, or an airport storage facility at Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, until the Secretary certifies to Congress that the Secretary will purchase an interest in the real estate associated with these military construction projects.

SEC. 2307. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (124 Stat. 4444), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2014, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2011 Project Authorization

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Bahrain	Southwest Asia	North Apron Expansion	$45,000,000

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Subtitle A—Defense Agency Authorizations

SEC. 2401. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agencies: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alaska	Clear Air Force Base	$17,204,000
	Fort Greely	$82,000,000
California	Brawley	$23,095,000
	Defense Distribution Depot-Tracy	$37,554,000
	Miramar	$6,000,000
Colorado	Fort Carson, Colorado	$22,282,000
Florida	Hurlburt Field	$7,900,000
	Jacksonville	$7,500,000
	Panama City	$2,600,000
	Tyndall Air Force Base	$9,500,000
Georgia	Fort Benning	$43,335,000
	Fort Stewart, Georgia	$44,504,000
	Hunter Army Airfield	$13,500,000
	Moody Air Force Base	$3,800,000
Hawaii	Ford Island	$2,615,000
	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$2,800,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	$124,211,000
	Fort Knox	$303,023,000
Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	$36,213,000
Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	$210,000,000
	Bethesda Naval Hospital	$66,800,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$28,977,000
	Fort Bragg	$172,065,000
North Dakota	Minot Air Force Base	$6,400,000
New Jersey	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	$10,000,000
New Mexico	Holloman Air Force Base	$81,400,000
Oklahoma	Altus Air Force Base	$2,100,000
	Tinker Air Force Base	$36,000,000
Pennsylvania	Defense Distribution Depot New Cumberland	$9,000,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	$41,324,000
Tennessee	Arnold Air Force Base	$2,200,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$12,600,000
Virginia	Defense Distribution Depot Richmond	$87,000,000
	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek - Story	$30,404,000
	Pentagon	$59,450,000
	Quantico	$40,586,000
Washington	Whidbey Island	$10,000,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Bahrain Island	Southwest Asia	$45,400,000
Belgium	Brussels	$67,613,000
Germany	Kaiserlautern Air Base	$49,907,000
	Ramstein Air Base	$98,762,000
	Weisbaden	$109,655,000
Japan	Atsugi	$4,100,000
	Iwakuni	$34,000,000
	Kadena Air Base	$38,792,000
	Torri Commo Station	$63,621,000
	Yokosuka	$10,600,000
Korea, Republic Of	Camp Walker	$52,164,000
United Kingdom	Raf Mildenhall	$84,629,000

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States—*Continued*

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	$69,638,000

(c) UNSPECIFIED CLASSIFIED.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for military construction projects at unspecified worldwide locations as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for unspecified installations or locations in the amounts set forth in the following table:

Defense Agencies: Classified

Location	Location or Installation	Amount
Worldwide Classified	Classified Worldwide Locations	$15,000,000

SEC. 2402. AUTHORIZED ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for energy conservation projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	$2,700,000
California	MCAS Miramar	$17,968,000
	Parks DRTA	$4,150,000
Florida	NAS Jacksonville	$2,840,000
Hawaii	Camp Smith	$7,966,000
	Hickam	$3,100,000
	Hickam	$3,000,000
Indiana	Mt. Home	$2,630,000
Kansas	Tokepka Readiness Center	$2,050,000
Massachusetts	Devens	$2,600,000
New York	US Military Academy	$3,200,000
South Carolina	Shaw	$2,500,000
Texas	NAS Corpus Christi	$2,340,000
	Sheppard	$3,779,000
	Laughlin	$2,800,000
Utah	Dugway Proving Ground	$9,966,000
	Tooele Army Depot	$5,900,000
	Tooele Army Depot	$5,500,000
	Tooele Army Depot	$4,300,000
Virginia	NSA Hampton Roads	$4,060,000
	Pentagon	$2,120,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	$20,476,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for energy conservation projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Italy	NAS Sigonella	$3,300,000
Japan	CFA Sasebo	$14,766,000
Japan	Yokota	$5,674,000
Germany	Ramstein	$2,140,000
Greenland	Thule	$5,175,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	$3,000,000

SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization Authorizations

SEC. 2411. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction and land acquisition for chemical demilitarization, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 2501. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this purpose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.

SEC. 2502. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program authorized by section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Subtitle A—Project Authorizations and Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 2601. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army National Guard: Inside the United States

State	Location	Amount
Alabama	Decatur	$4,000,000
Arkansas	Fort Chaffee	$21,000,000
Florida	Pinellas Park	$5,700,000
Illinois	Kankakee	$42,000,000
Massachusetts	Camp Edwards	$19,000,000
Michigan	Camp Grayling	$17,000,000
Minnesota	Stillwater	$17,000,000
Missouri	Macon	$9,100,000
	Whiteman AFB	$5,000,000
Mississippi	Camp Shelby	$3,000,000
	Pascagoula	$4,500,000
New York	New York	$31,000,000
Ohio	Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	$5,200,000
Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	$40,000,000
Puerto Rico	Camp Santiago	$5,600,000
South Carolina	Greenville	$26,000,000
Texas	Fort Worth	$14,270,000
Wyoming	Afton	$10,200,000

SEC. 2602. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	Camp Parks	$17,500,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	$16,500,000
Maryland	Bowie	$25,500,000
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	$24,500,000
New Jersey	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	$36,200,000
New York	Bullville	$14,500,000
Wisconsin	Fort Mccoy	$23,400,000

SEC. 2603. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	March Air Force Base	$11,086,000
Missouri	Kansas City	$15,020,000
Tennessee	Memphis	$4,330,000

SEC. 2604. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Alabama	Birmingham International Airport	$8,500,000
Indiana	Hulman Regional Airport	$7,300,000
Montana	Great Falls International Airport	$22,000,000
New York	Fort Drum, New York	$4,700,000
Ohio	Springfield Beckley-Map	$7,200,000
Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	$7,700,000
Rhode Island	Quonset State Airport	$6,000,000
Tennessee	Mcghee-Tyson Airport	$18,000,000

SEC. 2605. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air Force Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	March Air Force Base	$19,900,000
Florida	Homestead Air Reserve Base	$9,800,000
Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	$12,200,000

SEC. 2606. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 2611. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2603 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2135) for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for construction of a Joint Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Navy may, instead of constructing a new facility at Camp Dodge, acquire up to approximately 20 acres to construct a Joint Reserve Center and associated supporting facilities in the greater Des Moines, Iowa, area using amounts appropriated for the project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 of such Act (126 Stat. 2136).

SEC. 2612. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in sections 2601, 2602, and 2604 of that Act (124 Stat. 4452, 4453, 4454), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2014, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Extension of 2011 National Guard and Reserve Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Puerto Rice	Camp Santiago	Multi Purpose Machine Gun Range	$9,200,000
Tennessee	Nashville International Airport	Intelligence Group and Remotely Piloted Aircraft Remote Split Operations Group	$5,500,000
Virginia	Fort Story	Army Reserve Center	$11,000,000

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 2701. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for base realignment and closure activities, including real property acquisition and military construction projects, as authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 2711. PROHIBITION ON CONDUCTING ADDITIONAL BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) ROUND.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round, and none of the funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations contained in this Act may be used to propose, plan for, or execute an additional BRAC round.

SEC. 2712. ELIMINATION OF QUARTERLY CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF MILITARY HEALTH CARE IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

Section 1674(c) of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 483) is amended by striking ''on a quarterly basis''.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

SEC. 2801. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

(a) INCREASED THRESHOLD FOR APPLICATION OF SECRETORY APPROVAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(b) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS AUTHORIZED TO BE USED FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS.—Subsection (c)(1)(B) of such section is amended by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(c) ANNUAL LOCATION ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR LIMITATIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR LIMITATIONS FOR LOCATION.—Each fiscal year, the Secretary concerned shall adjust the dollar limitations specified in this section applicable to an unspecified minor military construction project to reflect the area construction cost index for military construction projects published by the Department of Defense during the prior fiscal year for the location of the project.''.

SEC. 2802. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL COMPARABILITY OF ROOM PATTERNS AND FLOOR AREAS FOR MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING AND SUBMISSION OF NET FLOOR AREA INFORMATION.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 2826 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 169 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2826.

SEC. 2803. REPEAL OF SEPARATE AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS WITH PRIVATE DEVELOPERS OF HOUSING.

(a) REPEAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2837 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 169 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2837.

(b) EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.—The repeal of section 2837 of title 10, United States Code, shall not affect the validity or terms of any contract in connection with a limited partnership under subsection (a) or a collateral incentive agreement under subsection (b) of such section entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EFFECT ON DEFENSE HOUSING INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.—Any unobligated amounts remaining in the Defense Housing Investment Account on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be transferred to the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund. Amounts transferred shall be merged with amounts in such fund and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund.

SEC. 2804. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY OF STRUCTURES TO TERRORIST ATTACK.

Section 2859(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''develop construction standards designed'' and inserting ''develop construction standards that, taking into consideration the probability of a terrorist attack, are designed''.

SEC. 2805. TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED FOR PROVIDING UTILITIES AND SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH USE OF ALTERNATIVE AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY HOUSING.

(a) CREDITING OF PAYMENTS.—Section 2872a(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''from which the cost of furnishing the utilities or services concerned was paid'' and inserting ''available to the Secretary concerned to furnish utilities or services under subsection (a)''.

(b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to cash payments received under subsection (c)(1) of section 2872a of title 10, United States Code, as reimbursement for utilities or services furnished, after the date of the enactment of this Act, under subsection (a) of such section.

SEC. 2806. REPEAL OF ADVANCE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR USE OF MILITARY HOUSING INVESTMENT AUTHORITY.

Section 2875 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 2807. ADDITIONAL ELEMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION PROJECTS.

Section 2884(c)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', to specifically include any variances associated with litigation costs''.

SEC. 2808. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY, LIMITED AUTHORITY TO USE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN CERTAIN AREAS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 2808(h) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1723), as most recently amended by section 2804 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2149), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''September 30, 2013'' and inserting ''September 30, 2014''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015''.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2811. CODIFICATION OF POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF UNITED STATES MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) REDESIGNATION OF EXISTING REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively, and in subparagraph (A), as redesignated, by striking ''subsection (a)(2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)(B)'';

(3) by striking ''(b) REPORT ELEMENTS.—A report under subsection (a)'' and inserting ''(2) A report under paragraph (1)''; and

(4) by striking ''(a) ANNUAL STATUS REPORT.—''and inserting ''(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON STATUS OF OVERSEAS CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS AND MASTER PLANS.—(1)''.

(b) TRANSFER OF PROVISIONS.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Subsection (a) of section 2921 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note)—

(A) is transferred to section 2687a of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) is inserted after the heading of such section as subsection (a).

(2) OTHER PROVISIONS.—Subsections (c), (d), (f), and (g) of such section 2921—

(A) are transferred to section 2687a of title 10, United States Code;

(B) are inserted at the end of such section in that order; and

(C) are redesignated as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) of such section; respectively.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, is further amended by adding after subsection (f), as added and redesignated by paragraph (2), the following new subsection:

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'fair market value of the improvements' means the value of improvements determined by the Secretary of Defense on the basis of their highest use.

''(2) The term 'improvements' includes new construction of facilities and all additions, improvements, modifications, or renovations made to existing facilities or to real property, without regard to whether they were carried out with appropriated or nonappropriated funds.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c), as transferred and redesignated by subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''ESTABLISHMENT OF'';

(ii) by striking the first sentence; and

(iii) in the second sentence, by striking ''such account'' and inserting ''the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''Armed Forces'' and inserting ''armed forces'';

(2) in subsection (d), as transferred and redesignated by subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(Public Law 100–526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note)'' after ''Realignment Act''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''section 2685 of title 10, United States Code'' and inserting ''section 2685 of this title''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Armed Forces'' both places it appears and inserting ''armed forces''; and

(3) in subsection (f), as transferred and redesignated by subsection (b)(2), by striking ''section 480 of title 10, United States Code'' in paragraph (3) and inserting ''section 480 of this title 10''.

(d) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED PROVISIONS.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 2921 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is repealed.

(2) TREATMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—The repeal of such section shall not affect the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by subsection (c)(1) of such section, amounts in such account, or the continued use of such account as provided in section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, as amended by this section.

Subtitle C—Energy Security

SEC. 2821. CONTINUATION OF LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED) GOLD OR PLATINUM CERTIFICATION.

Section 2830(b)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1695), as amended by section 2823(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2153), is amended by striking ''or 2013'' and inserting '', 2013, or 2014''.

Subtitle D—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

SEC. 2831. CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CALENDAR YEAR TO PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR FOR PERIOD COVERED BY ANNUAL REPORT OF INTERAGENCY COORDINATION GROUP OF INSPECTORS GENERAL FOR GUAM REALIGNMENT.

Section 2835(e)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''calendar year'' and inserting ''fiscal year''.

SEC. 2832. REPEAL OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

Section 2832 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 2155) is repealed.

Subtitle E—Land Conveyances

SEC. 2841. REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION, NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Navy may acquire all right, title, and interest in and to real property, including improvements thereon, located at Naval Base Ventura County, California, that was initially constructed under the former section 2828(g) of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Build to Lease program''), as added by section 801 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984 (Public Law 98–115; 97 Stat 782).

(b) USE.—Upon acquiring the real property under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy may use the improvements as provided in sections 2835 and 2835a of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 2842. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORMER OXNARD AIR FORCE BASE, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey, without consideration, to Ventura County, California (in this section referred to as the ''County''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of former Oxnard Air Force Base for the purpose of permitting the County to use the property for public purposes.

(b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall require the County to cover costs (except costs for environmental remediation of the property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the County in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the County.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The Secretary of the Navy may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2843. LAND CONVEYANCE, PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey to the Philadelphia Regional Port Authority (in this section referred to as the ''Port Authority'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately .595 acres located at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Secretary may void any land use restrictions associated with the property to be conveyed under this subsection.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) AMOUNT AND DETERMINATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the Port Authority shall pay to the Secretary of the Navy an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed, as determined by the Secretary. The Secretary's determination of fair market value shall be final. In lieu of all or a portion of cash payment of consideration, the Secretary may accept in-kind consideration.

(2) TREATMENT OF CASH CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary shall deposit any cash payment received under paragraph (1) in the special account in the Treasury established for that Secretary under subsection (e) of section 2667 of title 10, United States Code. The entire amount deposited shall be available for use in accordance with paragraph (1)(D) of such subsection.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall require the Port Authority to reimburse the Secretary to cover costs (except costs for environmental remediation of the property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Port Authority.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or limit the application of, or any obligation to comply with, any environmental law, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(e) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the parcel of real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2844. LAND CONVEYANCE, CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, shall convey, without consideration, to the State of Utah all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands comprising approximately 420 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Proposed Camp Williams Land Transfer'' and dated June 14, 2011, which are located within the boundaries of the public lands currently withdrawn for military use by the Utah National Guard and known as Camp Williams, Utah, for the purpose of permitting the Utah National Guard to use the conveyed land as provided in subsection (c).

(b) SUPERSEDENCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER.—Executive Order No. 1922 of April 24, 1914, as amended by section 907 of the Camp W.G. Williams Land Exchange Act of 1989 (title IX of Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat. 4501), is hereby superseded, only insofar as it affects the lands identified for conveyance to the State of Utah under subsection (a).

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—The lands conveyed to the State of Utah under subsection (a) shall revert to the United States if the Secretary of Defense determines that the land, or any portion thereof, is sold or attempted to be sold, or that the land, or any portion thereof, is used for non-National Guard or non-national defense purposes.

(d) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—With respect to any portion of the land conveyed under subsection (a) that the Secretary of Defense determines is subject to reversion under subsection (c), if the Secretary of Defense also determines that the portion of the conveyed land contains hazardous materials, the State of Utah shall pay the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the land, and the reversionary interest shall not apply to that portion of the land.

SEC. 2845. CONVEYANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD RADAR SITE, FRANCIS PEAK, WASATCH MOUNTAINS, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey, without consideration, to the State of Utah (in this section referred to as the ''State''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the structures, including equipment and any other personal property related thereto, comprising the Air National Guard radar site located on Francis Peak, Utah, for the purpose of permitting the State to use the structures to support emergency public safety communications, including 911 emergency response service for Northern Utah.

(b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require the State to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts paid to the Secretary in advance exceed the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the State.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact inventory of equipment and other personal property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

(d) TIME OF CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance under this section shall occur as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act. Until such time as the conveyance occurs, the Secretary of the Air Force shall take no action with regard to the structures described in subsection (a) that will result in the likely disruption of emergency communications by the State and local authorities.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) CONTINUATION OF LAND USE PERMIT.—The conveyance of the structures under subsection (a) shall not affect the validity and continued applicability of the land use permit, in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, that was issued by the Forest Service for placement and use of the structures.

(g) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to make a conveyance under this section shall expire on the later of—

(1) September 30, 2014; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015.

SEC. 2846. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORMER FORT MONROE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NEED FOR CONVEYANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the historic features of former Fort Monroe in Hampton, Virginia, are being degraded because of the lack of Department of the Army facility sustainment associated with the former Fort Monroe; and

(2) it is in the best interest of the Secretary of the Army and the Commonwealth of Virginia (in this section referred to as the ''Commonwealth'') to expeditiously convey, consistent with the Fort Monroe Reuse Plan and the Programmatic

Agreement dated April 27, 2009, certain portions of former Fort Monroe to the Commonwealth.

(b) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Pursuant to 2905(b)(4) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note), the Secretary of the Army shall convey to the Commonwealth all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 70.431 acres of real property at former Fort Monroe depicted as areas 4–1 and 4–2 on the map titled ''Plat Showing 8 Parcels of Land Totaling +/- 564.519 Acres Situated on Fort Monroe, Virginia, Boundary Survey'', prepared by the Norfolk District, Army Corps of Engineers, and dated August 17, 2009 (in this section referred to as the ''Map'').

(c) TIMING OF CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary of the Army shall exercise the authority provided by subsection (b) only concurrent, as near in time as possible, with the reversion to the Commonwealth of approximately 371.77 acres of property depicted as areas 3 and 5 on the Map.

(d) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance of real property under subsection (b)—

(1) the Commonwealth shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Army to share equally with the United States, after conveyance of property areas 4–1 and 4–2, the net proceeds derived from any subsequent conveyance of these parcels to third-party buyers or from any lease of areas 4–1 or 4–2, payable over a period of seven years following the conveyance by the Secretary;

(2) the parties shall agree to transfer authority over the utility systems at Fort Monroe to the Commonwealth in return for receiving service on the same relative terms and conditions that the Department of the Army provided service during its ownership of the utilities; and

(3) the Secretary will resolve all issues with Dominion Virginia Power and will be responsible for maintaining electrical service in its name until such resolution has been obtained.

(e) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or limit the application of, or any obligation to comply with, any environmental law, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The parties may agree to such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under this section as the parties consider appropriate to protect their respective interests.

SEC. 2847. LAND CONVEYANCE, MIFFLIN COUNTY UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER, LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to Derry Township, Pennsylvania (in this section referred to as the ''Township''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon and improvements related thereto, consisting of approximately 4.52 acres and containing the Mifflin County Army Reserve Center located at 73 Reserve Lane, Lewistown, Pennsylvania (parcel number 16,01–0113J), for the purpose of permitting the Township to use the parcel for a regional police headquarters or other public purposes.

(b) INTERIM LEASE.—Until such time as the real property described in subsection (a) is conveyed to the Township, the Secretary may lease the property to the Township.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall require the Township to cover costs (except costs for environmental remediation of the property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the Township in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Township.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance of the real property under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the Township not use any Federal funds to cover—

(1) any portion of the conveyance costs required by subsection (c) to be paid by the Township; or

(2) to cover the costs for the design or construction of any facility on the property.

(e) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 2861. REPEAL OF ANNUAL ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Subsection (d) of section 4004 of the Defense Economic Adjustment, Diversification, Conversion, and Stabilization Act of 1990 (division D of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2391 note), as amended by section 4212(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–484; 106 Stat. 2664), is further amended—

(1) by inserting ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking ''; and'' at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 2862. REDESIGNATION OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES AS THE DANIEL K. INOUYE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Department of Defense regional center for security studies known as the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies is hereby renamed the ''Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REFERENCE TO REGIONAL CENTERS FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES.—Section 184(b)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies'' and inserting ''Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies''.

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND DONATIONS.—Section 2611(a)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking ''Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies'' and inserting ''Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies''.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Department of Defense Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

SEC. 2863. REDESIGNATION OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NURSING AT THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES AS THE DANIEL K. INOUYE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NURSING.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Graduate School of Nursing at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences is hereby renamed the ''Daniel K. Inouye Graduate School of Nursing''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Graduate School of Nursing at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel K. Inouye Graduate School of Nursing.

SEC. 2864. RENAMING SITE OF THE DAYTON AVIATION HERITAGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, OHIO.

Section 101(b)(5) of the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 410ww(b)(5)) is amended by striking ''Aviation Center'' and inserting ''National Museum''.

SEC. 2865. DESIGNATION OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The most reliable statistics regarding the number of members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross indicate that 126,318 members of the Armed Forces received the medal during World War II, approximately 21,000 members received the medal during the Korean conflict, and 21,647 members received the medal during the Vietnam War. Since the end of the Vietnam War, more than 203 Armed Forces members have received the medal in times of conflict.

(2) The National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, burned down in 1973, and thus many more recipients of the Distinguished Flying Cross may be undocumented. Currently, the Department of Defense continues to locate and identify members of the Armed Forces who have received the medal and are undocumented.

(3) The United States currently lacks a national memorial dedicated to the bravery and sacrifice of those members of the Armed Forces who have distinguished themselves by heroic deeds performed in aerial flight.

(4) An appropriate memorial to current and former members of the Armed Forces is under construction at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California.

(5) This memorial will honor all those members of the Armed Forces who have distinguished themselves in aerial flight, whether documentation of such members who earned the Distinguished Flying Cross exists or not.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The memorial to members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, located at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California, is hereby designated as the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial.

(c) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The national memorial designated by this section is not a unit of the National Park System, and the designation of the national memorial shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the national memorial.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2901. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT.

(a) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Cuba	Guantanamo Bay	$247,400,000

(b) USE OF UNOBLIGATED PRIOR-YEAR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.—To carry out the military construction project set forth in the table in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may make available to the Secretary of the Army available, unobligated military construction funds appropriated for a fiscal year before fiscal year 2014.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of the Army shall provide information in accordance with section 2851(c) of title 10, United States Code, regarding the military construction project set forth in the table in subsection (a). If it becomes necessary to exceed the estimated project cost, the Secretary shall utilize the authority provided by section 2853 of such title regarding authorized cost and scope of work variations.

(d) BRIEFING ON INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT JOINT TASK FORCE, GUANTANAMO.—

(1) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on each of the following:

(A) A description of each of the following costs, broken down by fiscal year, for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2013:

(i) The costs of constructing the permanent and temporary infrastructure to support the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(ii) The costs of facility repair, sustainment, maintenance, and operation of all infrastructure supporting the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(iii) The costs of military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors associated with the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(iv) The costs of operation and maintenance, shown for each military department and account, associated with carrying out military commissions for individuals detained at such Naval Station.

(v) The costs associated with the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Rule of Law and Detainee Policy), the Periodic Review Services, and studies and task forces funded by the Department of Defense that relate to the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(vi) Any other costs associated with supporting the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(B) A master plan for the continuation of detention operations by Joint Task Force Guantanamo, at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the time period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date of the 66th birthday of the youngest individual who is detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on the date of the enactment of this Act, including—

(i) a description of any infrastructure projects that the Secretary determines are required for the continuation of such detention operations, including new requirements and replacement of existing infrastructure;

(ii) an estimate of the total military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractor costs associated with the continuation of such detention operations;

(iii) an estimate of the total operation and maintenance costs associated with the continuation of such detention operations;

(iv) an estimate of the total costs associated with carrying out military commissions for individuals detained at such Naval Station; and

(v) an estimate of any other costs associated with the continuation of such detention operations.

(C) A cost estimate, itemized by construction project, of the infrastructure investments identified in the master plan described in subparagraph (B).

(D) A detailed estimate of the annual costs projected to repair, sustain, and maintain the facilities that are in use by Joint Task Force, Guantanamo, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or are identified in the master plan described in subparagraph (B).

(2) PRESIDENTIAL PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan describing each of the following:

(A) The locations to which the President seeks to transfer individuals detained at Guantanamo who have been identified for continued detention or prosecution.

(B) The individuals detained at Guantanamo who the President seeks to transfer to overseas locations, the overseas locations to which the President seeks to transfer such individuals, and the conditions under which the President would transfer such individuals to such locations.

(C) The proposal of the President for the detention and treatment of individuals captured overseas in the future who are suspected of being terrorists.

(D) The proposal of the President regarding the disposition of the individuals detained at the detention facility at Parwan, Afghanistan, who have been identified as enduring security threats to the United States.

(E) For any location in the United States to which the President seeks to transfer such an individual, estimates of each of the following costs:

(i) The costs of constructing infrastructure to support detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(ii) The costs of facility repair, sustainment, maintenance, and operation of all infrastructure supporting detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(iii) The costs of military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors associated with the detention operations or prosecution at such location, including any costs likely to be incurred by other Federal departments or agencies or State or local governments.

(iv) Any other costs associated with supporting the detention operations or prosecution at such location.

TITLE XXX—MILITARY LAND TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS TO SUPPORT READINESS AND SECURITY

Subtitle A—Limestone Hills Training Area, Montana

SEC. 3001. WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR LIMESTONE HILLS TRAINING AREA, MONTANA.

(a) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in this subtitle, the public lands and interests in lands described in subsection (c), and all other areas within the boundaries of such lands as depicted on the map provided for by subsection (d) that may become subject to the operation of the public land laws, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) RESERVATION; PURPOSE.—Subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in section 3003, the public lands withdrawn by subsection (a) are reserved for use by the Secretary of the Army for the following purposes:

(1) The conduct of training for active and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(2) The construction, operation, and maintenance of organizational support and maintenance facilities for component units conducting training.

(3) The conduct of training by the Montana Department of Military Affairs, except that any such use may not interfere with purposes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) The conduct of training by State and local law enforcement agencies, civil defense organizations, and public education institutions, except that any such use may not interfere with military training activities.

(5) Other defense-related purposes consistent with the purposes specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(c) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The public lands and interests in lands withdrawn and reserved by this section comprise approximately 18,644 acres in Broadwater County, Montana, as generally depicted as ''Proposed Land Withdrawal'' on the map titled ''Limestone Hills Training Area Land Withdrawal'', dated April 10, 2013.

(d) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description of the public land withdrawn under subsection (a) and a copy of a map depicting the legal description of the withdrawn land.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map published under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct errors in the legal description.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary of the Army shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior in implementing this subsection.

(e) INDIAN TRIBES.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed as altering any rights reserved for an Indian tribe for tribal use of lands within the military land withdrawal by treaty or Federal law. The Secretary of the Army shall consult with any Indian tribes in the vicinity of the military land withdrawal before taking action within the military land withdrawal affecting tribal rights or cultural resources protected by treaty or Federal law.

SEC. 3002. MANAGEMENT OF WITHDRAWN AND RESERVED LANDS.

During the period of the withdrawal and reservation specified in section 3005, the Secretary of the Army shall manage the public lands withdrawn by section 3001 for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of such section, subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in section 3003.

SEC. 3003. SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING MINERALS MANAGEMENT.

(a) INDIAN CREEK MINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the lands withdrawn by section 3001, locatable mineral activities in the approved Indian Creek Mine plan of operations, MTM–78300, shall be regulated pursuant to subparts 3715 and 3809 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. Of the lands withdrawn by section 3001, the land area subject to the approved plan of operations shall permanently remain open to the amendment or relocation of mining claims (or both) under the Act of May 10, 1872 (commonly known as the General Mining Act of 1872; 30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.) to the extent necessary to preserve the mining operations described in the approved plan of operations.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.—The Secretary of the Army shall make no determination that the disposition of or exploration for minerals as provided for in the approved plan of operations is inconsistent with the defense-related uses of the lands covered by the military land withdrawal. The coordination of such disposition of and exploration for minerals with defense-related uses of such lands

shall be determined pursuant to procedures in an agreement provided for under subsection (c).

(b) REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE ON LANDS TO BE MINED.—

(1) REMOVAL ACTIVITIES.—Subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purpose, the Secretary of the Army shall remove unexploded ordnance on lands withdrawn by section 3001 that are subject to mining under subsection (a), consistent with applicable Federal and State law. The Secretary of the Army may engage in such removal of unexploded ordnance in phases to accommodate the development of the Indian Creek Mine pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) REPORT ON REMOVAL ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Army shall annually submit to the Secretary of the Interior a report regarding the unexploded ordnance removal activities for the previous fiscal year performed pursuant to this subsection. The report shall include—

(A) the amounts of funding expended for unexploded ordnance removal on the lands withdrawn by section 3001; and

(B) the identification of the lands cleared of unexploded ordnance and approved for mining activities by the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army shall enter into an agreement to implement this section with regard to coordination of defense-related uses and mining and the ongoing removal of unexploded ordnance. The duration of the agreement shall be the same as the period of the withdrawal under section 3001, but may be amended from time to time. The agreement shall provide the following:

(1) That Graymont Western US, Inc., or any successor or assign of the approved Indian Creek Mine mining plan of operations, MTM–78300, is invited to be a party to the agreement.

(2) Provisions regarding the day-to-day joint-use of the Limestone Hills Training Area.

(3) Provisions addressing when military and other authorized uses of the withdrawn lands will occur.

(4) Provisions regarding when and where military use or training with explosive material will occur.

(5) Provisions regarding the scheduling of training activities conducted within the withdrawn area that restrict mining activities and procedures for deconfliction with mining operations, including parameters for notification and sanction of anticipated changes to the schedule.

(6) Provisions regarding liability and compensation for damages or injury caused by mining or military training activities.

(7) Provisions for periodic review of the agreement for its adequacy, effectiveness, and need for revision.

(8) Procedures for access through mining operations covered by this section to training areas within the boundaries of the Limestone Hills Training Area.

(9) Procedures for scheduling of the removal of unexploded ordnance.

(d) EXISTING MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—Until such time as the agreement required under subsection (c) becomes effective, the compatible joint use of the lands withdrawn and reserved by section 3001 shall be governed, to the extent compatible, by the terms of the 2005 Memorandum of Agreement among the Montana Army National Guard, Graymont Western US Inc. and the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 3004. GRAZING.

(a) ISSUANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF PERMITS AND LEASES.—The issuance and administration of grazing permits and leases, including their renewal, on the public lands withdrawn by section 3001 shall be managed by the Secretary of the Interior consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies of the Secretary of the Interior relating to such permits and leases.

(b) SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to any grazing permit or lease issued after the date of the enactment of this Act for lands withdrawn by section 3001, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army shall jointly establish procedures that are consistent with Department of the Army explosive and range safety standards and that provide for the safe use of any such lands.

(c) ASSIGNMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior may, with the agreement of the Secretary of the Army, assign the authority to issue and to administer grazing permits and leases to the Secretary of the Army, except that such an assignment may not include the authority to discontinue grazing on the lands withdrawn by section 3001.

SEC. 3005. DURATION OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION.

The military land withdrawal made by section 3001 shall terminate on March 31, 2039.

SEC. 3006. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.

The lands withdrawn by section 3001 shall remain eligible as entitlement land under section 6901 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 3007. HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING.

All hunting, fishing and trapping on the lands withdrawn by section 3001 shall be conducted in accordance with section 2671 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 3008. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands withdrawn by section 3001; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands withdrawn by section 3001, except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3009. BRUSH AND RANGE FIRE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION.

(a) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Army shall, consistent with any applicable land management plan, take necessary precautions to prevent, and actions to suppress, brush and range fires occurring as a result of military activities on the lands withdrawn and reserved by section 3001, including fires outside those lands that spread from the withdrawn land and which occurred as a result of such activities.

(b) COOPERATION OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—At the request of the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide assistance in the suppression of such fires and shall be reimbursed for such assistance by the Secretary of the Army. Notwithstanding section 2215 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, in advance, funds to reimburse the costs of the Department of the Interior in providing such assistance.

SEC. 3010. ON-GOING DECONTAMINATION.

During the withdrawal and reservation authorized by section 3001, the Secretary of the Army shall maintain, to the extent funds are available for such purpose, a program of decontamination of contamination caused by defense-related uses on such lands consistent with applicable Federal and State law. The Secretary of Defense shall include a description of such decontamination activities in the annual report required by section 2711 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 3011. APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF A WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION.

(a) NOTICE.—To the extent practicable, no later than five years before the termination of the withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001, the Secretary of the Army shall notify the Secretary of the Interior whether the Secretary of the Army will have a continuing defense-related need for any of the lands withdrawn and reserved by section 3001 after the termination date of such withdrawal and reservation. The Secretary of the Army shall provide a copy of the notice to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) FILING FOR EXTENSION.—If the Secretary of the Army concludes that there will be a continuing defense-related need for any of the withdrawn and reserved lands after the termination date, the Secretary of the Army shall file an application for extension of the withdrawal and reservation of such needed lands in accordance with the regulations and procedures of the Department of the Interior applicable to the extension of withdrawals and reservations.

SEC. 3012. LIMITATION ON SUBSEQUENT AVAILABILITY OF LANDS FOR APPROPRIATION.

At the time of termination of a withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001, the previously withdrawn lands shall not be open to any form of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, until the Secretary of the Interior publishes in the Federal Register an appropriate order specifying the date upon which such lands shall be restored to the public domain and opened for such purposes.

SEC. 3013. RELINQUISHMENT.

(a) NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RELINQUISH.—If, during the period of withdrawal and reservation under section 3001, the Secretary of the Army decides to relinquish any or all of the lands withdrawn and reserved, the Secretary of the Army shall file a notice of intention to relinquish with the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) DETERMINATION OF CONTAMINATION.—As a part of the notice under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army shall include a written determination concerning whether and to what extent the lands that are to be relinquished are contaminated with explosive materials or toxic or hazardous substances.

(c) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register the notice of intention to relinquish, including the determination concerning the contaminated state of the lands.

(d) DECONTAMINATION OF LANDS TO BE RELINQUISHED.—

(1) CONDITIONS REQUIRING DECONTAMINATION.—If land subject of a notice of intention to relinquish pursuant to subsection (a) is contaminated, and the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, determines that decontamination is practicable and economically feasible (taking into consideration the potential future use and value of the land) and that, upon decontamination, the land could be opened to operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, the Secretary of the Army shall decontaminate the land to the extent that funds are appropriated for such purpose.

(2) DISCRETION IF CONDITIONS NOT MET.—If the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the Secretary of the Army, concludes that decontamination of land subject of a notice of intention to relinquish pursuant to subsection (a) is not practicable or economically feasible, or that the land cannot be decontaminated sufficiently to be opened to operation of some or all of the public land laws, or if Congress does not appropriate sufficient funds for the decontamination of such land, the Secretary of the Interior shall not be required to accept the land proposed for relinquishment.

(3) RESPONSE.—If the Secretary of the Interior declines to accept the lands that have been proposed for relinquishment because of their contaminated state, or if at the expiration of the

withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001 the Secretary of the Interior determines that some of the lands withdrawn and reserved are contaminated to an extent which prevents opening such contaminated lands to operation of the public land laws—

(A) the Secretary of the Army shall take appropriate steps to warn the public of the contaminated state of such lands and any risks associated with entry onto such lands;

(B) after the expiration of the withdrawal and reservation, the Secretary of the Army shall undertake no activities on such lands except in connection with decontamination of such lands; and

(C) the Secretary of the Army shall report to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Congress concerning the status of such lands and all actions taken in furtherance of this paragraph.

(e) REVOCATION AUTHORITY.—Upon deciding that it is in the public interest to accept the lands proposed for relinquishment pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior may order the revocation of the withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001 as it applies to such lands. The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register the revocation order, which shall—

(1) terminate the withdrawal and reservation;

(2) constitute official acceptance of the lands by the Secretary of the Interior; and

(3) state the date upon which the lands will be opened to the operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws.

(f) ACCEPTANCE BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Secretary of the Interior to accept the lands proposed for relinquishment if the Secretary determines that such lands are not suitable for return to the public domain. If the Secretary makes such a determination, the Secretary shall provide notice of the determination to Congress.

Subtitle B—White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

SEC. 3021. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO.

(a) TRANSFER REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30, 2014, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, consisting of approximately 5,100 acres depicted as ''Parcel 1'' on the map titled ''White Sands Missile Range Land Reservation'' and dated January 4, 2013.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—Upon the receipt of the land under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army shall include the land as part of White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, and authorize use of the land for military purposes.

(c) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—

(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct errors in the legal description.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The transfer required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the legal description and map under subsection (c).

(e) TREATMENT OF GRAZING LEASES.—If a grazing permit or lease exists on the date of the enactment of this Act for any portion of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer or relocate the grazing allotments associated with the permit or lease to other public land, acceptable to the permit or lease holder, so that the grazing continues to have the same value to the holder.

SEC. 3022. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3023. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the public land to be transferred under section 3021 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and geothermal leasing laws, so long as the lands remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army.

Subtitle C—Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California

SEC. 3031. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) TRANSFER REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30, 2014, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties, California, consisting of approximately 1,045,000 acres in Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties, California, as generally depicted on the map titled ''Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake Withdrawal - Renewal'' and dated 2012.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—Upon the receipt of the land under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall include the land as part of the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California, and authorize use of the land for military purposes.

(c) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—

(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The transfer required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary of the Navy shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the legal description and map under subsection (c).

SEC. 3032. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3033. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the public land to be transferred under section 3031 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and geothermal leasing laws, so long as the lands remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Subtitle D—Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California

SEC. 3041. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, CHOCOLATE MOUNTAIN AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) TRANSFER REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Imperial and Riverside Counties, California, consisting of approximately 226,711 acres, as generally depicted on the map titled ''Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range Proposed–Withdrawal'' dated 1987 (revised July 1993), and identified as WESTDIV Drawing No. C–102370, which was prepared by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command of the Department of the Navy and is on file with the California State Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (a) shall be subject to any valid existing rights, including any property, easements, or improvements held by the Bureau of Reclamation and appurtenant to the Coachella Canal. The Secretary of the Navy shall provide for reasonable access by the Bureau of Reclamation for inspection and maintenance purposes not inconsistent with military training.

(c) TIME FOR CONVEYANCE.—The transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (a) shall occur pursuant to a schedule agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy, but in no case later than the date of the completion of the boundary realignment required by section 3043.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall file with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives—

(A) a copy of the legal description prepared under paragraph (1); and

(B) a map depicting the legal description of the transferred public land.

(3) AVAILABILITY FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.—Copies of the legal description and map filed under paragraph (2) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) the Office of the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona;

(C) the Office of the Commander, Navy Region Southwest; and

(D) the Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

(4) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (2) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct clerical and typographical errors in the legal description or map.

(5) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The transfer required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary of the Navy shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the legal description and map under this subsection.

SEC. 3042. MANAGEMENT AND USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.

(a) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—Upon the receipt of the land under section 3041, the Secretary of the Navy shall administer the land as the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California, and continue to authorize use of the land for military purposes.

(b) PROTECTION OF DESERT TORTOISE.—Nothing in the transfer required by section 3041 shall affect the prior designation of certain lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range as critical habitat for the desert tortoise (Gopherus Agassizii).

(c) WITHDRAWAL OF MINERAL ESTATE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the mineral estate of the land to be transferred under section 3041 are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, for as long as the land is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

(d) INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than one year after the transfer of the land under section 3041, the Secretary of the Navy, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall prepare an integrated natural resources management plan pursuant to the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a et seq.) for the transferred land and for land that, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy underlying the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range.

SEC. 3043. REALIGNMENT OF RANGE BOUNDARY AND RELATED TRANSFER OF TITLE.

(a) REALIGNMENT; PURPOSE.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy shall realign the boundary of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, to improve public safety and management of the Range, consistent with the following:

(1) The northwestern boundary of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range shall be realigned to the edge of the Bradshaw Trail so that the Trail is entirely on public land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

(2) The centerline of the Bradshaw Trail shall be delineated by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, beginning at its western terminus at Township 8 South, Range 12 East, Section 6 eastward to Township 8 South, Range 17 East, Section 32 where it leaves the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range.

(b) TRANSFERS RELATED TO REALIGNMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy shall make such transfers of administrative jurisdiction as may be necessary to reflect the results of the boundary realignment carried out pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.—The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall not apply to any transfer of land made under subsection (b) or any decontamination actions undertaken in connection with such a transfer.

(d) DECONTAMINATION.—The Secretary of the Navy shall maintain, to the extent funds are available for such purpose and consistent with applicable Federal and State law, a program of decontamination of any contamination caused by defense-related uses on land transferred under subsection (b). The Secretary of Defense shall include a description of such decontamination activities in the annual report required by section 2711 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) TIMELINE.—The delineation of the Bradshaw Trail under subsection (a) and any transfer of land under subsection (b) shall occur pursuant to a schedule agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy, but in no case later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3044. EFFECT OF TERMINATION OF MILITARY USE.

(a) NOTICE AND EFFECT.—Upon a determination by the Secretary of the Navy that there is no longer a military need for all or portions of the land transferred under section 3041, the Secretary of the Navy shall notify the Secretary of the Interior of such determination. Subject to subsections (b), (c), and (d), the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer the land subject to such a notice back to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) CONTAMINATION.—Before transmitting a notice under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall prepare a written determination concerning whether and to what extent the land to be transferred are contaminated with explosive, toxic, or other hazardous materials. A copy of the determination shall be transmitted with the notice. Copies of the notice and the determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

(c) DECONTAMINATION.—The Secretary of the Navy shall decontaminate any contaminated land that is the subject of a notice under subsection (a) if—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, determines that—

(A) decontamination is practicable and economically feasible (taking into consideration the potential future use and value of the land); and

(B) upon decontamination, the land could be opened to operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws; and

(2) funds are appropriated for such decontamination.

(d) ALTERNATIVE.—The Secretary of the Interior is not required to accept land proposed for transfer under subsection (a) if the Secretary of the Interior is unable to make the determinations under subsection (c)(1) or if Congress does not appropriate a sufficient amount of funds for the decontamination of the land.

SEC. 3045. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXISTING WITHDRAWAL PERIOD.

Notwithstanding subsection (a) of section 806 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (title VIII of Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4505), the withdrawal and reservation of the land transferred under section 3041 shall not terminate until the date on which the land transfer required by section 3041 is executed.

SEC. 3046. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle E—Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California

SEC. 3051. DESIGNATION OF JOHNSON VALLEY NATIONAL OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 188,000 acres of public land and interests in land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management in San Bernardino County, California, as generally depicted as the ''Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'' on the map titled ''Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area and Transfer of the Southern Study Area'' and dated April 11, 2013, are hereby designated as the ''Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area''.

(b) RECREATIONAL AND CONSERVATION USE.—The Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area is designated for the following purposes:

(1) Public recreation (including off-highway vehicle use, camping, and hiking) when the lands are not used for military training as authorized by section 3052.

(2) Natural resources conservation.

(c) WITHDRAWAL.—The public land and interests in land included in the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(d) TREATMENT OF EXISTING RIGHTS.—The designation of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area and the withdrawal of the public land and interests in land included in the Recreation Area are subject to valid existing rights.

SEC. 3052. LIMITED BIANNUAL MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER TWENTYNINE PALMS USE OF JOHNSON VALLEY NATIONAL OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.

(a) USE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall authorize the Secretary of the Navy to utilize portions of Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area twice in each calendar year for up to a total of 60 days per year for the following purposes:

(1) Sustained, combined arms, live-fire, and maneuver field training for large-scale Marine air-ground task forces.

(2) Individual and unit live-fire training ranges.

(3) Equipment and tactics development.

(4) Other defense-related purposes consistent with the purposes specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(b) CONDITIONS ON MILITARY USE.—

(1) CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—Before the Secretary of the Navy requests the two time periods for military use of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area in a calendar year, the Secretary of the Navy shall—

(A) consult with the Secretary of the Interior regarding the best times for military use to reduce interference with or interruption of nonmilitary activities authorized by section 3051(b); and

(B) provide for public awareness of and participation in the selection process.

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Navy shall provide advance, wide-spread notice before any closure of public lands for military use under this section.

(3) PUBLIC SAFETY.—Military use of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area during the biannual periods authorized by subsection (a) shall be conducted in the presence of sufficient range safety officers to ensure the safety of military personnel and civilians.

(4) CERTAIN TYPES OF ORDNANCE PROHIBITED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall prohibit the use of dud-producing ordnance in any military training conducted under subsection (a).

(c) IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT.—

(1) AGREEMENT REQUIRED; REQUIRED TERMS.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy shall enter into a written agreement to implement this section. The agreement shall include a provision for periodic review of the agreement for its adequacy, effectiveness, and need for revision.

(2) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The agreement may provide for—

(A) the integration of the management plans of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy;

(B) delegation to civilian law enforcement personnel of the Department of the Navy of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to enforce the laws relating to protection of natural and cultural resources and of fish and wildlife; and

(C) the sharing of resources in order to most efficiently and effectively manage the lands.

(d) DURATION.—Any agreement for the military use of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area shall terminate not later than March 31, 2039.

SEC. 3053. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, SOUTHERN STUDY AREA, MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA.

(a) TRANSFER REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30, 2014, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer, without reimbursement, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management consisting of approximately 20,000 acres in San Bernardino County, California, as generally depicted as the ''Southern Study Area'' on the map referred to in section 3051.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—Upon the receipt of the land under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall include the land as part of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California, and authorize use of the land for military purposes.

(c) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—

(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct clerical and typographical errors in the legal description and map.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary of the Navy shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this section.

SEC. 3054. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle F—Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada

SEC. 3061. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NEVADA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the Secretary of the Navy, without consideration, the Federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) is the parcel of approximately 400 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that—

(1) is adjacent to Naval Air Station Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada; and

(2) was withdrawn under Public Land Order 6834 (NV–943–4214–10; N–37875).

(c) MANAGEMENT.—On transfer of the Federal land described under subsection (b) to the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy shall have full jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Federal land.

SEC. 3062. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3063. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be transferred under section 3061 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and geothermal leasing laws, so long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—National Security Programs Authorizations

SEC. 3101. NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for the activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF NEW PLANT PROJECTS.—From funds referred to in subsection (a) that are available for carrying out plant projects, the Secretary of Energy may carry out new plant projects for the National Nuclear Security Administration as follows:

Project 14–D–710, Device Assembly Facility Argus Installation Project, Nevada National Security Site, Las Vegas, Nevada, $14,000,000

Project 14–D–901, Spent Fueling Handling Recapitalization Project, Naval Reactors Facility, Idaho, $45,400,000.

Project 14–D–902, KL Materials Characterization Laboratory, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, New York, $1,000,000.

SEC. 3102. DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

SEC. 3103. OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for other defense activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

SEC. 3104. ENERGY SECURITY AND ASSURANCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for energy security and assurance programs necessary for national security as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 3111. CLARIFICATION OF PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

Subsection (c) of section 3211 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2401) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT CONSISTENT WITH CERTAIN PRINCIPLES.—In carrying out the mission of the Administration, the Administrator shall ensure that all operations and activities of the Administration are consistent with the principles of—

''(1) protecting the environment;

''(2) safeguarding the safety and health of the public and of the workforce of the Administration; and

''(3) ensuring the security of the nuclear weapons, nuclear material, and classified information in the custody of the Administration.''.

SEC. 3112. TERMINATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMPLOYEES TO PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 3245. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYEES TO PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY.

''(a) TERMINATION AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy may terminate an employee of the Administration or any element of the Department of Energy that involves nuclear security if the Secretary—

''(1) determines that the employee acted in a manner that endangers the security of special nuclear material or classified information;

''(2) considers the termination to be in the interests of the United States; and

''(3) determines that the procedures prescribed in other provisions of law that authorize the termination of the employment of such employee cannot be invoked in a manner that the Secretary considers consistent with national security.

''(b) STATEMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS.—(1) To the extent that the Secretary determines that the interests of national security permit, the Secretary shall notify an employee whose employment is terminated under this section of the reasons for the termination.

''(2) During the 30-day period beginning on the date on which a terminated employee is notified under paragraph (1), the employee may submit to the Secretary statements or affidavits to show why the employee should be restored to duty.

''(3) If a terminated employee submits statements and affidavits under paragraph (2), the Secretary—

''(A) shall provide a written response to the employee; and

''(B) may restore the employment of the employee.

''(c) FINALITY.—A decision by the Secretary to terminate the employment of an employee under this section is final and may not be appealed or reviewed outside the Department.

''(d) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Whenever the Secretary terminates the employment of an employee under the authority of this section, the Secretary shall promptly notify the congressional defense committees of such termination.

''(e) PRESERVATION OF RIGHT TO SEEK OTHER EMPLOYMENT.—Any termination of employment under this section does not affect the right of the employee involved to seek or accept employment with any other department or agency of the United States if that employee is declared eligible for such employment by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

''(f) PROHIBITION ON DELEGATION.—The authority of the Secretary under this section may not be delegated.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3244 the following new item:

''Sec. 3245. Termination of employees to protect national security.''.

SEC. 3113. MODIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATES ON LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAMS AND NEW NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4217 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2537) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by adding after the period at the end the following: ''Such cost estimates shall be conducted by the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation. The Director may delegate carrying out such a cost estimate to another element of the Department of Defense.''; and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) AUTHORITY FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.—(1) In consultation with the Administrator, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation,

may conduct an independent cost assessment of any initiative or program of the Administration that is estimated to cost more than $500,000,000. The Director may delegate carrying out such a cost estimate to another element of the Department of Defense.

''(2) The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall request an appropriate official or entity to conduct an independent review of each—

''(A) guidance for the analysis of alternatives for each covered system or facility before such analysis is conducted; and

''(B) results of such analysis.

''(3) The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Nuclear Weapons Council each independent review conducted under paragraph (2).

''(4) In this subsection:

''(A) The term 'appropriate official or entity' means the following:

''(i) The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

''(ii) An organization selected by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

''(iii) The JASON Defense Advisory Panel.

''(B) The term 'covered system or facility' means the following:

''(i) Each nuclear weapon system undergoing life extension at the completion of phase 6.2A, relating to design definition and cost study.

''(ii) Each new nuclear facility within the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002(5) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501(5)) that is estimated to cost more than $500,000,000 before such facility achieves critical decision 2 in the acquisition process.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(2) shall expire on the date that is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act. Effective on the day after such expiration date, subsection (c) of section 4217 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2537), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, is hereby revived.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress encourages the Administrator for Nuclear Security and the Nuclear Weapons Council to follow the results of the analysis of alternatives of a life extension program or a defense nuclear facility construction project when selecting a final option.

SEC. 3114. PLAN FOR RETRIEVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSITION OF TANK FARM WASTE AT HANFORD NUCLEAR RESERVATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title XLIV of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4445. PLAN FOR RETRIEVAL, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSITION OF TANK FARM WASTE AT HANFORD NUCLEAR RESERVATION.

''(a) PLAN.—Not later than March 1, 2014, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive plan through 2025 for the safe and effective retrieval, treatment, and disposition of nuclear waste contained in the tank farms of Hanford Nuclear Reservation, Richland, Washington.

''(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The plan under subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(1) A list of all requirements, assumptions, and criteria needed to design, construct, and operate the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant and any required infrastructure facilities at the Hanford Tank Farms.

''(2) A schedule of activities, construction, and operations at the Hanford Tank Farms and Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant required before 2025 to carry out the safe and effective retrieval, treatment, and disposition of waste in the Hanford Tank Farms.

''(3) Actions required to accelerate, to the extent possible, the retrieval and treatment of lower-risk, low-activity waste while continuing efforts to accelerate the resolution of technical challenges associated with higher-risk, high-activity waste.

''(4) A description of how the Secretary will—

''(A) provide adequate protection to workers and the public under the plan; and

''(B) incorporate into the plan any new science and technical information that was not available before the development of the plan, including new science and technical information not available as of March 2014.

''(c) DETERMINATIONS.—(1) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion identified by the Secretary under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall include in the plan under subsection (a) a determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

''(2) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by the date the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

''(A) include in the plan—

''(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

''(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such determination; and

''(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

''(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination with respect to the requirement, assumption, or criterion, submit to such committees notification that the requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform the planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

''(3)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

''(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

''(C) If the Secretary authorizes a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) or (B) that will have a material effect on any aspect of the schedule or cost of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project, the Secretary shall promptly notify the congressional defense committees of such change.

''(D) The authority of the Secretary under this paragraph may be delegated only to the Deputy Secretary of Energy.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of the Atomic Energy Defense Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4444 the following new item:

''Sec. 4445. Plan for retrieval, treatment, and disposition of tank farm waste at Hanford Nuclear Reservation.''.

SEC. 3115. ENHANCED PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY TO MANAGE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XLVIII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2781 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 4806. ENHANCED PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY TO MANAGE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—Subject to subsection (b), a covered official may—

''(1) carry out a covered procurement action; and

''(2) notwithstanding any other provision of law, limit, in whole or in part, the disclosure of information relating to the basis for carrying out a covered procurement action.

''(b) DETERMINATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Before exercising the authority under subsection (a), a covered official shall—

''(1) obtain a joint recommendation by the Deputy Secretary of Energy and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Energy, on the basis of a risk assessment conducted by the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of the Department of Energy, that there is a significant supply chain risk to a covered system;

''(2) make a determination in writing, with the concurrence of the Deputy Secretary of Energy, that—

''(A) carrying out a covered procurement action under subsection (a)(1) is necessary to protect national security by reducing supply chain risk;

''(B) less intrusive measures are not reasonably available to reduce such supply chain risk; and

''(C) if the covered official plans to limit disclosure of information under subsection (a)(2), the risk to national security that may result from the disclosure of such information is greater than such risk that may result from not disclosing such information; and

''(3) submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives written notification of—

''(A) the joint recommendation under paragraph (1), including a summary of the risk assessment by the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence that serves as the basis for such joint recommendation;

''(B) the determination under paragraph (2), including—

''(i) a summary of the basis for such determination; and

''(ii) a discussion of the less intrusive measures that were considered under subparagraph (B) of such paragraph and the reason that the official determined such measures to not be reasonably available; and

''(C) the information required by section 2304(f)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

''(c) LIMITATION ON DISCLOSURE.—If a covered official exercises the authority under subsection (a), the covered official shall—

''(1) notify appropriate parties of the covered procurement action and the basis for such action only to the extent necessary to carry out the covered procurement action;

''(2) notify other elements of the Department of Energy or other departments or agencies of the United States that are responsible for procurement that may be subject to the same or similar supply chain risk of the covered procurement action, consistent with the requirements of national security; and

''(3) ensure the confidentiality of any notification made under paragraph (1) or (2).

''(d) DELEGATION.—A covered official may not delegate the authority provided under this section to an official of the Department of Energy below the level of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'covered item of supply' means an item that is purchased for inclusion in a covered system, and the loss of integrity of which could result in a supply chain risk for a covered system.

''(2) The term 'covered official' means any of the following:

''(A) The Under Secretary of Energy.

''(B) The Under Secretary of Energy for Science.

''(C) The Administrator for Nuclear Security.

''(D) The Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

''(E) The Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration.

''(F) The Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration.

''(G) The Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration.

''(H) The Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration.

''(I) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Energy.

''(3) The term 'covered procurement' means—

''(A) a source selection for a covered system or a covered item of supply involving either a performance specification, as described in paragraph (1)(C)(ii) of section 2305(a) of title 10, United States Code, or an evaluation factor, as described in paragraph (2)(A) of such section, relating to supply chain risk;

''(B) the consideration of proposals for and issuance of a task or delivery order for a covered system or a covered item of supply if the task or delivery order contract concerned includes a contract clause establishing a requirement relating to supply chain risk; or

''(C) any contract action involving a contract for a covered system or a covered item of supply if such contract includes a clause establishing requirements relating to supply chain risk.

''(4) The term 'covered procurement action' means, with respect to an action that occurs in the course of conducting a covered procurement, any of the following:

''(A) The exclusion of a source that fails to meet qualification standards established in accordance with the requirements of section 2319 of title 10, United States Code, for the purpose of reducing supply chain risk in the acquisition of covered systems.

''(B) The exclusion of a source that fails to achieve an acceptable rating with respect to an evaluation factor providing for the consideration of supply chain risk in the evaluation of proposals for the award of a contract or the issuance of a task or delivery order.

''(C) The withholding of consent for a contractor to subcontract with a particular source or the direction to a contractor for a covered system to exclude a particular source from consideration for a subcontract under the contract.

''(5) The term 'covered system' means—

''(A) nuclear weapons;

''(B) components of nuclear weapons;

''(C) items associated with the design, development, production, and maintenance of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons; and

''(D) items associated with the surveillance of the nuclear weapon stockpile; and

''(E) any national security system (as defined in section 3542(b)(2) of title 44, United States Code).

''(6) The term 'supply chain risk' means the risk that an adversary may sabotage, maliciously introduce an unwanted function, or otherwise subvert the design, integrity, manufacturing, production, distribution, installation, operation, or maintenance of a covered system so as to surveil, deny, disrupt, or otherwise degrade the function, use, or operation of such system.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4805 the following new item:

''Sec. 4806. Enhanced procurement authority to manage supply chain risk.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 4806 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to—

(1) contracts that are awarded on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) task and delivery orders that are issued on or after the date that is 180 days after such date of enactment under contracts awarded before, on, or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 3116. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided by subsection (c), of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, $139,500,000 may not be obligated or expended until the date on which the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the congressional defense committees—

(1) a detailed plan to realize the planned efficiencies; and

(2) written certification that the planned efficiencies will be achieved during fiscal year 2014.

(b) UNREALIZED EFFICIENCIES.—If the Administrator does not submit to the congressional defense committees the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) by the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—

(1) the amount of planned efficiencies that will not be realized during fiscal year 2014; and

(2) any effects caused by such unrealized planned efficiencies to the programs funded under the directed stockpile work and nuclear programs accounts.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not—

(1) apply to funds authorized to be appropriated for directed stockpile work, nuclear programs, or Naval Reactors; or

(2) affect the authority of the Secretary under sections 4702, 4705, and 4711 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2742, 2745, and 2751).

(d) PLANNED EFFICIENCIES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''planned efficiencies'' means the $106,800,000, with respect to directed stockpile work, and $32,700,000, with respect to nuclear programs, that the Administrator plans to save during fiscal year 2014 through management efficiency and workforce restructuring reductions, as described in the budget request for fiscal year 2014 that the President submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 3117. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Office of the Administrator, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until—

(1) the President transmits to Congress the matters required to be transmitted during 2013 and 2014 under section 4205(f)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2525(f)(2));

(2) the President transmits to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives the matters required to be transmitted during 2013 and 2014 under section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1576) with respect to such matters for which the Secretary of Energy is responsible;

(3) the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives the reports required to be submitted during 2013 and 2014 under section 3122(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1710); and

(4) the Administrator submits to the congressional defense committees—

(A) the detailed report on the stockpile stewardship, management, and infrastructure plan required to be submitted during 2013 under paragraph (2) of section 4203(b) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2523(b)(2)); and

(B) the summary of the plan required to be submitted during 2014 under paragraph (1) of such section.

SEC. 3118. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION INITIATIVE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, particularly in the current constrained budget environment, the National Nuclear Security Administration should—

(1) prioritize its primary mission of sustaining and modernizing the nuclear weapons stockpile; and

(2) shift funding from secondary missions if required to ensure critical nuclear weapons modernization programs stay on schedule and deliver nuclear warheads needed to support the military requirements of the United States.

(b) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative of the National Nuclear Security Administration, not more than 80 percent may be obligated or expended unless, by not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security certifies to the congressional defense committees that the B61 life extension program will deliver a first production unit in fiscal year 2019.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (b) shall not affect the authority of the Secretary under Section 4702 of the AEDA (50 U.S.C. 2742).

SEC. 3119. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER FOR SECURITY TECHNOLOGY, ANALYSIS, TESTING, AND RESPONSE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall establish within the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002(5) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501(5)) a Center for Security Technology, Analysis, Testing, and Response.

(b) DUTIES.—The center established under subsection (a) shall carry out the following:

(1) Provide to the Administrator, the Chief of Defense Nuclear Security, and the management and operating contractors of the nuclear security enterprise a wide range of objective expertise on security technologies, systems, analysis, testing, and response forces.

(2) Assist the Administrator in developing standards, requirements, analysis methods, and testing criteria with respect to security.

(3) Collect, analyze, and distribute lessons learned with respect to security.

(4) Support inspections and oversight activities with respect to security.

(5) Promote professional development and training for security professionals.

(6) Provide for advance and bulk procurement for security-related acquisitions that affect multiple facilities of the nuclear security enterprise.

(7) Advocate for continual improvement and security excellence throughout the nuclear security enterprise.

SEC. 3120. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES FOR COMPETITION OF MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING CONTRACTS.

(a) BID PROTEST.—Subsection (a) of section 3121 of the National Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2175) is amended by inserting ''or the date on which a protest with respect to such a contract is resolved'' before the period at the end.

(b) EXPECTED COST SAVINGS.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended by inserting '', including a description of the assumptions used and analysis conducted to determine such expected cost savings'' before the semicolon.

(c) NAVAL REACTORS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) NAVAL REACTORS.—The requirement for reports under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a management and operations contract for a Naval Reactor facility.''.

SEC. 3121. W88–1 WARHEAD AND W78–1 WARHEAD LIFE EXTENSION OPTIONS.

In carrying out Phase 6.2 and Phase 6.2A of the Joint W78/88–1 Warhead Life Extension Program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Nuclear Weapons Council established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code, shall include during such phases a full analysis of feasibility, design definition, and cost estimation for each of the following life extension options:

(1) A separate life extension option to produce a W78–1 warhead.

(2) A separate life extension option to produce a W88–1 warhead.

(3) An interoperable W78/88–1 life extension option.

(4) Any other option that the Nuclear Weapons Council considers appropriate.

SEC. 3122. EXTENSION OF PRINCIPLES OF PILOT PROGRAM TO ADDITIONAL FACILITIES OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In April 2006, the Administrator for Nuclear Security initiated a pilot program to improve and streamline oversight of the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(2) In a memorandum initiating the pilot, the Administrator cited slow progress in implementing previous efforts to streamline such oversight, saying that such slow progress ''is a reflection of excessive risk aversion''.

(3) The pilot program shifted away from reliance on directives of the Department of Energy and toward third-party certification and industrial standards whenever possible—but the pilot program specifically exempted certain high-hazard operations from its scope.

(4) An independent assessment conducted one year after initiation of the pilot found approximately $14,000,000 had been saved in fiscal year 2007 because of the pilot program.

(5) The independent assessment found that ''the replacement of Department of Energy prescriptive requirements with site specific standards and operating systems was observed to be a significant cost reduction driver. . .in several business areas, this reduction was accomplished by moving toward the use of metrics and benchmarks rather than transactional oversight.''.

(6) The independent assessment further found that ''no immediate or negative impacts were observed as a result'' of the pilot program and that ''the lessons learned at [the Kansas City Plant] can and should be applied at other NNSA and DOE sites'', while acknowledging that application of such lessons would be limited by the presence of high-risk, high-hazard activities at such locations.

(7) The independent assessment concluded, ''it is our opinion that these elements can be encouraged and developed over time at each NNSA facility, subject to the limitations made necessary by the nature of the site.''.

(b) EXTENSION OF POLICIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall—

(A) ensure that the principles of the pilot program are permanently implemented at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration; and

(B) in accordance with paragraph (3), extend such principles of the pilot program, with modifications as the Administrator determines appropriate, to not less than two additional facilities of the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002(5) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501(5)), with such principles commencing at each facility not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXEMPTION.—In carrying out the extension of the principles of the pilot program pursuant to subparagraph (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), the Administrator—

(A) may exempt high-hazard or high-risk activities from such extension;

(B) shall exempt nuclear operations from such extension; and

(C) shall focus the initial extension of such principles on low-risk, high-reward initiatives.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(A) In extending the principles of the pilot program to not less than two facilities under paragraph (1)(B), the Administrator shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(i) the management and operating contractor for such a facility has sufficiently mature processes, as well as high performance, to enable the extension without undue risk; and

(ii) Federal oversight mechanisms are in place and sufficiently mature to enable the extension without undue risk.

(B) If the Administrator cannot make a certification under subparagraph (A) with respect to a facility—

(i) the Administrator shall delay the extension of the principles of the pilot program to such facility until the date on which the Administrator makes such certification; and

(ii) not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding—

(I) the improvements to processes, procedures, and performance that are required to make such certification;

(II) a plan with respect to the activities that the Administrator will carry out to make such improvements; and

(III) the date by which the Administrator expects to make such certification and extend the principles of the pilot program.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(i) The congressional defense committees.

(ii) The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(B) The term ''principles of the pilot program'' means the principles regarding the use of third-party certification, industrial standards, best business practices, and verification of internal procedures and performance to improve and streamline oversight, as demonstrated in the pilot program at the Kansas City Plant of the Administration described in subsection (a)(1).

Subtitle C—Reports

SEC. 3131. ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON STATUS OF THE SECURITY OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4506 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2657) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 4506. ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON STATUS OF THE SECURITY OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

''Not later than September 30 of each year, the Administrator shall submit to the Secretary of Energy and to the congressional defense committees—

''(1) a report detailing the status of the security of the nuclear security enterprise, including the status of the security of special nuclear material, nuclear weapons, and classified information at each nuclear weapons production facility and national security laboratory; and

''(2) written certification that the special nuclear material, nuclear weapons, and classified information in the custody of the Administration are secure.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 4506 and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 4506. Annual report and certification on status of the security of the nuclear security enterprise.''.

SEC. 3132. MODIFICATIONS TO ANNUAL REPORTS REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS STOCKPILE.

(a) REPORT ON ASSESSMENTS.—Subsection (e) of section 4205 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2525) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) a concise summary of any significant finding investigations initiated or active during the previous year for which the head of the national security laboratory has full or partial responsibility.''; and

(2) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4) In the case of a report submitted by the Commander of the United States Strategic Command—

''(A) a discussion of the relative merits of other nuclear weapon types (if any), or compensatory measures (if any) that could be taken, that could enable accomplishment of the missions of the nuclear weapon types to which the assessments relate, should such assessments identify any deficiency with respect to such nuclear weapon types; and

''(B) a summary of all major assembly releases in place as of the date of the report for the active and inactive nuclear weapon stockpiles.''.

(b) REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) If the President does not forward to Congress the matters required under paragraph (2) by the date required under such paragraph, each official specified in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report, without change, that the official submitted to the Secretary concerned under subsection (e).''.

SEC. 3133. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORT ON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY PRACTICES AT NATIONAL LABORATORIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4507 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2658) is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of the Atomic Energy Defense Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 4507.

(b) REPORTS ON ADVANCED SUPERCOMPUTER SALES TO CERTAIN FOREIGN NATIONS.—Section 3157 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 50 U.S.C. App. 2404 note) is repealed.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 3141. CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY PANEL ON THE GOVERNANCE OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

Section 3166 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2208) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''October 1, 2013''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''February 1, 2014'' and inserting ''March 1, 2014''; and

(2) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

''(f) TERMINATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The advisory panel shall terminate not later than September 30, 2014.

''(2) FINAL REPORT.—Before terminating, the advisory panel may submit to the officials and committees specified in subsection (d)(1) a final report that includes a summary of the activities and recommendations of the advisory panel and such other matters as the advisory panel considers appropriate.''.

SEC. 3142. STUDY OF POTENTIAL REUSE OF NUCLEAR WEAPON SECONDARIES.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall conduct a study of the potential reuse of nuclear weapon secondaries that includes an assessment of the potential for reusing secondaries in future life extension programs, including—

(1) a description of which secondaries could be reused;

(2) the number of such secondaries available in the stockpile as of the date of the study; and

(3) the number of such secondaries that are planned to be available after such date as a result of the dismantlement of nuclear weapons.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The feasibility and practicability of potential full or partial reuse options with respect to nuclear weapon secondaries.

(2) The benefits and risks of reusing such secondaries.

(3) A list of technical challenges that must be resolved to certify aged materials under dynamic loading conditions and the full stockpile-to-target sequence of weapons, including a program plan and timeline for resolving such technical challenges and an assessment of the importance of resolving outstanding materials issues on certifying aged secondaries.

(4) The potential costs and cost savings of such reuse.

(5) The effects of such reuse on the requirements for secondaries manufacturing.

(6) An assessment of how such reuse affects plans to build a responsive nuclear weapons infrastructure.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than March 1, 2014, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 3143. CLARIFICATION OF ROLE OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY.

The amendment made by section 3113 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2169) to section 4102 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2512) may not be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary of Energy, in carrying out national security programs, with respect to the management, planning, and oversight of the National Nuclear Security Administration or as affecting the delegation by the Secretary of Energy of authority to carry out such activities, as set forth under subsection (a) of such section 4102 as it existed before the amendment made by such section 3113.

SEC. 3144. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954.

*Chapter 10 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.), as amended by section 3176 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2215), is amended in the matter following section 111 by inserting before ''a. The Commission'' the following: ''**SEC. 112. DOMESTIC MEDICAL ISOTOPE PRODUCTION.—**''.*

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SEC. 3201. AUTHORIZATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 $29,915,000 for the operation of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board under chapter 21 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286 et seq.).

SEC. 3202. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

(a) COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.—Subsection (a) of section 315 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286d(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) The Secretary may request an analysis from the Board regarding the costs and benefits of any draft or final recommendation. If the Secretary requests such an analysis, the Board shall transmit to the Secretary such analysis by not later than 30 days after the date of the request. The Board shall make such analysis available to the public when the associated recommendation is made available to the public under subsection (b) or promptly thereafter. Additionally, if the Secretary requests such an analysis, the Secretary shall conduct an analysis of the costs and benefits of the recommendation and make such analysis available to the public together with the response of the Secretary to the Board under subsection (c).''.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Paragraph (5) of section 312(b) of such Act (42. U.S.C. 2286a(b)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

''(5) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Board shall make such recommendations to the Secretary of Energy with respect to Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities, including operations of such facilities, standards, and research needs, as the Board determines are necessary to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety. In making its recommendations, the Board shall—

''(A) use rigorous, quantitative analysis;

''(B) specifically assess risk (whenever sufficient data exists);

''(C) specifically assess the use of various administrative, passive, and engineered controls for implementing the recommended measures; and

''(D) specifically assess the technical and economic feasibility of implementing the recommended measures.''.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

SEC. 3401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 for the purpose of carrying out activities under chapter 641 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the naval petroleum reserves.

(b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3501. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY ASPECTS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014, to be available without fiscal year limitation if so provided in appropriations Acts, for the use of the Department of Transportation for Maritime Administration programs associated with maintaining national security aspects of the merchant marine, as follows:

(1) For expenses necessary for operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $81,268,000, of which—

(A) $67,268,000 shall remain available until expended for Academy operations; and

(B) $14,000,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $17,100,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000 shall remain available until expended for student incentive payments;

(B) $3,600,000 shall remain available until expended for direct payments to such academies; and

(C) $11,100,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels.

(3) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(4) For expenses to maintain and preserve a United States-flag merchant marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code, $183,000,000.

(5) For the cost (as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5)) of loan guarantees under the program authorized by chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, $72,655,000, of which $2,655,000 shall remain available until expended for administrative expenses of the program.

SEC. 3502. 5-YEAR REAUTHORIZATION OF VESSEL WAR RISK INSURANCE PROGRAM.

Section 53912 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2020''.

SEC. 3503. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) It is in the interest of United States national security that the United States merchant marine, both ships and mariners, serve as a naval auxiliary in times of war or national emergency.

(2) The readiness of the United States merchant fleet should be augmented by a Government-owned reserve fleet comprised of ships with national defense features that may not be available immediately in sufficient numbers or types in the active United States-owned, United States-flagged, and United States-crewed commercial industry.

(3) The Ready Reserve Force of the Maritime Administration, a component of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, plays an important role in United States national security by providing necessary readiness and efficiency in the form of a Government-owned sealift fleet.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) maintaining a United States shipbuilding base is critical to meeting United States national security requirements;

(2) it is of vital importance that the Ready Reserve Force of the Maritime Administration remains capable, modern, and efficient in order to best serve the national security needs of the United States in times of war or national emergency;

(3) Federal agencies must consider investment options for replacing aging vessels within the Ready Reserve Force to meet future operational commitments;

(4) investment in recapitalizing the Ready Reserve Force may include—

(A) construction of dual-use vessels, based on need, for use in the America's Marine Highway Program of the Department of Transportation, as a recent study performed under a cooperative agreement between the Maritime Administration and the Navy demonstrated that dual-use vessels transporting domestic freight between United States ports could be called upon to supplement sealift capacity;

(B) construction of tanker vessels to meet military transport needs; and

(C) construction of vessels for use in transporting potential new energy exports; and

(5) the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Navy, should pursue the most cost-effective means of recapitalizing the Ready Reserve Force, including by promoting the building of new vessels that are militarily useful and commercially viable.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

SEC. 4001. AUTHORIZATION OF AMOUNTS IN FUNDING TABLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever a funding table in this division specifies a dollar amount authorized for a project, program, or activity, the obligation and expenditure of the specified dollar amount for the project, program, or activity is hereby authorized, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) MERIT-BASED DECISIONS.—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds with or to a specific entity on the basis of a dollar amount authorized pursuant to subsection (a) shall—

(1) be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k) and 2374 of title 10, United States Code, or on competitive procedures; and

(2) comply with other applicable provisions of law.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO TRANSFER AND PROGRAMMING AUTHORITY.—An amount specified in the funding tables in this division may be transferred or reprogrammed under a transfer or reprogramming authority provided by another

provision of this Act or by other law. The transfer or reprogramming of an amount specified in such funding tables shall not count against a ceiling on such transfers or reprogrammings under section 1001 or section 1522 of this Act or any other provision of law, unless such transfer or reprogramming would move funds between appropriation accounts.

(d) APPLICABILITY TO CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—This section applies to any classified annex that accompanies this Act.

(e) ORAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.—No oral or written communication concerning any amount specified in the funding tables in this division shall supersede the requirements of this section.

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	FIXED WING		
001	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT	19,730	19,730
002	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP)	142,050	142,050
003	MQ–1 UAV	518,460	518,460
004	RQ–11 (RAVEN)	10,772	10,772
	ROTARY		
005	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	96,227	231,327
	Program increase for additional aircraft		[115,100]
	Program increase for fielding		[20,000]
006	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	608,469	608,469
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	150,931	150,931
011	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	1,046,976	1,046,976
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	116,001	116,001
013	CH–47 HELICOPTER	801,650	801,650
014	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	98,376	98,376
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
015	MQ–1 PAYLOAD—UAS	97,781	97,781
016	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP)	10,262	10,262
017	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	12,467	12,467
018	AH–64 MODS	53,559	53,559
019	CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	149,764	149,764
020	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	17,500	17,500
021	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	74,095	74,095
022	KIOWA MODS WARRIOR	184,044	184,044
023	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	152,569	152,569
024	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE	92,779	92,779
025	GATM ROLLUP	65,613	65,613
026	RQ–7 UAV MODS	121,902	121,902
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS		
027	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	47,610	47,610
028	SURVIVABILITY CM	5,700	5,700
029	CMWS	126,869	126,869
	OTHER SUPPORT		
030	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,809	6,809
031	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	65,397	65,397
032	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	45,841	45,841
033	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	79,692	79,692
034	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,615	1,615
035	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	2,877	2,877
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**5,024,387**	**5,159,487**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM		
002	MSE MISSILE	540,401	540,401
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
003	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	4,464	4,464
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS		
004	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	110,510	110,510
005	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	49,354	49,354
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	19,965	19,965
007	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	237,216	237,216
008	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	19,022	19,022
	MODIFICATIONS		
010	PATRIOT MODS	256,438	256,438
011	STINGER MODS	37,252	37,252
012	ITAS/TOW MODS	20,000	20,000
013	MLRS MODS	11,571	11,571
014	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	6,105	6,105
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
015	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	11,222	11,222
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
016	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	3,530	3,530
017	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)	1,748	1,748
018	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	5,285	5,285
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**1,334,083**	**1,334,083**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	STRYKER VEHICLE	374,100	374,100
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
002	STRYKER (MOD)	20,522	20,522
003	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	29,965	29,965
004	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	158,000	158,000

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
005	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	4,769	4,769
006	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	260,177	260,177
007	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	111,031	186,031
	Program increase		[75,000]
008	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD)	2,500	2,500
009	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE	62,951	93,951
	Program increase		[31,000]
010	M88 FOV MODS	28,469	28,469
011	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	2,002	2,002
012	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	178,100	178,100
013	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM		168,000
	Program increase		[168,000]
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
014	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	1,544	1,544
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		
015	INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYSTEM FAMILY	69,147	8,147
	Funding ahead of need		[–50,000]
	Transfer to PE 64601A per Army's request		[–11,000]
018	MORTAR SYSTEMS	5,310	5,310
019	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	24,049	24,049
021	CARBINE	70,846	48,846
	Funding ahead of need		[–22,000]
023	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	56,580	56,580
024	HANDGUN	300	300
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH		
026	M777 MODS	39,300	39,300
027	M4 CARBINE MODS	10,300	10,300
028	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	33,691	33,691
029	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	7,608	7,608
030	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	2,719	2,719
031	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS	7,017	7,017
032	M119 MODIFICATIONS	18,707	18,707
033	M16 RIFLE MODS	2,136	2,136
034	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	1,569	1,569
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
035	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,024	2,024
036	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	10,108	10,108
037	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	459	459
038	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	1,267	1,267
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	**1,597,267**	**1,788,267**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
002	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	112,167	87,167
	Unit cost efficiencies—Army requested reduction		[–25,000]
003	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	58,571	53,571
	Unit cost efficiencies—Army requested reduction		[–5,000]
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	9,858	9,858
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	80,037	55,037
	Unit cost efficiencies—Army requested reduction		[–25,000]
007	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	16,496	16,496
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	69,533	50,033
	Unit cost efficiencies—Army requested reduction		[–19,500]
009	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	55,781	55,781
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
010	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	38,029	38,029
011	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	24,656	24,656
012	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	60,781	60,781
	TANK AMMUNITION		
013	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	121,551	121,551
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
014	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	39,825	39,825
015	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	37,902	37,902
016	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982	67,896	67,896
017	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	71,205	71,205
	ROCKETS		
020	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	1,012	1,012
021	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	108,476	108,476
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
022	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	24,074	24,074
023	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	33,242	33,242
024	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	7,609	7,609
025	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	5,228	5,228
	MISCELLANEOUS		
026	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	16,700	16,700
027	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	7,366	7,366
028	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	3,614	3,614
029	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO)	12,423	12,423
030	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	16,604	16,604
031	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	14,328	14,328
032	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	108	108
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
033	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	242,324	242,324
034	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION	179,605	179,605
035	ARMS INITIATIVE	3,436	3,436
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**1,540,437**	**1,465,937**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	4,000	4,000
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	6,841	6,841
003	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	223,910	223,910
004	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	11,880	11,880
005	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	14,731	14,731
006	PLS ESP	44,252	44,252
009	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV	39,525	39,525
011	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	51,258	25,958
	Funding ahead of need		[–25,300]
012	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	49,904	49,904
013	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS	2,200	2,200
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES		
014	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	400	400
015	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	716	716
016	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	5,619	5,619
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS		
018	WIN-T—GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	973,477	973,477
019	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	14,120	14,120
020	JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY	7,869	7,869
021	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	5,296	5,296
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
022	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	147,212	147,212
023	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	7,998	7,998
024	SHF TERM	7,232	7,232
025	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	3,308	3,308
026	SMART-T (SPACE)	13,992	13,992
028	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	28,206	28,206
029	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	2,778	2,778
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM		
031	ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS)	17,590	17,590
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS		
032	ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (DATA RADIO)	786	786
033	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	382,930	382,930
034	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	19,200	19,200
035	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	1,438	1,438
036	SINCGARS FAMILY	9,856	9,856
037	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPA2	14,184	14,184
038	TRACTOR DESK	6,271	6,271
040	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	1,030	1,030
041	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM	31,868	31,868
042	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	18,000	18,000
044	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY	1,166	1,166
045	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	22,867	22,867
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM		
048	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	1,512	1,512
049	ARMY CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT	61,096	61,096
	INFORMATION SECURITY		
050	TSEC—ARMY KEY MGT SYS (AKMS)	13,890	13,890
051	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	23,245	23,245
052	BIOMETRICS ENTERPRISE	3,800	3,800
053	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	24,711	24,711
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS		
055	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	43,395	43,395
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS		
057	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	104,577	104,577
058	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	612	612
059	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	39,000	39,000
060	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	248,477	248,477
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
064	JTT/CIBS-M	824	824
065	PROPHET GROUND	59,198	59,198
067	DCGS-A (MIP)	267,214	267,214
068	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)	9,899	9,899
069	TROJAN (MIP)	24,598	24,598
070	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	1,927	1,927
071	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)	6,169	6,169
072	MACHINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM-M	2,924	2,924
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
074	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	40,735	40,735
075	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)	13	13
076	ENEMY UAS	2,800	2,800
079	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	1,237	1,237
080	CI MODERNIZATION	1,399	1,399
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)		
082	SENTINEL MODS	47,983	47,983

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
083	SENSE THROUGH THE WALL (STTW)	142	142
084	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	202,428	202,428
085	LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	5,183	5,183
086	NIGHT VISION, THERMAL WPN SIGHT	14,074	14,074
087	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	22,300	22,300
089	GREEN LASER INTERDICTION SYSTEM (GLIS)	1,016	1,016
090	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	55,354	55,354
091	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	800	800
092	PROFILER	3,027	3,027
093	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)	1,185	1,185
094	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	103,214	103,214
096	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (LLDR)	26,037	26,037
097	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	23,100	23,100
098	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	312,727	312,727
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
101	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	43,228	43,228
102	BATTLE COMMAND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM	14,446	14,446
103	FAAD C2	4,607	4,607
104	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	33,090	33,090
105	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	21,200	21,200
107	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	1,795	1,795
109	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	54,327	54,327
110	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	59,171	59,171
111	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	83,936	83,936
113	LOGISTICS AUTOMATION	25,476	25,476
114	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET	19,341	19,341
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION		
115	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	11,865	11,865
116	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	219,431	219,431
117	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM	6,414	6,414
118	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	62,683	62,683
120	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	34,951	34,951
	ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)		
121	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (A/V)	7,440	7,440
122	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	1,615	1,615
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT		
123	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	554	554
124	BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	20,000	20,000
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
124A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,558	3,558
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT		
126	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	762	762
127	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	20,630	20,630
128	CBRN DEFENSE	22,151	22,151
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT		
130	TACTICAL BRIDGING	14,188	14,188
131	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	23,101	23,101
132	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	15,416	15,416
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT		
134	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS)	50,465	50,465
135	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)	6,490	6,490
136	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION	1,563	1,563
137	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	20,921	20,921
138	REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS	100	100
139	< $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	2,271	2,271
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
140	HEATERS AND ECU'S	7,269	7,269
141	LAUNDRIES, SHOWERS AND LATRINES	200	200
142	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	1,468	1,468
143	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	26,526	26,526
144	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	81,680	71,680
	Unjustified unit cost growth		[–10,000]
147	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	28,096	28,096
148	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	56,150	56,150
149	MORTUARY AFFAIRS SYSTEMS	3,242	3,242
150	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	38,141	38,141
151	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)	5,859	5,859
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT		
152	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	60,612	60,612
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		
153	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	22,042	22,042
154	MEDEVAC MISSON EQUIPMENT PACKAGE (MEP)	35,318	35,318
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT		
155	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	19,427	19,427
156	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)	3,860	3,860
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		
157	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	2,000	2,000
159	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	36,078	36,078
160	MISSION MODULES—ENGINEERING	9,721	9,721
162	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	50,122	50,122
163	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	28,828	28,828
164	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	19,863	19,863

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
166	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)	23,465	23,465
168	ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP	13,590	13,590
169	CONST EQUIP ESP	16,088	16,088
170	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	6,850	6,850
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT		
171	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	38,007	19,007
	Funding ahead of need		[–19,000]
172	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	10,605	10,605
	GENERATORS		
173	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	129,437	129,437
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
174	ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER (RTCH)	1,250	1,250
175	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	8,260	8,260
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
176	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	121,710	121,710
177	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	225,200	225,200
178	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	30,063	30,063
179	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	34,913	34,913
180	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	9,955	9,955
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)		
181	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	8,241	8,241
182	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	67,506	67,506
183	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	18,755	18,755
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
184	M25 STABILIZED BINOCULAR	5,110	5,110
185	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,110	5,110
186	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	62,904	62,904
187	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	1,427	1,427
188	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA–3)	96,661	96,661
189	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	2,450	2,450
190	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	11,593	11,593
191	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3	8,948	8,948
192	TRACTOR YARD	8,000	8,000
	OPA2		
195	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	59,700	59,700
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**6,465,218**	**6,410,918**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
001	EA–18G	2,001,787	1,956,787
	Program adjustment		[–45,000]
003	F/A–18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET	206,551	206,551
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		75,000
	Program increase		[75,000]
005	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	1,135,444	1,135,444
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	94,766	94,766
007	JSF STOVL	1,267,260	1,267,260
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	103,195	103,195
009	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,432,573	1,432,573
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	55,196	55,196
011	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	749,962	749,962
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	71,000	71,000
013	MH–60S (MYP)	383,831	383,831
014	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	37,278	37,278
015	MH–60R (MYP)	599,237	599,237
016	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	231,834	231,834
017	P–8A POSEIDON	3,189,989	3,189,989
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	313,160	313,160
019	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE	997,107	962,107
	Unjustified CRI Funding		[–35,000]
020	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	266,542	266,542
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
021	JPATS	249,080	249,080
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
022	KC–130J	134,358	134,358
023	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	32,288	32,288
025	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	52,002	52,002
026	MQ–8 UAV	60,980	60,980
028	OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT	14,958	14,958
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
029	EA–6 SERIES	18,577	18,577
030	AEA SYSTEMS	48,502	48,502
031	AV–8 SERIES	41,575	41,575
032	ADVERSARY	2,992	2,992
033	F–18 SERIES	875,371	875,371
034	H–46 SERIES	2,127	2,127
036	H–53 SERIES	67,675	67,675
037	SH–60 SERIES	135,054	135,054
038	H–1 SERIES	41,706	41,706
039	EP–3 SERIES	55,903	77,903
	12th Aircraft Spiral 3 Upgrade		[8,000]
	Multi-INT Sensor Kits & Installation		[14,000]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
040	P–3 SERIES	37,436	37,436
041	E–2 SERIES	31,044	31,044
042	TRAINER A/C SERIES	43,720	43,720
043	C–2A	902	902
044	C–130 SERIES	47,587	47,587
045	FEWSG	665	665
046	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	14,587	14,587
047	E–6 SERIES	189,312	189,312
048	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	85,537	85,537
049	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	3,684	16,684
	Engineering and Technical Services Support		[8,000]
	Multi-INT Sensor Kits & Installation		[5,000]
050	T–45 SERIES	98,128	98,128
051	POWER PLANT CHANGES	22,999	22,999
052	JPATS SERIES	1,576	1,576
053	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	6,267	6,267
054	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	141,685	141,685
055	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	120,660	120,660
056	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	3,554	3,554
057	ID SYSTEMS	41,800	41,800
058	P–8 SERIES	9,485	9,485
059	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	14,431	14,431
060	MQ–8 SERIES	1,001	1,001
061	RQ–7 SERIES	26,433	26,433
062	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	160,834	160,834
063	F–35 STOVL SERIES	147,130	147,130
064	F–35 CV SERIES	31,100	31,100
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,142,461	1,142,461
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES		
066	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	410,044	410,044
067	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	27,450	27,450
068	WAR CONSUMABLES	28,930	28,930
069	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	5,268	5,268
070	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	60,306	60,306
071	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,775	1,775
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**17,927,651**	**17,957,651**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
001	TRIDENT II MODS	1,140,865	1,126,765
	Equipment related to New START treaty implementation		[–14,100]
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	7,617	7,617
	STRATEGIC MISSILES		
003	TOMAHAWK	312,456	312,456
	TACTICAL MISSILES		
004	AMRAAM	95,413	95,413
005	SIDEWINDER	117,208	117,208
006	JSOW	136,794	136,794
007	STANDARD MISSILE	367,985	367,985
008	RAM	67,596	67,596
009	HELLFIRE	33,916	33,916
010	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	6,278	6,278
011	AERIAL TARGETS	41,799	41,799
012	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	3,538	3,538
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
013	ESSM	76,749	76,749
014	HARM MODS	111,902	111,902
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
015	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,138	1,138
016	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	23,014	23,014
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
017	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	84,318	84,318
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
018	SSTD	3,978	3,978
019	ASW TARGETS	8,031	8,031
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
020	MK–54 TORPEDO MODS	125,898	125,898
021	MK–48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	53,203	53,203
022	QUICKSTRIKE MINE	7,800	7,800
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
023	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	59,730	59,730
024	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	4,222	4,222
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		
025	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	3,963	3,963
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
026	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	12,513	12,513
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
027	CIWS MODS	56,308	56,308
028	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	10,727	10,727
029	GUN MOUNT MODS	72,901	72,901

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
030	CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS	1,943	1,943
031	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	19,758	19,758
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
033	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	52,632	52,632
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**3,122,193**	**3,108,093**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		
	NAVY AMMUNITION		
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	37,703	37,703
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	65,411	65,411
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	20,284	20,284
004	PRACTICE BOMBS	37,870	37,870
005	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	53,764	53,764
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	67,194	67,194
007	JATOS	2,749	2,749
008	LRLAP 6″ LONG RANGE ATTACK PROJECTILE	3,906	3,906
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	24,151	24,151
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	33,080	33,080
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	40,398	40,398
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	61,219	61,219
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	10,637	10,637
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,578	4,578
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	26,297	26,297
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	6,088	6,088
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	7,644	7,644
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	3,349	3,349
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	13,361	13,361
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	2,149	2,149
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	27,465	27,465
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES	26,366	26,366
028	AMMO MODERNIZATION	8,403	8,403
029	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	5,201	5,201
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**589,267**	**589,267**
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		
	OTHER WARSHIPS		
001	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	944,866	944,866
003	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2,930,704	3,422,704
	Increase to Virginia class		[492,000]
004	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	2,354,612	2,354,612
005	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1,705,424	1,705,424
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	245,793	245,793
007	DDG 1000	231,694	310,994
	Increase to DDG 1000		[79,300]
008	DDG–51	1,615,564	1,615,564
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	388,551	388,551
010	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	1,793,014	1,793,014
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		
012	AFLOAT FORWARD STAGING BASE	524,000	524,000
014	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL	2,732	2,732
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST		
016	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	183,900	183,900
017	OUTFITTING	450,163	450,163
019	LCAC SLEP	80,987	80,987
020	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	625,800	988,800
	DDG–51		[332,000]
	Joint High Speed Vessel		[7,600]
	MTS		[23,400]
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	**14,077,804**	**15,012,104**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT		
001	LM–2500 GAS TURBINE	10,180	10,180
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	5,536	5,536
003	HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED)	16,956	16,956
	GENERATORS		
004	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	19,782	19,782
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		
005	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	39,509	39,509
	PERISCOPES		
006	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	52,515	52,515
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		
007	DDG MOD	285,994	285,994
008	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	14,389	14,389
009	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	2,436	2,436
010	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	12,700	12,700
011	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	40,329	40,329
012	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	19,603	19,603
013	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	8,678	8,678
014	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	74,209	74,209
015	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	47,078	47,078

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
016	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	37,000	37,000
017	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	25,053	25,053
018	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	12,986	12,986
019	DSSP EQUIPMENT	2,455	2,455
020	CG MODERNIZATION	10,539	10,539
021	LCAC	14,431	14,431
022	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	36,700	36,700
023	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	119,902	119,902
024	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	3,678	3,678
025	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	8,292	8,292
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT		
027	REACTOR COMPONENTS	286,744	286,744
	OCEAN ENGINEERING		
028	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	8,780	8,780
	SMALL BOATS		
029	STANDARD BOATS	36,452	36,452
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
030	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	36,145	36,145
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT		
031	OPERATING FORCES IPE	69,368	69,368
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT		
032	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	106,328	106,328
033	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	45,966	45,966
034	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	59,885	59,885
035	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	37,168	37,168
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT		
036	LSD MIDLIFE	77,974	77,974
	SHIP SONARS		
038	SPQ–9B RADAR	27,934	27,934
039	AN/SQQ–89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	83,231	83,231
040	SSN ACOUSTICS	199,438	199,438
041	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	9,394	9,394
042	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	12,953	12,953
043	ELECTRONIC WARFARE MILDEC	8,958	8,958
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
044	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	24,077	24,077
045	SSTD	11,925	11,925
046	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	94,338	94,338
047	SURTASS	9,680	9,680
048	MARITIME PATROL AND RECONNSAISANCE FORCE	18,130	18,130
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT		
049	AN/SLQ–32	203,375	203,375
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT		
050	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	123,656	123,656
051	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	896	896
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		
052	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	49,475	49,475
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
053	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	34,692	34,692
054	TRUSTED INFORMATION SYSTEM (TIS)	396	396
055	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	15,703	15,703
056	ATDLS	3,836	3,836
057	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	7,201	7,201
058	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	54,400	54,400
059	SHALLOW WATER MCM	8,548	8,548
060	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	11,765	11,765
061	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	6,483	6,483
062	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	7,631	7,631
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
063	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	53,644	53,644
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
064	MATCALS	7,461	7,461
065	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	9,140	9,140
066	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	20,798	20,798
067	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	19,754	19,754
068	FLEET AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS	8,909	8,909
069	LANDING SYSTEMS	13,554	13,554
070	ID SYSTEMS	38,934	38,934
071	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	14,131	14,131
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
072	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND & CONTROL	3,249	3,249
073	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM	11,646	11,646
074	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS	18,189	18,189
075	DCGS-N	17,350	17,350
076	CANES	340,567	340,567
077	RADIAC	9,835	9,835
078	CANES-INTELL	59,652	59,652
079	GPETE	6,253	6,253
080	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	4,963	4,963
081	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	4,664	4,664
082	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	66,889	66,889
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
084	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	23,877	23,877
086	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	28,001	28,001
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS		
087	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	7,856	7,856
088	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	74,376	74,376
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
089	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	27,381	27,381
090	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	215,952	215,952
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		
091	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	4,463	4,463
092	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	778	778
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		
094	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	133,530	133,530
095	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	1,000	1,000
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT		
096	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	12,251	12,251
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT		
097	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	2,893	2,893
	SONOBUOYS		
099	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	179,927	179,927
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
100	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	55,279	55,279
101	EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	8,792	8,792
102	AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	11,364	11,364
103	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH & RECOVERY EQUIPMENT	59,502	59,502
104	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	19,118	19,118
105	DCRS/DPL	1,425	1,425
106	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT	29,670	29,670
107	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	101,554	101,554
108	LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT	18,293	18,293
109	PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE AIDS	7,969	7,969
110	OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,215	5,215
111	AUTONOMIC LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM (ALIS)	4,827	4,827
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT		
112	NAVAL FIRES CONTROL SYSTEM	1,188	1,188
113	GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	4,447	4,447
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		
114	NATO SEASPARROW	58,368	58,368
115	RAM GMLS	491	491
116	SHIP SELF DEFENSE SYSTEM	51,858	51,858
117	AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	59,757	59,757
118	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	71,559	71,559
119	VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	626	626
120	MARITIME INTEGRATED PLANNING SYSTEM-MIPS	2,779	2,779
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
121	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	224,484	198,565
	New START treaty implementation		[–25,919]
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
122	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	85,678	85,678
123	SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,913	3,913
124	SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,909	3,909
125	ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	28,694	28,694
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
126	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	46,586	46,586
127	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,933	11,933
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE		
128	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	62,361	62,361
129	SURFACE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	41,813	41,813
130	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	26,672	26,672
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
131	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	5,600	5,600
132	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	3,717	3,717
133	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	10,881	10,881
134	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	14,748	14,748
135	TACTICAL VEHICLES	5,540	5,540
136	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	5,741	5,741
137	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	3,852	3,852
138	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	25,757	25,757
139	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,182	1,182
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
140	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	14,250	14,250
141	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,401	6,401
142	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	5,718	5,718
143	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	22,597	22,597
	TRAINING DEVICES		
144	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	22,527	22,527
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
145	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	50,428	50,428
146	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,292	2,292
147	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,925	4,925
149	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,202	3,202
151	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	24,294	24,294

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
152	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	4,287	4,287
153	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	18,276	18,276
154	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	134,495	134,495
155	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	324,327	324,327
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
156A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	12,140	12,140
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
157	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	317,234	316,959
	New START treaty implementation		[–275]
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**6,310,257**	**6,284,063**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	AAV7A1 PIP	32,360	32,360
002	LAV PIP	6,003	6,003
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS		
003	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	589	589
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	3,655	3,655
005	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	5,467	5,467
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION	20,354	20,354
	OTHER SUPPORT		
007	MODIFICATION KITS	38,446	38,446
008	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	4,734	4,734
	GUIDED MISSILES		
009	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	15,713	15,713
010	JAVELIN	36,175	36,175
012	ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H)	1,136	1,136
	OTHER SUPPORT		
013	MODIFICATION KITS	33,976	33,976
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS		
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	16,273	16,273
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		
015	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	41,063	41,063
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)		
016	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	2,930	2,930
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)		
018	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	1,637	1,637
019	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	18,394	18,394
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
020	RADAR SYSTEMS	114,051	114,051
021	RQ–21 UAS	66,612	66,612
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
022	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	3,749	3,749
023	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	75,979	75,979
026	RQ–11 UAV	1,653	1,653
027	DCGS-MC	9,494	9,494
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
028	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	6,171	6,171
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)		
029	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	121,955	121,955
030	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	83,294	83,294
031	RADIO SYSTEMS	74,718	74,718
032	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	47,613	47,613
033	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	19,573	19,573
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
033A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	5,659	5,659
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES		
034	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	1,039	1,039
035	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	31,050	31,050
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
036	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	36,333	36,333
037	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	3,137	3,137
040	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	27,385	27,385
	OTHER SUPPORT		
041	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,016	7,016
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
042	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	14,377	14,377
043	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	24,864	24,864
044	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	21,592	21,592
045	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	61,353	61,353
046	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,827	4,827
047	EOD SYSTEMS	40,011	40,011
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
048	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	16,809	16,809
049	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)	3,408	3,408
050	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	48,549	48,549
051	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	190	190
	GENERAL PROPERTY		
052	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	23,129	23,129
053	TRAINING DEVICES	8,346	8,346
054	CONTAINER FAMILY	1,857	1,857
055	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	36,198	36,198

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
056	RAPID DEPLOYABLE KITCHEN	2,390	2,390
	OTHER SUPPORT		
057	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	6,525	6,525
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
058	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	13,700	13,700
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**1,343,511**	**1,343,511**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL FORCES		
001	F–35	3,060,770	3,060,770
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	363,783	363,783
	OTHER AIRLIFT		
005	C–130J	537,517	537,517
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	162,000	162,000
007	HC–130J	132,121	132,121
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	88,000	88,000
009	MC–130J	389,434	389,434
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	104,000	104,000
	HELICOPTERS		
015	CV–22 (MYP)	230,798	230,798
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT		
017	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,541	2,541
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
020	TARGET DRONES	138,669	138,669
022	AC–130J	470,019	470,019
024	RQ–4	27,000	27,000
027	MQ–9	272,217	352,217
	Program increase		[80,000]
028	RQ–4 BLOCK 40 PROC	1,747	1,747
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT		
029	B–2A	20,019	20,019
030	B–1B	132,222	132,222
031	B–52	111,002	110,502
	B–52 conversions related to New START treaty implementation		[–500]
032	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	27,197	27,197
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT		
033	A–10	47,598	47,598
034	F–15	354,624	354,624
035	F–16	11,794	11,794
036	F–22A	285,830	285,830
037	F–35 MODIFICATIONS	157,777	157,777
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		
038	C–5	2,456	2,456
039	C–5M	1,021,967	1,021,967
042	C–17A	143,197	143,197
043	C–21	103	103
044	C–32A	9,780	9,780
045	C–37A	452	452
046	C–130 AMP		47,300
	LRIP Kit Procurement		[47,300]
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
047	GLIDER MODS	128	128
048	T–6	6,427	6,427
049	T–1	277	277
050	T–38	28,686	28,686
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
052	U–2 MODS	45,591	45,591
053	KC–10A (ATCA)	70,918	70,918
054	C–12	1,876	1,876
055	MC–12W	5,000	5,000
056	C–20 MODS	192	192
057	VC–25A MOD	263	263
058	C–40	6,119	6,119
059	C–130	58,577	74,277
	C–130H Propulsion System Engine Upgrades		[15,700]
061	C–130J MODS	10,475	10,475
062	C–135	46,556	46,556
063	COMPASS CALL MODS	34,494	34,494
064	RC–135	171,813	171,813
065	E–3	197,087	197,087
066	E–4	14,304	14,304
067	E–8	57,472	57,472
068	H–1	6,627	6,627
069	H–60	27,654	27,654
070	RQ–4 MODS	9,313	9,313
071	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	16,300	16,300
072	OTHER AIRCRAFT	6,948	6,948
073	MQ–1 MODS	9,734	9,734
074	MQ–9 MODS	102,970	102,970
076	RQ–4 GSRA/CSRA MODS	30,000	30,000
077	CV–22 MODS	23,310	23,310
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
078	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	463,285	639,285
	F100–229 spare engine shortfall		[165,000]
	MQ–9 spares		[11,000]
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
079	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	49,140	49,140
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		
081	B–1	3,683	3,683
083	B–2A	43,786	43,786
084	B–52	7,000	7,000
087	C–17A	81,952	81,952
089	C–135	8,597	8,597
090	F–15	2,403	2,403
091	F–16	3,455	3,455
092	F–22A	5,911	5,911
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		
094	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	21,148	21,148
	WAR CONSUMABLES		
095	WAR CONSUMABLES	94,947	94,947
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		
096	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	1,242,004	1,242,004
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
101A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	75,845	67,545
	Program Decrease		[–8,300]
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**11,398,901**	**11,709,101**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC		
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	39,104	39,104
	TACTICAL		
002	JASSM	291,151	291,151
003	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	119,904	119,904
004	AMRAAM	340,015	340,015
005	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	48,548	48,548
006	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	42,347	42,347
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		
007	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION	752	752
	CLASS IV		
009	MM III MODIFICATIONS	21,635	21,635
010	AGM–65D MAVERICK	276	276
011	AGM–88A HARM	580	580
012	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	6,888	6,888
013	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	5,000	5,000
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
014	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	72,080	71,377
	Spares and repair parts related to New START treaty implementation		[–703]
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
015	ADVANCED EHF	379,586	379,586
016	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	38,398	38,398
017	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	403,431	403,431
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	74,167	74,167
019	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	5,244	5,244
020	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	55,997	55,997
021	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)	95,673	95,673
022	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	1,852,900	1,852,900
023	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	583,192	583,192
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		
029	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	36,716	36,716
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
029A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	829,702	829,702
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**5,343,286**	**5,342,583**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	ROCKETS		
001	ROCKETS	15,735	15,735
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	129,921	129,921
	BOMBS		
003	PRACTICE BOMBS	30,840	30,840
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	187,397	187,397
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	188,510	188,510
	OTHER ITEMS		
006	CAD/PAD	35,837	35,837
007	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	7,531	7,531
008	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	499	499
009	MODIFICATIONS	480	480
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	9,765	9,765
	FLARES		
011	FLARES	55,864	55,864
	FUZES		
013	FUZES	76,037	76,037
	SMALL ARMS		
014	SMALL ARMS	21,026	21,026

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**759,442**	**759,442**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	2,048	2,048
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	8,019	8,019
003	CAP VEHICLES	946	946
004	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,138	7,138
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		
005	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	13,093	13,093
006	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	13,983	13,983
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		
007	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	23,794	23,794
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
008	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	8,669	8,669
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT		
009	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV & CLEANING EQUIP	6,144	6,144
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,580	1,580
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)		
012	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	149,661	149,661
013	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	726	726
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS		
014	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	2,789	2,789
015	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	31,875	31,875
016	ADVANCE TECH SENSORS	452	452
017	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	14,203	14,203
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS		
018	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	46,232	46,232
019	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	11,685	11,685
020	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	19,248	19,248
021	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMENTS	19,292	19,292
022	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	17,166	17,166
023	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	22,723	22,723
024	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	27,930	27,930
025	TAC SIGNIT SPT	217	217
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
027	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	49,627	49,627
028	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	13,559	13,559
029	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	11,186	11,186
030	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	43,238	43,238
031	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	10,431	10,431
032	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	13,769	13,769
033	GCSS-AF FOS	19,138	19,138
034	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	8,809	8,809
035	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS	26,935	26,935
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		
036	INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	80,558	80,558
038	AFNET	97,588	97,588
039	VOICE SYSTEMS	8,419	8,419
040	USCENTCOM	34,276	34,276
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
041	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE	28,235	28,235
042	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	2,061	2,061
043	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE	4,415	4,415
044	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	30,237	30,237
045	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	98,062	98,062
046	MILSATCOM SPACE	105,935	105,935
047	SPACE MODS SPACE	37,861	37,861
048	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM	7,171	7,171
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE		
049	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	83,537	83,537
050	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER	11,884	11,884
051	RADIO EQUIPMENT	14,711	14,711
052	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	10,275	10,275
053	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	50,907	50,907
	MODIFICATIONS		
054	COMM ELECT MODS	55,701	55,701
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP		
055	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	14,524	14,524
056	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	28,655	28,655
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ		
057	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	9,332	9,332
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
058	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	16,762	16,762
059	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	33,768	33,768
060	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT	2,495	2,495
061	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	12,859	12,859
062	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,954	1,954
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
064	DARP RC135	24,528	24,528
065	DCGS-AF	137,819	137,819

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
067	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	479,586	479,586
068	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.	45,159	45,159
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
068A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,519,256	14,519,256
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
069	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	25,746	25,746
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**16,760,581**	**16,760,581**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		
038	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	37,345	37,345
039	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, INTELLIGENCE	16,678	16,678
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA		
037	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	14,363	14,363
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		
041	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	35,259	35,259
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
008	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	16,189	16,189
011	TELEPORT PROGRAM	66,075	66,075
012	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	83,881	83,881
013	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	2,572	2,572
014	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	125,557	125,557
016	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	16,941	16,941
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA		
017	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	13,137	13,137
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSS		
021	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	5,020	5,020
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA		
001	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,291	1,291
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		
040	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	14,792	14,792
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
025	THAAD	581,005	581,005
026	AEGIS BMD	580,814	580,814
027	BMDS AN/TPY–2 RADARS	62,000	62,000
028	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III	131,400	131,400
030	IRON DOME	220,309	220,309
032	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)		107,000
	Advanced Procurement of 14 GBIs, beginning with booster motor sets		[107,000]
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA		
003	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	47,201	47,201
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY		
022	VEHICLES	100	100
023	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	13,395	13,395
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY		
020	EQUIPMENT	978	978
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA		
019	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS	1,454	1,454
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA		
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	5,711	5,711
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT		
018	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	15,414	15,414
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
041A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	544,272	544,272
	AVIATION PROGRAMS		
043	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	112,456	112,456
044	MH–60 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	81,457	81,457
045	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	2,650	2,650
046	U–28	56,208	56,208
047	MH–47 CHINOOK	19,766	19,766
048	RQ–11 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	850	850
049	CV–22 MODIFICATION	98,927	98,927
050	MQ–1 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	20,576	20,576
051	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	1,893	1,893
053	STUASL0	13,166	13,166
054	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	107,687	107,687
055	AC/MC–130J	51,870	51,870
057	C–130 MODIFICATIONS	71,940	71,940
	SHIPBUILDING		
059	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	37,439	37,439
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
061	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M	159,029	159,029
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
064	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	79,819	79,819
066	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	14,906	14,906
068	OTHER ITEMS <$5M	81,711	81,711
069	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	35,053	35,053
072	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	41,526	41,526
073	TACTICAL VEHICLES	43,353	43,353
074	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M	210,540	210,540
076	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	20,000	20,000
080	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	6,645	6,645

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
081	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	25,581	25,581
087	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	191,061	191,061
	CBDP		
089	INSTALLATION FORCE PROTECTION	14,271	14,271
090	INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION	101,667	101,667
092	JOINT BIO DEFENSE PROGRAM (MEDICAL)	13,447	13,447
093	COLLECTIVE PROTECTION	20,896	20,896
094	CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE	144,540	144,540
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**4,534,083**	**4,641,083**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	98,800	0
	Program reduction		[–98,800]
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	**98,800**	**0**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**98,227,168**	**99,666,171**

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	FIXED WING		
001A	SATURN ARCH (MIP)	48,000	48,000
003	MQ–1 UAV	31,988	31,988
	ROTARY		
008	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIB NEW BUILD	142,000	142,000
010	KIOWA WARRIOR WRA	163,800	163,800
013	CH–47 HELICOPTER	386,000	386,000
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**771,788**	**771,788**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM		
002	MSE MISSILE		25,887
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[25,887]
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
003	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	54,000	54,000
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS		
007	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	39,045	39,045
009A	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS)—SYS SUM	35,600	35,600
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**128,645**	**154,532**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH		
033	M16 RIFLE MODS		15,422
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[15,422]
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		**15,422**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
002	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	4,400	4,400
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	1,500	1,500
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	5,000	10,000
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[5,000]
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	60,000	60,000
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
010	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	5,000	5,000
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
014	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	10,000	30,000
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[20,000]
015	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	10,000	10,000
016	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982	11,000	11,000
	MINES		
018	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES		9,482
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[9,482]
	ROCKETS		
021	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	57,000	57,000
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
022	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	4,000	4,000
023	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	3,000	3,000
024	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	8,000	8,000
	MISCELLANEOUS		
028	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	2,000	2,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**180,900**	**215,382**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
003	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		2,500
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[2,500]
005	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		2,050
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[2,050]
013	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS	321,040	562,596
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[241,556]
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS		
060	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	25,000	25,000
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
067	DCGS-A (MIP)	7,200	7,200
071	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)	5,980	5,980
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
074	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	57,800	83,255
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[25,455]
078	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIE	15,300	15,300
079	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	4,221	4,221
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)		
091	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	1,834	1,834
093	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)		8,400
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[8,400]
096	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (LLDR)	21,000	21,000
098	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	85,830	85,830
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
110	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)		3,200
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[3,200]
112	SINGLE ARMY LOGISTICS ENTERPRISE (SALE)		5,160
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[5,160]
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT		
126	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)		15,000
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[15,000]
127	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)		24,932
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[24,932]
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT		
137	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)		3,565
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[3,565]
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
146	FORCE PROVIDER	51,654	51,654
147	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	6,264	6,264
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT		
152	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		2,119
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[2,119]
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
176	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT		7,000
	Restoral of funds based on offsets used for April 2013 reprogramming		[7,000]
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**603,123**	**944,060**
	JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND		
	NETWORK ATTACK		
001	ATTACK THE NETWORK	417,700	417,700
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT		
002	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	248,886	248,886
	FORCE TRAINING		
003	TRAIN THE FORCE	106,000	106,000
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
004	OPERATIONS	227,414	227,414
	TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
011	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	29,520	29,520
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
026	MQ–8 UAV	13,100	13,100
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
031	AV–8 SERIES	57,652	57,652
033	F–18 SERIES	35,500	35,500
039	EP–3 SERIES	2,700	2,700
049	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	3,375	3,375
054	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	49,183	49,183
055	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	4,190	4,190
059	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	20,700	20,700
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	24,776	24,776
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**240,696**	**240,696**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	TACTICAL MISSILES		
009	HELLFIRE	27,000	27,000
009A	LASER MAVERICK	58,000	58,000
010	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	1,500	1,500
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**86,500**	**86,500**

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		
	NAVY AMMUNITION		
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	11,424	11,424
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	30,332	30,332
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	8,282	8,282
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	31,884	31,884
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	409	409
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	11,976	11,976
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	2,447	2,447
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	7,692	7,692
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	13,461	13,461
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	3,310	3,310
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	6,244	6,244
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	3,368	3,368
019	81MM, ALL TYPES	9,162	9,162
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	10,266	10,266
021	CTG 25MM, ALL TYPES	1,887	1,887
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	1,611	1,611
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	37,459	37,459
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	970	970
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	418	418
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES	14,219	14,219
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**206,821**	**206,821**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
135	TACTICAL VEHICLES	17,968	17,968
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**17,968**	**17,968**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	GUIDED MISSILES		
010	JAVELIN	29,334	29,334
011	FOLLOW ON TO SMAW	105	105
	OTHER SUPPORT		
013	MODIFICATION KITS	16,081	16,081
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		
015	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	16,081	16,081
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)		
017	MODIFICATION KITS	2,831	2,831
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)		
018	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	8,170	8,170
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
023	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,700	2,700
026	RQ–11 UAV	2,830	2,830
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)		
029	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,866	4,866
030	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	265	265
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
042	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	114	114
043	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	523	523
044	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	365	365
045	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	2,004	2,004
047	EOD SYSTEMS	42,930	42,930
	GENERAL PROPERTY		
055	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	385	385
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**129,584**	**129,584**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT		
032	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	94,050	94,050
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
052	U–2 MODS	11,300	11,300
059	C–130	1,618	1,618
064	RC–135	2,700	2,700
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
079	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	6,000	6,000
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**115,668**	**115,668**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL		
005	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	24,200	24,200
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**24,200**	**24,200**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	ROCKETS		
001	ROCKETS	326	326
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	17,634	17,634
	BOMBS		
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	37,514	37,514
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	84,459	84,459

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	FLARES		
011	FLARES	14,973	14,973
012	FUZES	3,859	3,859
	SMALL ARMS		
014	SMALL ARMS	1,200	1,200
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**159,965**	**159,965**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS		
022	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	1,800	1,800
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
046	MILSATCOM SPACE	5,695	5,695
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
059	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	60,600	60,600
061	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	68,000	68,000
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
068	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.	58,250	58,250
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
068A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,380,501	2,380,501
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**2,574,846**	**2,574,846**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
011	TELEPORT PROGRAM	4,760	4,760
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
041A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	78,986	78,986
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
060	ORDNANCE REPLENISHMENT	2,841	2,841
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
064	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	13,300	13,300
082	SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS	8,034	8,034
087	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	3,354	3,354
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**111,275**	**111,275**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	15,000	0
	Program reduction		[–15,000]
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	**15,000**	**–15,000**
	NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT		
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
999	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		400,000
	Program increase		[400,000]
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT		**400,000**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**6,366,979**	**7,168,707**

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601101A	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	21,803	21,803
002	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	221,901	221,901
003	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	79,359	79,359
004	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	113,662	113,662
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**436,725**	**436,725**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
005	0602105A	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	26,585	26,585
006	0602120A	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	43,170	43,170
007	0602122A	TRACTOR HIP	36,293	36,293
008	0602211A	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	55,615	55,615
009	0602270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	17,585	17,585
010	0602303A	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	51,528	51,528
011	0602307A	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	26,162	26,162
012	0602308A	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	24,063	24,063
013	0602601A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	64,589	64,589
014	0602618A	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	68,300	68,300
015	0602622A	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	4,490	4,490
016	0602623A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	7,818	7,818
017	0602624A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	37,798	37,798

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
018	0602705A	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	59,021	59,021
019	0602709A	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	43,426	43,426
020	0602712A	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	20,574	20,574
021	0602716A	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	21,339	21,339
022	0602720A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	20,316	20,316
023	0602782A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	34,209	34,209
024	0602783A	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	10,439	10,439
025	0602784A	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	70,064	70,064
026	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	17,654	17,654
027	0602786A	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	31,546	31,546
028	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	93,340	93,340
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**885,924**	**885,924**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
029	0603001A	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	56,056	56,056
030	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	62,032	62,032
031	0603003A	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	81,080	81,080
032	0603004A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	63,919	63,919
033	0603005A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	97,043	97,043
034	0603006A	SPACE APPLICATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,866	5,866
035	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	7,800	7,800
036	0603008A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	40,416	40,416
037	0603009A	TRACTOR HIKE	9,166	9,166
038	0603015A	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	13,627	13,627
039	0603020A	TRACTOR ROSE	10,667	10,667
040	0603105A	MILITARY HIV RESEARCH		
041	0603125A	COMBATING TERRORISM—TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,054	15,054
042	0603130A	TRACTOR NAIL	3,194	3,194
043	0603131A	TRACTOR EGGS	2,367	2,367
044	0603270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	25,348	25,348
045	0603313A	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	64,009	64,009
046	0603322A	TRACTOR CAGE	11,083	11,083
047	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	180,662	180,662
048	0603606A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	22,806	22,806
049	0603607A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,030	5,030
050	0603710A	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	36,407	36,407
051	0603728A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	11,745	11,745
052	0603734A	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	23,717	23,717
053	0603772A	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	33,012	33,012
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**882,106**	**882,106**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
054	0603305A	ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	15,301	15,301
055	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	13,592	13,592
056	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	10,625	10,625
057	0603627A	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV		
058	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	30,612	30,612
059	0603653A	ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS)	49,989	49,989
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	6,703	6,703
061	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	6,894	6,894
062	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	9,066	9,066
063	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	2,633	2,633
064	0603782A	WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL—DEM/VAL	272,384	272,384
065	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	3,874	3,874
066	0603801A	AVIATION—ADV DEV	5,018	5,018
067	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	11,556	11,556
068	0603805A	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS		
069	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	15,603	15,603
070	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	14,159	14,159
071	0603850A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE	79	79
072	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	55,605	55,605
073	0604131A	TRACTOR JUTE		
074	0604319A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INCREMENT 2–INTERCEPT (IFPC2)	79,232	79,232
075	0604785A	INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE (BUDGET ACTIVITY 4)	4,476	4,476
076	0305205A	ENDURANCE UAVS	28,991	991
		LEMV program reduction		[–28,000]
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**636,392**	**608,392**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
077	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	76,588	76,588
078	0604220A	ARMED, DEPLOYABLE HELOS	73,309	73,309
079	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	154,621	154,621
080	0604280A	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	31,826	31,826
081	0604290A	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	23,341	23,341
082	0604321A	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	4,839	4,839
083	0604328A	TRACTOR CAGE	23,841	23,841
084	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	79,855	90,855
		Transfer from WTCV line 15—XM25 development		[11,000]
085	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	2,140	2,140
086	0604611A	JAVELIN	5,002	5,002
087	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	21,321	21,321
088	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	514	514

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
089	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)		
090	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES		
091	0604661A	FCS SYSTEMS OF SYSTEMS ENGR & PROGRAM MGMT		
092	0604663A	FCS UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLES		
093	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	43,405	43,405
094	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	1,939	1,939
095	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	18,980	18,980
096	0604716A	TERRAIN INFORMATION—ENG DEV		
097	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	18,294	18,294
098	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,013	17,013
099	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	6,701	6,701
100	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	14,575	14,575
101	0604780A	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	27,634	27,634
102	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	193,748	193,748
103	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	15,721	15,721
104	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	41,703	41,703
105	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	7,379	7,379
106	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	39,468	39,468
107	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	92,285	92,285
108	0604814A	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS—EMD	8,209	8,209
109	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	22,958	22,958
110	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	1,549	1,549
111	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	17,342	17,342
112	0604823A	FIREFINDER	47,221	47,221
113	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	48,477	48,477
114	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	80,613	80,613
115	0604869A	PATRIOT/MEADS COMBINED AGGREGATE PROGRAM (CAP)		
116	0604870A	NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL MONITORING SENSOR NETWORK		
117	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	68,814	68,814
118	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	137,290	137,290
119	0605028A	ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	116,298	116,298
120	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	68,148	68,148
121	0605380A	AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM (JTRS)	33,219	33,219
122	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	15,127	15,127
123	0605455A	SLAMRAAM		
124	0605456A	PAC–3/MSE MISSILE	68,843	68,843
125	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	364,649	364,649
126	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	592,201	592,201
127	0605626A	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	10,382	10,382
128	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	21,143	21,143
129	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	84,230	84,230
130	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,465	3,465
131	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	10,806	10,806
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**2,857,026**	**2,868,026**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
132	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	16,934	16,934
133	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,488	13,488
134	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	46,672	46,672
135	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	11,919	11,919
136	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	193,658	193,658
137	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	37,158	37,158
138	0605502A	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH		
139	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	340,659	340,659
140	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	66,061	66,061
141	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	43,280	43,280
142	0605605A	DOD HIGH ENERGY LASER TEST FACILITY		
143	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	6,025	6,025
144	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	7,349	7,349
145	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	19,809	19,809
146	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	5,941	5,941
147	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	55,504	55,504
148	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	65,274	65,274
149	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	1,283	1,283
150	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	82,035	82,035
151	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	33,853	33,853
152	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	53,340	53,340
153	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	5,193	5,193
154	0605898A	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	54,175	54,175
155	0909999A	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS		
		SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,159,610**	**1,159,610**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
156	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	110,576	110,576
157	0607141A	LOGISTICS AUTOMATION	3,717	3,717
158	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS		
159	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	70,053	70,053
160	0102419A	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	98,450	68,450
		JLENS program reduction		[–30,000]
161	0203726A	ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	30,940	30,940
162	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	177,532	177,532

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
163	0203740A	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	36,495	36,495
164	0203744A	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	257,187	257,187
165	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	315	315
166	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	6,186	6,186
167	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,578	1,578
168	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	62,100	62,100
169	0203808A	TRACTOR CARD	18,778	18,778
170	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	7,108	7,108
171	0208058A	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)		
173	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	7,600	7,600
174	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	9,357	9,357
175	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	41,225	41,225
176	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	18,197	18,197
177	0303150A	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	14,215	14,215
179	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	33,533	33,533
180	0305208A	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	27,622	27,622
181	0305219A	MQ–1C GRAY EAGLE UAS	10,901	10,901
182	0305232A	RQ–11 UAV	2,321	2,321
183	0305233A	RQ–7 UAV	12,031	12,031
184	0305235A	VERTICAL UAS		
185	0307665A	BIOMETRICS ENABLED INTELLIGENCE	12,449	12,449
186	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	56,136	56,136
186A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,717	4,717
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**1,131,319**	**1,101,319**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**7,989,102**	**7,942,102**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	112,617	122,617
		Program increase		[10,000]
002	0601152N	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	18,230	18,230
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	484,459	484,459
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**615,306**	**625,306**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	104,513	104,513
005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	145,307	145,307
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	47,334	47,334
007	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	34,163	34,163
008	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	49,689	49,689
009	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	97,701	97,701
010	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	45,685	63,685
		AGOR mid life refit		[18,000]
011	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,060	6,060
012	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	103,050	103,050
013	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	169,710	169,710
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	31,326	31,326
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**834,538**	**852,538**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
015	0603114N	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	48,201	48,201
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	28,328	28,328
017	0603235N	COMMON PICTURE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY		
018	0603236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY		
019	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	56,179	56,179
020	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	132,400	132,400
021	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,854	11,854
022	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	247,931	247,931
023	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,760	4,760
024	0603747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY		
025	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	51,463	51,463
026	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,000	2,000
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**583,116**	**583,116**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
027	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	42,246	42,246
028	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	5,591	5,591
029	0603237N	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL	3,262	3,262
030	0603251N	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	74	74
031	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,964	7,964
032	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	5,257	5,257
033	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	1,570	1,570
034	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	168,040	168,040
035	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	88,649	88,649
036	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	83,902	83,902
037	0603525N	PILOT FISH	108,713	108,713
038	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	9,316	9,316
039	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	77,108	77,108
040	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	762	762
041	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	2,349	2,349
042	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	852,977	874,977

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
		Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Development		[22,000]
043	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	8,764	8,764
044	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	20,501	20,501
045	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	27,052	27,052
046	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	428,933	428,933
047	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	27,154	27,154
048	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	519,140	519,140
049	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	406,389	406,389
050	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	36,570	36,570
051	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	8,404	8,404
052	0603611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	136,967	136,967
053	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	1,489	1,489
054	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	38,422	38,422
055	0603658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	69,312	69,312
056	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	9,196	9,196
057	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	18,850	18,850
058	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	45,618	45,618
059	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	3,019	3,019
060	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	144,951	144,951
061	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	5,797	5,797
062	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	308,131	308,131
063	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	195,189	195,189
064	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	56,358	56,358
065	0603764N	LINK EVERGREEN	55,378	55,378
066	0603787N	SPECIAL PROCESSES	48,842	48,842
067	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	7,509	7,509
068	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	5,075	5,075
069	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	51,178	51,178
070	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	205,615	205,615
071	0603889N	COUNTERDRUG RDT&E PROJECTS		
072	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	37,227	37,227
073	0604279N	ASE SELF-PROTECTION OPTIMIZATION	169	169
074	0604653N	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (JCREW)	20,874	10,874
		Schedule delay		[–10,000]
075	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	2,257	2,257
076	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	38,327	38,327
077	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	135,985	135,985
078	0605812M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	50,362	50,362
079	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	8,448	8,448
080	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	153	153
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**4,641,385**	**4,653,385**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
081	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	40,558	40,558
082	0604214N	AV–8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	35,825	35,825
083	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	99,891	99,891
084	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	17,565	17,565
085	0604218N	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	4,026	4,026
086	0604221N	P–3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,791	1,791
087	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	11,725	11,725
088	0604231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	68,463	68,463
089	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	152,041	152,041
090	0604245N	H–1 UPGRADES	47,123	47,123
091	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	30,208	30,208
092	0604262N	V–22A	43,084	43,084
093	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,401	11,401
094	0604269N	EA–18	11,138	11,138
095	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	34,964	34,964
096	0604273N	VH–71A EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	94,238	94,238
097	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	257,796	257,796
098	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	3,302	3,302
099	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	240,298	240,298
100	0604311N	LPD–17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	1,214	1,214
101	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	46,007	46,007
102	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	75,592	75,592
103	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	117,854	117,854
104	0604376M	MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE (MAGTF) ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) FOR AVIATION	10,080	10,080
105	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	21,413	21,413
106	0604404N	UNMANNED CARRIER LAUNCHED AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE (UCLASS) SYSTEM.	146,683	146,683
107	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	275,871	275,871
108	0604503N	SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	89,672	89,672
109	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	13,754	13,754
110	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	69,615	69,615
111	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION		
112	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	121,566	121,566
113	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	49,143	49,143
114	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	155,254	155,254
115	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,689	3,689
116	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	5,041	5,041
117	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	26,444	26,444

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
118	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,897	8,897
119	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	6,233	6,233
120	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	442	442
121	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	130,360	130,360
122	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	50,209	50,209
123	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	164,799	164,799
124	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	1,984	1,984
125	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	9,458	9,458
126	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	51,430	51,430
127	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	512,631	512,631
128	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	534,187	534,187
129	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	5,564	5,564
130	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	69,659	69,659
131	0605018N	NAVY INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM (N-IMHRS)		
132	0605212N	CH–53K RDTE	503,180	503,180
133	0605450N	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	5,500	5,500
134	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	317,358	317,358
135	0204202N	DDG–1000	187,910	187,910
136	0304231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM—MIP	2,140	2,140
137	0304785N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	9,406	9,406
138	0305124N	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	22,800	22,800
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**5,028,476**	**5,028,476**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
139	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	43,261	43,261
140	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	71,872	71,872
141	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	38,033	38,033
142	0605126N	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	1,352	1,352
143	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	5,566	5,566
144	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	48,345	48,345
145	0605502N	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH		
146	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	637	637
147	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	76,585	76,585
148	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,221	3,221
149	0605861N	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	72,725	72,725
150	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	141,778	141,778
151	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	331,219	331,219
152	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	16,565	16,565
153	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	3,265	3,265
154	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	7,134	7,134
155	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	24,082	24,082
156	0305885N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES	497	497
157	0909999N	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS		
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**886,137**	**886,137**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
159	0604227N	HARPOON MODIFICATIONS	699	699
160	0604402N	UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT AND PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT.	20,961	40,961
		X–47B Aerial Refueling Test & Evaluation		[20,000]
161	0604717M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT		
162	0604766M	MARINE CORPS DATA SYSTEMS	35	35
163	0605525N	CARRIER ONBOARD DELIVERY (COD) FOLLOW ON	2,460	2,460
164	0605555N	STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT	9,757	9,757
165	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	98,057	121,957
		Reentry System Applications and Strategic Guidance Applications		[23,900]
166	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	31,768	31,768
167	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	1,464	1,464
168	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	21,729	21,729
169	0203761N	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	13,561	13,561
170	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	131,118	131,118
171	0204152N	E–2 SQUADRONS	1,971	1,971
172	0204163N	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	46,155	46,155
173	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	2,374	2,374
174	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	12,407	12,407
175	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	41,609	41,609
176	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	7,240	7,240
177	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	78,208	78,208
178	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	45,124	45,124
179	0204574N	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	2,703	2,703
180	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	19,563	19,563
181	0205601N	HARM IMPROVEMENT	13,586	13,586
182	0205604N	TACTICAL DATA LINKS	197,538	197,538
183	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	31,863	31,863
184	0205632N	MK–48 ADCAP	12,806	12,806
185	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	88,607	88,607
186	0205658N	NAVY SCIENCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM		
187	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	116,928	116,928
188	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	178,753	178,753
189	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	139,594	113,794
		Marine personnel carrier—funding ahead of need		[–20,800]
		Precision extended range munition program reduction		[–5,000]

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
190	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	42,647	42,647
191	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	34,394	34,394
192	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	39,159	39,159
193	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	2,613	2,613
194	0208058N	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL (JHSV)	986	986
199	0303109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	66,231	66,231
200	0303138N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)	24,476	24,476
201	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	23,531	23,531
202	0303150M	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM		
203	0303238N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)—MIP		
205	0305149N	COBRA JUDY		
206	0305160N	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	742	742
207	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	4,804	4,804
208	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	8,381	8,381
209	0305206N	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS		
210	0305207N	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS		
211	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,535	5,535
212	0305208N	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	19,718	19,718
213	0305220N	RQ–4 UAV	375,235	375,235
214	0305231N	MQ–8 UAV	48,713	48,713
215	0305232M	RQ–11 UAV	102	102
216	0305233N	RQ–7 UAV	710	710
217	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	5,013	5,013
218	0305237N	MEDIUM RANGE MARITIME UAS		
219	0305239M	RQ–21A	11,122	11,122
220	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	28,851	28,851
221	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	5,116	5,116
222	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	28,042	28,042
223	0708011N	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	50,933	50,933
224	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	4,998	4,998
224A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,185,132	1,185,132
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**3,385,822**	**3,403,922**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**15,974,780**	**16,032,880**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	373,151	373,151
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	138,333	138,333
003	0601108F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	13,286	13,286
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**524,770**	**524,770**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602102F	MATERIALS	116,846	116,846
005	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	119,672	119,672
006	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	89,483	89,483
007	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	197,546	197,546
008	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	127,539	127,539
009	0602601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	104,063	104,063
010	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	81,521	81,521
011	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	112,845	112,845
012	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	138,161	138,161
013	0602890F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	40,217	40,217
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,127,893**	**1,127,893**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
014	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	39,572	49,572
		Program increase		[10,000]
015	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	12,800	12,800
016	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	30,579	30,579
017	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	77,347	77,347
018	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	149,321	149,321
019	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	49,128	49,128
020	0603401F	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	68,071	68,071
021	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	26,299	26,299
022	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	20,967	20,967
023	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	33,996	33,996
024	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	19,000	19,000
025	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	41,353	41,353
026	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	49,093	49,093
027	0603924F	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**617,526**	**627,526**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
028	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,983	3,983
029	0603287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	3,874	3,874
030	0603430F	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)		
031	0603432F	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)		
032	0603438F	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	27,024	27,024
033	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	15,899	15,899
034	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,568	4,568
035	0603791F	INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D	379	379

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
036	0603830F	SPACE PROTECTION PROGRAM (SPP)	28,764	28,764
037	0603850F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE—DEM/VAL		
038	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	86,737	86,737
039	0603854F	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM RDT&E (SPACE)		
040	0603859F	POLLUTION PREVENTION—DEM/VAL	953	953
041	0603860F	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL		
042	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE	379,437	379,437
043	0604283F	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT		
044	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	2,606	2,606
045	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	103	103
046	0604330F	JOINT DUAL ROLE AIR DOMINANCE MISSILE		
047	0604337F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	16,018	16,018
048	0604422F	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON		
049	0604458F	AIR & SPACE OPS CENTER	58,861	58,861
050	0604618F	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	2,500	2,500
051	0604635F	GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	21,175	21,175
052	0604857F	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE		
053	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	13,636	13,636
054	0105921F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—SPACE ACTIVITIES	2,799	2,799
055	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	70,160	70,160
056	0305164F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	137,233	137,233
057	0305178F	NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SYSTEM (NPOESS).		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**876,709**	**876,709**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
058	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	977	977
059	0603840F	GLOBAL BROADCAST SERVICE (GBS)		
060	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT		
061	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	3,601	3,601
062	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	1,971	1,971
063	0604280F	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO		
064	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	51,456	51,456
065	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	50	50
066	0604329F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)—EMD	115,000	115,000
067	0604421F	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	23,930	23,930
068	0604425F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	400,258	400,258
069	0604429F	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	4,575	4,575
070	0604441F	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	352,532	372,532
		Space Based Infrared Systems (SBIRS) Data Exploitation		[20,000]
071	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	16,284	16,284
072	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	2,564	2,564
073	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	17,036	17,036
074	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	7,273	7,273
075	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	33,200	33,200
076	0604740F	INTEGRATED COMMAND & CONTROL APPLICATIONS (IC2A)		
077	0604750F	INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT		
078	0604800F	F–35—EMD	816,335	816,335
079	0604851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—EMD	145,442	145,442
080	0604853F	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	27,963	27,963
081	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	5,000	5,000
082	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	129,411	129,411
083	0605213F	F–22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B	131,100	131,100
084	0605221F	KC–46	1,558,590	1,558,590
085	0605229F	CSAR HH–60 RECAPITALIZATION	393,558	393,558
086	0605278F	HC/MC–130 RECAP RDT&E	6,242	6,242
087	0605431F	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	272,872	272,872
088	0605432F	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	124,805	124,805
089	0605433F	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	13,948	13,948
090	0605931F	B–2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	303,500	303,500
091	0101125F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	67,874	67,874
092	0207100F	LIGHT ATTACK ARMED RECONNAISSANCE (LAAR) SQUADRONS		
093	0207604F	READINESS TRAINING RANGES, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE		
094	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	4,663	4,663
095	0305230F	MC–12		
096	0401138F	C–27J AIRLIFT SQUADRONS		
097	0401318F	CV–22	46,705	46,705
098	0401845F	AIRBORNE SENIOR LEADER C3 (SLC3S)		
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**5,078,715**	**5,098,715**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
099	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	17,690	17,690
100	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	34,841	34,841
101	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	32,956	32,956
102	0605502F	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH		
103	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	13,610	13,610
104	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	742,658	742,658
105	0605860F	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	14,203	14,203
106	0605864F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	13,000	13,000
107	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	44,160	44,160
108	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	27,643	27,643
109	0606323F	MULTI-SERVICE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING INITIATIVE	13,935	13,935

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
110	0606392F	SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER (SMC) CIVILIAN WORKFORCE	192,348	192,348
111	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	28,647	28,647
112	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	315	315
113	0909999F	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS		
114	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,785	3,785
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,179,791**	**1,179,791**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
115	0603423F	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	383,500	383,500
116	0604263F	COMMON VERTICAL LIFT SUPPORT PLATFORM		
117	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	5,000	5,000
118	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	90,097	90,097
119	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	32,086	32,086
121	0101113F	B–52 SQUADRONS	24,007	24,007
122	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	450	450
123	0101126F	B–1B SQUADRONS	19,589	19,589
124	0101127F	B–2 SQUADRONS	100,194	100,194
125	0101313F	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM—USSTRATCOM	37,448	37,448
126	0101314F	NIGHT FIST—USSTRATCOM		
128	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,700	1,700
129	0102823F	STRATEGIC AEROSPACE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES		
130	0203761F	WARFIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRANSITION FUND	3,844	3,844
131	0205219F	MQ–9 UAV	128,328	128,328
132	0207040F	MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT		
133	0207131F	A–10 SQUADRONS	9,614	9,614
134	0207133F	F–16 SQUADRONS	177,298	177,298
135	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	244,289	244,289
136	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	13,138	13,138
137	0207138F	F–22A SQUADRONS	328,542	328,542
138	0207142F	F–35 SQUADRONS	33,000	33,000
139	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	15,460	15,460
140	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	84,172	84,172
141	0207170F	JOINT HELMET MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM (JHMCS)		
142	0207224F	COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY	2,582	2,582
143	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	542	542
144	0207247F	AF TENCAP	89,816	89,816
145	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	1,075	1,075
146	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	10,782	10,782
147	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	139,369	139,369
148	0207277F	ISR INNOVATIONS		
149	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	6,373	6,373
150	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	22,820	22,820
151	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	7,029	7,029
152	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	186,256	186,256
153	0207418F	TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	743	743
154	0207423F	ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		
156	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	4,471	4,471
157	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I		
158	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	10,250	10,250
159	0207448F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,431	1,431
160	0207449F	COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) CONSTELLATION	7,329	7,329
161	0207452F	DCAPES	15,081	15,081
162	0207581F	JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM (JSTARS)	13,248	13,248
163	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	24,342	24,342
164	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	10,448	10,448
165	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	5,512	5,512
166	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	3,301	3,301
167	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	62,605	62,605
168	0208021F	INFORMATION WARFARE SUPPORT		
169	0208059F	CYBER COMMAND ACTIVITIES	68,099	68,099
170	0208087F	AF OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	14,047	14,047
171	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	5,853	5,853
179	0301400F	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	12,197	12,197
180	0302015F	E–4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	18,267	18,267
181	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	36,288	36,288
182	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	90,231	90,231
183	0303141F	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	725	725
184	0303150F	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM		
185	0303601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	140,170	140,170
187	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	117,110	117,110
190	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,430	4,430
191	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,048	2,048
192	0305105F	DOD CYBER CRIME CENTER	288	288
193	0305110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	35,698	35,698
194	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	24,667	24,667
195	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	35,674	35,674
196	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	21,186	21,186
199	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	195	195
200	0305145F	ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION	1,430	1,430
201	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	330	330
203	0305164F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)		
204	0305165F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)		

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
206	0305173F	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	3,696	3,696
207	0305174F	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,469	2,469
208	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	8,289	8,289
209	0305182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	13,345	13,345
210	0305193F	CYBER INTELLIGENCE		
211	0305202F	DRAGON U–2	18,700	18,700
212	0305205F	ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	3,000	3,000
213	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	37,828	37,828
214	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,491	13,491
215	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	7,498	7,498
216	0305219F	MQ–1 PREDATOR A UAV	3,326	3,326
217	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	134,406	134,406
218	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	7,413	7,413
219	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK (CDL)	40,503	40,503
220	0305238F	NATO AGS	264,134	264,134
221	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	23,016	23,016
222	0305265F	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	221,276	221,276
223	0305614F	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	58,523	58,523
224	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	2,218	2,218
225	0305887F	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO INFORMATION WARFARE		
226	0305913F	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	50,547	50,547
227	0305940F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	18,807	18,807
228	0307141F	INFORMATION OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION & TOOL DEVELOPMENT		
229	0308699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	1,079	1,079
230	0401115F	C–130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	400	26,400
		C–130H Propulsion System Propeller Upgrades		[26,000]
231	0401119F	C–5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	61,492	61,492
232	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	109,134	109,134
233	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	22,443	22,443
234	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	4,116	4,116
235	0401139F	LIGHT MOBILITY AIRCRAFT (LIMA)		
236	0401218F	KC–135S		
237	0401219F	KC–10S		
238	0401314F	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	44,553	44,553
239	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	6,213	6,213
240	0702207F	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,605	1,605
241	0708012F	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES		
242	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	95,238	95,238
243	0708611F	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,925	10,925
244	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	1,347	1,347
245	0808716F	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	65	65
246	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	1,083	1,083
247	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	1,577	1,577
248	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	5,990	5,990
249	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	786	786
250	0901279F	FACILITIES OPERATION—ADMINISTRATIVE	654	654
251	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	135,735	135,735
252	0902998F	MANAGEMENT HQ—ADP SUPPORT (AF)		
252A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	11,874,528	11,894,528
		Program Increase		[20,000]
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**16,297,542**	**16,343,542**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**25,702,946**	**25,778,946**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE	45,837	45,837
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	315,033	315,033
003	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	11,171	11,171
004	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	49,500	49,500
005	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	84,271	89,271
		Restore PK–12 funding		[5,000]
006	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	30,895	35,895
		Program increase		[5,000]
007	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	51,426	51,426
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**588,133**	**598,133**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
008	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	20,065	13,565
		Decrease to insensitive munitions program		[–6,500]
009	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	114,790	114,790
010	0602228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCU) SCIENCE		
011	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	46,875	46,875
012	0602250D8Z	SYSTEMS 2020 APPLIED RESEARCH		
013	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	45,000	45,000
014	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	413,260	413,260
015	0602304E	COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS	16,330	16,330
016	0602305E	MACHINE INTELLIGENCE		
017	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	24,537	24,537
018	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	227,065	217,065
		Program decrease		[–10,000]
019	0602663D8Z	DATA TO DECISIONS APPLIED RESEARCH		

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
020	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	18,908	18,908
021	0602670D8Z	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) APPLIED RESEARCH		
022	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	225,977	225,977
023	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	166,654	166,654
024	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	243,469	243,469
025	0602718BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	175,282	175,282
026	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	11,107	11,107
027	1160401BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	29,246	29,246
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,778,565**	**1,762,065**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
028	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	26,646	26,646
029	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	19,420	19,920
		Program increase for future information operations strategy		[500]
030	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	77,792	77,792
031	0603160BR	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES—PROLIFERATION PREVENTION AND DEFEAT	274,033	274,033
032	0603175C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	309,203	239,203
		Decrease in funding of Common Kill Vehicle Technology Program		[–70,000]
033	0603200D8Z	JOINT ADVANCED CONCEPTS		
034	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,305	19,305
035	0603264S	AGILE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21)—THEATER CAPABILITY	7,565	7,565
036	0603274C	SPECIAL PROGRAM—MDA TECHNOLOGY	40,426	40,426
037	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	149,804	149,804
038	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	172,546	172,546
039	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	170,847	170,847
040	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,009	9,009
041	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	174,428	167,428
		Decrease to Strategic Capabilities Office efforts		[–7,000]
042	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	20,000	20,000
043	0603663D8Z	DATA TO DECISIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
044	0603665D8Z	BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
045	0603668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY ADVANCED RESEARCH	19,668	19,668
046	0603670D8Z	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT		
047	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	34,041	34,041
048	0603699D8Z	EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	61,971	53,971
		Decrease to Strategic Capabilities Office efforts		[–8,000]
049	0603711D8Z	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM/AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS		
050	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	20,000	20,000
051	0603713S	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	30,256	30,256
052	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	72,324	72,324
053	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	82,700	82,700
054	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	8,431	8,431
055	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	117,080	117,080
056	0603755D8Z	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		
057	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	239,078	239,078
058	0603765E	CLASSIFIED DARPA PROGRAMS		
059	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	259,006	259,006
060	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	286,364	286,364
061	0603769SE	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,116	12,116
062	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	19,008	19,008
063	0603826D8Z	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	78,532	78,532
064	0603828D8Z	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION		
065	0603828J	JOINT EXPERIMENTATION	12,667	12,667
066	0603832D8Z	DOD MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	41,370	41,370
067	0603901C	DIRECTED ENERGY RESEARCH		
068	0603902C	NEXT GENERATION AEGIS MISSILE		
069	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	92,508	92,508
070	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	52,001	60,001
		Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund		[8,000]
071	0303310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS	52,053	52,053
072	1160402BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	46,809	46,809
073	1160422BB	AVIATION ENGINEERING ANALYSIS		
074	1160472BB	SOF INFORMATION AND BROADCAST SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY		
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**3,109,007**	**3,032,507**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		
075	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	63,641	63,641
076	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	19,152	19,152
077	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	70,763	70,763
078	0603709D8Z	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM		
079	0603714D8Z	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM	17,230	17,230
080	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	71,453	71,453
081	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	268,990	268,990
082	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,033,903	1,174,303
		Planning and Design (35% to 100% design)		[50,000]
		RDT&E Ground Systems Development		[70,000]
		RDT&E Site Activities, including EIS		[20,400]
082A	0603XXXC	COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY AND CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		70,000
		Common Kill Vehicle Technology Program		[70,000]
083	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	196,237	196,237
084	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	315,183	315,183
085	0603888C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS		

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
086	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	377,605	377,605
087	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	286,613	286,613
088	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	937,056	937,056
089	0603893C	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	44,947	44,947
090	0603895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	6,515	6,515
091	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI.	418,355	418,355
092	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	47,419	47,419
093	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	52,131	52,131
094	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	13,864	13,864
095	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	44,478	44,478
096	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	95,782	283,782
		Development of increased capabilities for Iron Dome		[15,000]
		Increase Israeli Cooperative Programs		[173,000]
097	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	375,866	375,866
098	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	495,257	495,257
099	0603920D8Z	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	11,704	11,704
100	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	9,842	9,842
101	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	3,312	13,312
		Corrosion Prevention, Control, and Mitigation		[10,000]
102	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	130,000	25,000
		Decrease to SCO efforts		[–105,000]
103	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT.	8,300	8,300
104	0604445J	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	30,000	30,000
105	0604670D8Z	HUMAN, SOCIAL AND CULTURE BEHAVIOR MODELING (HSCB) RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING.		
106	0604775D8Z	DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM		250,000
		Rapid Innovation Program		[250,000]
107	0604787D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION COMMAND (JSIC)		
108	0604787J	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	7,402	7,402
109	0604828D8Z	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY TEAM		
110	0604828J	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY TEAM	7,506	7,506
111	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM–3 (LBSM3)	129,374	129,374
112	0604881C	AEGIS SM–3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT	308,522	308,522
113	0604883C	PRECISION TRACKING SPACE SYSTEM		
114	0604886C	ADVANCED REMOTE SENSOR TECHNOLOGY (ARST)		
115	0303191D8Z	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	3,169	3,169
116	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	946	946
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**5,902,517**	**6,455,917**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION		
117	0604051D8Z	DEFENSE ACQUISITION CHALLENGE PROGRAM (DACP)		
118	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	8,155	8,155
119	0604165D8Z	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	65,440	65,440
120	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	451,306	451,306
121	0604709D8Z	JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM—EMD		
122	0604764K	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	29,138	29,138
123	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	19,475	19,475
124	0605000BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	12,901	12,901
125	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,812	13,812
126	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	386	386
127	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	3,763	3,763
128	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	6,788	6,788
129	0605070S	DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	27,917	27,917
130	0605075D8Z	DCMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION	22,297	22,297
131	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INTIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	51,689	51,689
132	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	6,184	6,184
133	0303141K	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	12,083	12,083
134	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	3,302	3,302
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**734,636**	**734,636**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
135	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	6,393	6,393
136	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	2,479	2,479
137	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	240,213	240,213
138	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	2,127	2,127
139	0604943D8Z	THERMAL VICAR	8,287	8,287
140	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	31,000	31,000
141	0605104D8Z	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	24,379	24,379
142	0605110D8Z	USD(A&T)--CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT		
143	0605117D8Z	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	54,311	54,311
144	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	47,462	47,462
145	0605128D8Z	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)		
146	0605130D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	12,134	12,134
147	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	44,237	44,237
148	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	5,871	5,871
149	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	5,028	5,028
150	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	6,301	6,301
151	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	6,504	6,504
152	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	92,046	92,046
153	0605502BR	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH		

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
154	0605502C	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH—MDA		
155	0605502D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH		
156	0605502E	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH		
157	0605502S	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH		
158	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (S.	1,868	1,868
159	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	8,362	8,362
160	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	56,024	56,024
161	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	6,908	6,908
162	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	15,451	19,451
		Program increase		[4,000]
163	0605897E	DARPA AGENCY RELOCATION		
164	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	71,659	71,659
165	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	4,083	4,083
166	0606301D8Z	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES		
167	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	5,306	5,306
168	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	2,097	2,097
171	0303166D8Z	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES		
172	0303166J	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	8,394	8,394
173	0303169D8Z	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RAPID ACQUISITION		
174	0305103E	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE		
175	0305193D8Z	CYBER INTELLIGENCE	7,624	7,624
177	0305400D8Z	WARFIGHTING AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED SUPPORT		
178	0804767D8Z	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)	43,247	43,247
179	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	37,712	37,712
180	0901598D8W	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS WHS	607	607
181	0909999D8Z	FINANCING FOR CANCELLED ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS		
181A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	54,914	54,914
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**913,028**	**917,028**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT		
182	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	7,552	7,552
183	0605127T	REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH (RIO) AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANA.	3,270	3,270
184	0605147T	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM (OHASIS)	287	287
185	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	14,000	14,000
186	0607310D8Z	OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,955	1,955
187	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS).	13,250	13,250
188	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	13,026	13,026
189	0607828D8Z	JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY		
190	0607828J	JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	12,652	12,652
191	0208043J	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,061	3,061
192	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	72,726	72,726
194	0301144K	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	6,524	6,524
201	0302016K	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	512	512
202	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	12,867	12,867
203	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	36,565	36,565
204	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	13,144	13,144
205	0303135G	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	1,060	1,060
206	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	33,279	33,279
207	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	10,673	10,673
208	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	181,567	179,291
		Excess to need		[–2,276]
209	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM		
210	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	34,288	34,288
211	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	7,741	7,741
212	0303170K	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	3,325	3,325
213	0303260D8Z	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE (DMDPO)	1,246	1,246
214	0303610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	5,147	5,147
216	0304210BB	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	17,352	17,352
220	0305103K	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	3,658	3,658
221	0305125D8Z	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP)	9,752	9,752
225	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	3,210	3,210
227	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	21,602	21,602
230	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,195	5,195
233	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,348	3,348
235	0305219BB	MQ–1 PREDATOR A UAV	641	641
237	0305231BB	MQ–8 UAV		
238	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	2,338	2,338
239	0305600D8Z	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	4,372	4,372
244	0305889G	COUNTERDRUG INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT		
247	0708011S	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	24,691	24,691
248	0708012S	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	4,659	4,659
249	0902298J	MANAGEMENT HQ—OJCS	3,533	3,533
250	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV	1,314	1,314
251	1105232BB	RQ–11 UAV		
252	1105233BB	RQ–7 UAV		
253	1160279BB	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH/SMALL BUS TECH TRANSFER PILOT PROG		
254	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	156,561	156,561
255	1160404BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
256	1160405BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,705	7,705

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
257	1160408BB	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	42,620	42,620
258	1160421BB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS CV–22 DEVELOPMENT		
259	1160427BB	MISSION TRAINING AND PREPARATION SYSTEMS (MTPS)		
260	1160429BB	AC/MC–130J		
261	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	17,970	17,970
262	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	7,424	7,424
263	1160474BB	SOF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS		
264	1160476BB	SOF TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS		
265	1160477BB	SOF WEAPONS SYSTEMS		
266	1160478BB	SOF SOLDIER PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS		
267	1160479BB	SOF VISUAL AUGMENTATION, LASERS AND SENSOR SYSTEMS		
268	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	2,206	2,206
269	1160481BB	SOF MUNITIONS		
270	1160482BB	SOF ROTARY WING AVIATION		
271	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	18,325	18,325
272	1160484BB	SOF SURFACE CRAFT		
273	1160488BB	SOF MILITARY INFORMATION SUPPORT OPERATIONS		
274	1160489BB	SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	3,304	3,304
275	1160490BB	SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	16,021	16,021
275A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,773,704	3,773,704
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**4,641,222**	**4,638,946**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**17,667,108**	**18,139,232**
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	75,720	75,720
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	48,423	48,423
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	62,157	62,157
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**186,300**	**186,300**
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	**186,300**	**186,300**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**67,520,236**	**68,079,460**

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
087	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	7,000	7,000
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**7,000**	**7,000**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**7,000**	**7,000**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
224A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	34,426	34,426
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**34,426**	**34,426**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**34,426**	**34,426**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
252A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	9,000	9,000
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**9,000**	**9,000**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**9,000**	**9,000**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT		
275A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	66,208	66,208
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**66,208**	**66,208**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**66,208**	**66,208**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**116,634**	**116,634**

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	888,114	1,096,714
	Missile Defense Deployment to Guam		[13,100]
	Restore Army OPTEMPO to 90%		[195,500]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	72,624	72,624
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	617,402	617,402
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	602,262	602,262
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,032,484	1,032,484
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,287,462	1,303,262
	Restore Army Flying Hour Program to 90%		[15,800]
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,559,656	3,559,656
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	454,477	454,477
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,481,156	1,481,156
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,278,154	7,278,154
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,754,712	3,011,712
	Realignment of Arlington National Cemetary operations		[–25,000]
	Sustainment to 90%		[282,000]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S	425,271	425,271
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	185,064	185,064
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS ANCILLARY MISSIONS	463,270	456,594
	Realignment of SOUTHCOM Information Operations		[3,100]
	Unjustified EUCOM Growth		[–9,776]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**21,102,108**	**21,576,832**
	MOBILIZATION		
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	360,240	360,240
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONING STOCKS	192,105	192,105
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	7,101	7,101
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**559,446**	**559,446**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	115,992	115,992
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	52,323	52,323
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	43,589	43,589
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	453,745	453,745
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,034,495	1,034,495
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,016,876	1,016,876
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	186,565	186,565
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	652,514	652,514
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	485,500	485,500
300	EXAMINING	170,912	170,912
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	251,523	251,523
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	184,422	184,422
330	JUNIOR ROTC	181,105	181,105
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**4,829,561**	**4,829,561**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	690,089	690,089
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	774,120	779,120
	Corrosion Prevention, Control, and Mitigation		[5,000]
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	651,765	651,765
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	453,051	453,051
390	ADMINISTRATION	487,737	487,737
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,563,115	1,563,115
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	326,853	326,853
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	234,364	234,364
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,212,091	1,212,091
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	243,540	243,540
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	241,101	241,101
460	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	226,291	226,291
470	SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS	426,651	457,851
	Realignment of NATO Special Operations Headquarters from O&M Defense-wide		[31,200]
480	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	27,248	24,148
	Realignment of SOUTHCOM Information Operations		[–3,100]
525	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,023,946	1,023,946
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**8,581,962**	**8,615,062**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
530	UNDISTRIBUTED		–740,300
	Average civilian end strength above projection		[–284,300]
	Unobligated balances		[–456,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–740,300**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**35,073,077**	**34,840,601**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	1,621	1,621
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	24,429	24,429
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	657,099	657,099
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	122,485	122,485

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	584,058	584,058
060	AVIATION ASSETS	79,380	79,380
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	471,616	471,616
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	74,243	74,243
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	70,894	70,894
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	569,801	569,801
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	294,145	323,245
	Sustainment to 90%		[29,100]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S	51,853	51,853
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,001,624**	**3,030,724**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,735	10,735
140	ADMINISTRATION	24,197	24,197
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	10,304	10,304
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	10,319	10,319
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	37,857	37,857
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**93,412**	**93,412**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**3,095,036**	**3,124,136**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	800,880	800,880
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	178,650	178,650
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	771,503	771,503
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	98,699	98,699
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	38,779	38,779
060	AVIATION ASSETS	922,503	922,503
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	761,056	761,056
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	62,971	62,971
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	233,105	233,105
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,019,059	1,019,059
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	712,139	786,339
	Sustainment to 90%		[74,200]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S	1,013,715	1,013,715
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,613,059**	**6,687,259**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,812	10,812
140	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	1,551	1,551
150	ADMINISTRATION	78,284	78,284
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	46,995	46,995
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	6,390	6,390
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	297,105	297,105
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**441,137**	**441,137**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**7,054,196**	**7,128,396**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,952,522	4,952,522
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	1,826,404	1,826,404
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	38,639	38,639
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	90,030	90,030
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	362,700	362,700
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	915,881	915,881
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	35,838	35,838
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	379,914	448,414
	CLS for AVN Logistics		[68,500]
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,884,836	3,884,836
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	734,852	734,852
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,191,511	5,191,511
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,351,274	1,351,274
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	701,316	691,722
	New START treaty implementation, excluding verification and inspection activities		[–9,594]
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	97,710	97,710
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	172,330	172,330
160	WARFARE TACTICS	454,682	454,682
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	328,406	328,406
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	946,429	946,429
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	142,249	148,249
	Corrosion Prevention, Control, and Mitigation		[6,000]
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,603	2,603
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	102,970	102,970
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	199,128	199,128
230	CRUISE MISSILE	92,671	92,671
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,193,188	1,193,188
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	105,985	105,985
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	532,627	532,627
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	304,160	304,160
280	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,011,528	1,011,528

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,996,821	2,182,021
	Sustainment to 90%		[185,200]
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,460,918	4,460,918
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**32,610,122**	**32,860,228**
	MOBILIZATION		
310	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	331,576	331,576
320	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	6,638	6,638
330	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	222,752	222,752
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	73,310	73,310
350	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,675	2,675
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	23,794	23,794
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**660,745**	**660,745**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
370	OFFICER ACQUISITION	148,516	148,516
380	RECRUIT TRAINING	9,384	9,384
390	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	139,876	139,876
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	630,069	630,069
410	FLIGHT TRAINING	9,294	9,294
420	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	169,082	169,082
430	TRAINING SUPPORT	164,368	164,368
440	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	241,733	242,833
	Naval Sea Cadets		[1,100]
450	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	139,815	139,815
460	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	94,632	94,632
470	JUNIOR ROTC	51,373	51,373
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,798,142**	**1,799,242**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
480	ADMINISTRATION	886,088	886,088
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	13,131	13,131
500	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	115,742	115,742
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	382,150	382,150
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	268,403	268,403
530	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	317,293	317,293
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	207,128	207,128
570	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	295,855	295,855
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,140,484	1,140,484
590	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	52,873	52,873
600	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	27,587	27,587
610	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	75,728	75,728
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	543,026	543,026
680	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	4,965	4,965
705	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	545,775	545,775
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**4,876,228**	**4,876,228**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
710	UNDISTRIBUTED		–278,200
	Average civilian end strength above projection		[–38,500]
	Unobligated balances		[–239,700]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–278,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**39,945,237**	**39,918,243**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	837,012	902,012
	Crisis Response Force		[30,000]
	Marine Security Guard		[35,000]
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	894,555	898,555
	Corrosion Prevention, Control, and Mitigation		[4,000]
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	223,337	221,337
	Unjustified Growth HUMVEE Modifications		[–2,000]
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	97,878	97,878
050	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	774,619	781,719
	Sustainment to 90%		[7,100]
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,166,661	2,166,661
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,994,062**	**5,068,162**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
070	RECRUIT TRAINING	17,693	17,693
080	OFFICER ACQUISITION	896	896
090	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	100,806	100,806
100	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	46,928	46,928
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	356,426	356,426
120	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	179,747	179,747
130	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	52,255	52,255
140	JUNIOR ROTC	23,138	23,138
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**777,889**	**777,889**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	43,816	43,816
160	ADMINISTRATION	305,107	305,107
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	87,500	87,500
185	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	46,276	46,276
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**482,699**	**482,699**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		–50,000
	Unobligated balances		[–50,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–50,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**6,254,650**	**6,278,750**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	586,620	586,620
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	7,008	7,008
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	100,657	100,657
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	305	305
060	AVIATION LOGISTICS	3,927	3,927
070	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	75,933	75,933
080	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	601	601
090	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	44,364	44,364
100	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	15,477	15,477
110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	115,608	115,608
120	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,967	1,967
130	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	43,726	43,726
140	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	69,011	74,011
	Sustainment to 90%		[5,000]
150	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	109,604	109,604
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,174,808**	**1,179,808**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
160	ADMINISTRATION	2,905	2,905
170	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	14,425	14,425
180	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,485	2,485
190	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,129	3,129
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**22,944**	**22,944**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**1,197,752**	**1,202,752**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATING FORCES	96,244	96,244
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	17,581	19,081
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[1,500]
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	32,438	32,738
	Sustainment to 90%		[300]
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	95,259	95,259
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**241,522**	**243,322**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
050	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	894	894
060	ADMINISTRATION	11,743	11,743
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	9,158	9,158
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**21,795**	**21,795**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**263,317**	**265,117**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,295,814	3,295,814
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,875,095	1,875,095
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,559,109	1,559,109
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,956,304	5,961,304
	Corrosion Prevention, Control, and Mitigation		[5,000]
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,834,424	2,224,454
	Restoration, Modernization, and Demolition project shortfalls		[170,530]
	Sustainment to 90%		[219,500]
060	BASE SUPPORT	2,779,811	2,779,811
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	913,841	913,841
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	916,837	916,837
100	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	720,349	720,349
110	LAUNCH FACILITIES	305,275	305,275
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	433,658	433,658
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	1,146,016	1,147,116
	NORTHCOM VOICE program		[1,100]
140	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	231,830	231,830
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**21,968,363**	**22,364,493**
	MOBILIZATION		
150	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,015,902	2,015,902

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
160	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	147,216	147,216
170	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,556,232	1,556,232
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	167,402	167,402
190	BASE SUPPORT	707,040	707,040
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**4,593,792**	**4,593,792**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
200	OFFICER ACQUISITION	102,334	102,334
210	RECRUIT TRAINING	17,733	17,733
220	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	94,600	94,600
230	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	217,011	217,011
240	BASE SUPPORT	800,327	800,327
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	399,364	399,364
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	792,275	792,275
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	248,958	248,958
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	106,741	106,741
290	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	319,331	319,331
300	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	122,736	122,736
310	EXAMINING	3,679	3,679
320	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	137,255	137,255
330	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	176,153	176,153
340	JUNIOR ROTC	67,018	67,018
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,605,515**	**3,605,515**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
350	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,103,684	1,103,684
360	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	919,923	919,923
370	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	56,601	52,601
	Heavy bomber eliminations related to New START treaty implementation		[–400]
	ICBM reductions related to New START implementation		[–3,600]
380	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	281,061	281,061
390	BASE SUPPORT	1,203,305	1,203,305
400	ADMINISTRATION	593,865	593,865
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	574,609	574,609
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,028,600	1,013,200
	De-MIRVing ICBMs related to New START treaty implementation		[–700]
	ICBM eliminations and Environmental Impact Study related to New START treaty implementation		[–14,700]
430	CIVIL AIR PATROL	24,720	24,720
460	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	89,008	89,008
465	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,227,796	1,222,996
	Classified Adjustment		[–4,800]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**7,103,172**	**7,078,972**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
470	UNDISTRIBUTED		–205,100
	Average civilian end strength above projection		[–18,700]
	Unobligated balances		[–186,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–205,100**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**37,270,842**	**37,437,672**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,857,951	1,857,951
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	224,462	224,462
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	521,182	521,182
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	89,704	98,804
	Sustainment to 90%		[9,100]
050	BASE SUPPORT	360,836	360,836
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,054,135**	**3,063,235**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	64,362	64,362
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	15,056	15,056
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	23,617	23,617
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,618	6,618
100	AUDIOVISUAL	819	819
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**110,472**	**110,472**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**3,164,607**	**3,173,707**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,371,871	3,371,871
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	720,305	720,305
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,514,870	1,514,870
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	296,953	323,853
	Sustainment to 90%		[26,900]
050	BASE SUPPORT	597,303	597,303
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,501,302**	**6,528,202**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
060	ADMINISTRATION	32,117	32,117
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	32,585	32,585
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**64,702**	**64,702**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**6,566,004**	**6,592,904**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	472,239	472,239
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5,261,463	5,230,711
	AFSOC Flying Hour Program		[70,100]
	International SOF Information Sharing System		[–7,017]
	Ongoing baseline contingency operations		[–35,519]
	Pilot program for SOF family members		[5,000]
	Preserve the force and families—human performance program		[–16,605]
	Preserve the force and families—resiliency		[–8,786]
	Realignment of NATO Special Operations Headquarters to O&M, Army		[–31,200]
	Regional SOF Coordination Centers		[–14,725]
	SOCOM National Capitol Region		[–10,000]
	USASOC Flying Hour Program		[18,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,733,702**	**5,702,950**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
040	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	157,397	157,397
050	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	84,899	84,899
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**242,296**	**242,296**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	144,443	165,443
	STARBASE		[21,000]
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	612,207	612,207
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,378,606	1,378,606
110	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	763,091	763,091
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,326,243	1,326,243
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	29,933	29,933
150	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	462,545	462,545
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	222,979	222,979
170	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	21,594	21,594
180	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	788,389	788,389
190	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	546,603	546,603
210	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	35,151	35,151
220	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	438,033	438,033
240	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,713,756	2,713,756
250	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	256,201	256,201
270	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	371,615	217,715
	Program reduction		[–153,900]
280	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,010,176	1,992,676
	BRAC 2015 Initiative		[–8,000]
	Combatant Commanders Exercise Engagement Training Transformation		[90,500]
	Procurement Technical Assistance Program—Enhanced Business Support		[10,000]
	Realignment to Building Partnership Capacity authories		[–35,000]
	Reduction to Building Partnership Capacity authories		[–75,000]
290	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	616,572	616,572
295	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,283,558	14,287,648
	Classified adjustment		[4,090]
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**27,021,695**	**26,875,385**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
305	UNDISTRIBUTED		–320,000
	Section 514. Study of Reserve Component General and Flag Officers		[3,000]
	Section 551. Department of Defense Recognition of Spouses of Members of Armed Forces who Serve in Combat Zones		[5,000]
	Section 571 .DOD Supplementary Impact Aid		[25,000]
	Section 621. Expand the victims transitional compensation benefit		[10,000]
	Unobligated balances		[–363,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–320,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**32,997,693**	**32,500,631**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
050	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	109,500	109,500
060	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	528,455	528,455
080	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	256,031	256,031
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	298,815	298,815
160	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	5,000	0
	Program reduction		[–5,000]
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,197,801**	**1,192,801**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
100	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	316,103	316,103
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**316,103**	**316,103**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
110	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	439,820	439,820
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**439,820**	**439,820**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
040	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	13,606	12,626
	Unjustified Growth		[–980]
120	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	10,757	10,757
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**24,363**	**23,383**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
130	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	237,443	237,443
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**237,443**	**237,443**
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**2,215,530**	**2,209,550**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**175,097,941**	**174,672,459**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	217,571	247,571
	Missile Defense Deployment—Other		[15,000]
	Missile Defense Deployment to Turkey		[15,000]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	8,266	8,266
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	56,626	56,626
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	4,209,942	4,209,942
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	950,567	950,567
060	AVIATION ASSETS	474,288	474,288
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,349,152	1,349,152
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	655,000	655,000
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	301,563	796,563
	Restore High Priority Depot Maintenance		[495,000]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	706,214	706,214
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	11,519,498	11,519,498
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	60,000	60,000
160	RESET	2,240,358	3,740,358
	Restore Critical Army Reset		[1,500,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**22,749,045**	**24,774,045**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	4,601,356	4,601,356
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	17,418	17,418
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	110,000	110,000
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	94,820	94,820
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	54,000	54,000
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	250,000	250,000
525	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,402,994	1,402,994
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**6,530,588**	**6,530,588**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
530	UNDISTRIBUTED		91,100
	Increase to support higher fuel rates		[91,100]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**91,100**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**29,279,633**	**31,395,733**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	6,995	6,995
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,332	2,332
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	608	608
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE		75,800
	Restore High Priority Depot Maintenance		[75,800]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	33,000	33,000
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**42,935**	**118,735**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**42,935**	**118,735**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
010	MANEUVER UNITS	29,314	29,314
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	1,494	1,494
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	15,343	15,343
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	1,549	1,549
060	AVIATION ASSETS	64,504	64,504
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	31,512	31,512
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	42,179	42,179
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HQ'S	11,996	11,996
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**197,891**	**197,891**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,480	1,480
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**1,480**	**1,480**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**199,371**	**199,371**
	AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND		
	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE		
010	SUSTAINMENT	2,735,603	2,735,603
020	INFRASTRUCTURE	278,650	278,650
030	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	2,180,382	2,180,382
040	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	626,550	626,550
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	**5,821,185**	**5,821,185**
	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR		
060	SUSTAINMENT	1,214,995	1,214,995
080	EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION	54,696	54,696
090	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	626,119	626,119
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	**1,895,810**	**1,895,810**
	DETAINEE OPS		
110	SUSTAINMENT	7,225	7,225
140	TRAINING AND OPERATIONS	2,500	2,500
	SUBTOTAL DETAINEE OPS	**9,725**	**9,725**
	TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	**7,726,720**	**7,726,720**
	AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND		
	AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND		
010	POWER	279,000	279,000
	SUBTOTAL AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND	**279,000**	**279,000**
	TOTAL AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND	**279,000**	**279,000**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	845,169	845,169
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	600	600
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	17,489	17,489
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	78,491	78,491
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	162,420	202,420
	Restore critical depot maintenance		[40,000]
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,700	2,700
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	50,130	50,130
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	949,539	960,939
	Spares		[11,400]
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	20,226	20,226
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,679,660	1,843,660
	Program increase		[164,000]
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT		126,000
	Program increase		[126,000]
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	37,760	37,760
160	WARFARE TACTICS	25,351	25,351
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	20,045	20,045
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,212,296	1,665,296
	Combat forces equipment		[148,000]
	Combat forces shortfall		[305,000]
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	10,203	10,203
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	127,972	127,972
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	221,427	221,427
290	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	13,386	13,386
300	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	110,940	110,940
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,585,804**	**6,380,204**
	MOBILIZATION		
340	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	18,460	18,460
360	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	227,033	227,033
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**245,493**	**245,493**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
400	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	50,269	50,269

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
430	TRAINING SUPPORT	5,400	5,400
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**55,669**	**55,669**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
480	ADMINISTRATION	2,418	2,418
490	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	516	516
510	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	5,107	5,107
520	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	1,411	1,411
530	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,545	2,545
550	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	153,427	153,427
580	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	8,570	8,570
620	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	1,425	1,425
705	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	5,608	5,608
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**181,027**	**181,027**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
710	UNDISTRIBUTED		155,400
	Increase to support higher fuel rates		[155,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**155,400**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**6,067,993**	**7,017,793**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	992,190	992,190
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	559,574	559,574
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	570,000	626,000
	Restore High Priority Depot Maintenance		[56,000]
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	69,726	69,726
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,191,490**	**2,247,490**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	108,270	108,270
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**108,270**	**108,270**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	365,555	365,555
160	ADMINISTRATION	3,675	3,675
185	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	825	825
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**370,055**	**370,055**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		5,400
	Increase to support higher fuel rates		[5,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**5,400**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**2,669,815**	**2,731,215**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	17,196	17,196
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	200	200
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,000	6,000
070	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	12,304	12,304
090	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,790	6,790
110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	13,210	13,210
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**55,700**	**55,700**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**55,700**	**55,700**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATING FORCES	11,124	11,124
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,410	1,410
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**12,534**	**12,534**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**12,534**	**12,534**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,712,393	1,782,393
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[70,000]
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	836,104	836,104
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	14,118	14,118
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,373,480	1,473,480
	Program increase		[100,000]
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	122,712	122,712
060	BASE SUPPORT	1,520,333	1,520,333
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	31,582	31,582
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	147,524	147,524
110	LAUNCH FACILITIES	857	857

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
120	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	8,353	8,353
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	50,495	50,495
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,817,951**	**5,987,951**
	MOBILIZATION		
150	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,091,133	3,141,133
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[50,000]
160	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	47,897	47,897
170	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	387,179	887,179
	Program increase		[500,000]
180	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	7,043	7,043
190	BASE SUPPORT	68,382	68,382
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,601,634**	**4,151,634**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
200	OFFICER ACQUISITION	100	100
210	RECRUIT TRAINING	478	478
240	BASE SUPPORT	19,256	19,256
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	12,845	12,845
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	731	731
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	607	607
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	720	720
320	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	152	152
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**34,889**	**34,889**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
350	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	86,273	86,273
360	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	2,511	2,511
390	BASE SUPPORT	19,887	19,887
400	ADMINISTRATION	3,493	3,493
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	152,086	152,086
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	269,825	269,825
460	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	117	117
465	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	16,558	16,558
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**550,750**	**550,750**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
470	UNDISTRIBUTED		284,000
	Increase to support higher fuel rates		[284,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**284,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**10,005,224**	**11,009,224**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	26,599	26,599
050	BASE SUPPORT	6,250	6,250
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**32,849**	**32,849**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**32,849**	**32,849**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	22,200	22,200
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**22,200**	**22,200**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**22,200**	**22,200**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	2,222,868	2,222,868
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,222,868**	**2,222,868**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	27,781	27,781
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	45,746	45,746
120	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	76,348	76,348
140	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	99,538	99,538
160	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	9,620	9,620
180	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	1,950,000	1,950,000
240	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	100,100	100,100
280	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	38,227	73,227
	Realignment to Building Partnership Capacity authories		[35,000]
290	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	2,784	2,784
295	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,862,066	1,862,066
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**4,212,210**	**4,247,210**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**6,435,078**	**6,470,078**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**62,829,052**	**67,071,152**

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	**130,399,881**	**130,219,281**
Flight Paramedic Training Pay and Allowances—Army Guard		*[4,500]*
Flight Paramedic Training Pay and Allowances—Army Reserve		*[900]*
Military Personnel unobligated balances		*[–186,000]*
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	**6,676,750**	**6,676,750**

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	**9,689,307**	**9,689,307**
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	**164,033**	**164,033**

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY		
PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE STOCKS	*25,158*	*25,158*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	**25,158**	**25,158**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS (MEDICAL/DENTAL)	*61,731*	*61,731*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**61,731**	**61,731**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	*46,428*	*46,428*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**46,428**	**46,428**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA		
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	*1,412,510*	*1,412,510*
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	**1,412,510**	**1,412,510**
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND		
MPF MLP	*134,917*	*134,917*
POST DELIVERY AND OUTFITTING	*43,404*	*43,404*
LG MED SPD RO/RO MAINTENANCE	*116,784*	*116,784*
DOD MOBILIZATION ALTERATIONS	*60,703*	*60,703*
TAH MAINTENANCE	*19,809*	*19,809*
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	*56,058*	*56,058*
READY RESERVE FORCE	*299,025*	*299,025*
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND	**730,700**	**730,700**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
IN-HOUSE CARE	*8,880,738*	*8,880,738*
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	*15,842,732*	*15,842,732*
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	*2,505,640*	*2,505,640*
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	*1,450,619*	*1,450,619*
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	*368,248*	*368,248*
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	*733,097*	*733,097*
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	*1,872,660*	*1,872,660*
R&D RESEARCH	*9,162*	*9,162*
R&D EXPLORATRY DEVELOPMENT	*47,977*	*47,977*
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	*291,156*	*291,156*
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	*132,430*	*132,430*
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	*161,674*	*161,674*
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	*72,568*	*72,568*
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	*14,646*	*14,646*
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	*89,404*	*89,404*
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	*377,577*	*377,577*
PROC IEHR	*204,200*	*204,200*
UNDISTRIBUTED		*–276,800*
DHP Unobligated		*[–440,800]*
Section 711. Future Availability of TRICARE Prime for Certain Beneficiaries Enrolled in TRICARE Prime		*[164,000]*
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**33,054,528**	**32,777,728**
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	*451,572*	*451,572*

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
RDT&E	604,183	604,183
PROCUREMENT	1,368	1,368
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	**1,057,123**	**1,057,123**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF		
OPERATING FORCES	815,965	815,965
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	122,580	122,580
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**938,545**	**938,545**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	311,131	311,131
PROCUREMENT	1,000	1,000
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**312,131**	**312,131**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**37,638,854**	**37,362,054**

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY		
PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE STOCKS	44,732	44,732
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	**44,732**	**44,732**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
C–17 CLS ENGINE REPAIR	78,500	78,500
TRANSPORTATION FALLEN HEROES	10,000	10,000
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**88,500**	**88,500**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	131,678	131,678
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**131,678**	**131,678**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE		
IN-HOUSE CARE	375,958	375,958
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	382,560	382,560
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	132,749	132,749
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,238	2,238
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	460	460
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	10,236	10,236
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**904,201**	**904,201**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF		
OPERATING FORCES	376,305	376,305
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**376,305**	**376,305**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	10,766	10,766
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**10,766**	**10,766**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**1,556,182**	**1,556,182**

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
	Alaska			
Army	Fort Wainwright	Aviation Battalion Complex	45,000	45,000
Army	Fort Wainwright	Aviation Storage Hangar	58,000	58,000
	Colorado			
Army	Fort Carson	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	66,000	66,000
Army	Fort Carson	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	73,000	73,000
Army	Fort Carson	Central Energy Plant	34,000	34,000
Army	Fort Carson	Fire Station	12,000	12,000
Army	Fort Carson	Headquarters Building	33,000	33,000
Army	Fort Carson	Runway	12,000	12,000
Army	Fort Carson	Simulator Building	12,200	12,200
	Florida			
Army	Eglin AFB	Automated Sniper Field Fire Range	4,700	4,700

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
	Georgia			
Army	*Fort Gordon*	*Adv Individual Training Barracks Cplx, Ph2*	61,000	61,000
	Hawaii			
Army	*Fort Shafter*	*Command and Control Facility—Admin*	75,000	65,000
	Kansas			
Army	*Fort Leavenworth*	*Simulations Center*	17,000	17,000
	Kentucky			
Army	*Fort Campbell*	*Battlefield Weather Support Facility*	4,800	4,800
	Maryland			
Army	*Aberdeen Proving Ground*	*Operations and Maintenance Facilities*	21,000	21,000
Army	*Fort Detrick*	*Entry Control Point*	2,500	2,500
Army	*Fort Detrick*	*Hazardous Material Storage Building*	4,600	4,600
	Missouri			
Army	*Fort Leonard Wood*	*Adv Individual Training Barracks Cplx, Ph1*	86,000	86,000
Army	*Fort Leonard Wood*	*Simulator Building*	4,700	4,700
	New York			
Army	*U.S. Military Academy*	*Cadet Barracks, Incr 2*	42,000	42,000
	North Carolina			
Army	*Fort Bragg*	*Command and Control Facility*	5,900	5,900
	Texas			
Army	*Fort Bliss*	*Control Tower*	10,800	10,800
Army	*Fort Bliss*	*Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Complex*	36,000	36,000
	Virginia			
Army	*Joint Base Langley-Eustis*	*Adv Individual Training Barracks Cplx, Ph3*	50,000	50,000
	Washington			
Army	*Joint Base Lewis-Mcchord*	*Aircraft Maintenance Hangar*	79,000	79,000
Army	*Joint Base Lewis-Mcchord*	*Airfield Operations Complex*	37,000	37,000
Army	*Joint Base Lewis-Mcchord*	*Aviation Battalion Complex*	28,000	28,000
Army	*Yakima*	*Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range*	9,100	9,100
	Worldwide Classified			
Army	*Classified Location*	*Company Operations Complex*	33,000	33,000
	Kwajalein			
Army	*Kwajalein Atoll*	*Pier*	63,000	63,000
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army	*Unspecified Worldwide Locations*	*Host Nation Support Fy14*	33,000	23,000
Army	*Unspecified Worldwide Locations*	*Minor Construction Fy14*	25,000	25,000
Army	*Unspecified Worldwide Locations*	*Planning and Design Fy14*	41,575	41,575
Total Military Construction, Army			***1,119,875***	***1,099,875***
	California			
Navy	*Barstow*	*Engine Dynamometer Facility*	14,998	14,998
Navy	*Camp Pendleton*	*Ammunition Supply Point Upgrade*	13,124	13,124
Navy	*Coronado*	*H–60 Trainer Facility*	8,910	8,910
Navy	*Point Mugu*	*Aircraft Engine Test Pads*	7,198	7,198
Navy	*Point Mugu*	*Bams Consolidated Maintenance Hangar*	17,469	17,469
Navy	*Port Hueneme*	*Unaccompanied Housing Conversion*	33,600	33,600
Navy	*San Diego*	*Steam Plant Decentralization*	34,331	34,331
Navy	*Twentynine Palms*	*Camp Wilson Infrastructure Upgrades*	33,437	33,437
	Florida			
Navy	*Jacksonville*	*P–8a Training & Parking Apron Expansion*	20,752	20,752
Navy	*Key West*	*Aircraft Crash/Rescue & Fire Headquarters*	14,001	14,001
Navy	*Mayport*	*Lcs Logistics Support Facility*	16,093	16,093
	Georgia			
Navy	*Albany*	*Cers Dispatch Facility*	1,010	1,010
Navy	*Albany*	*Weapons Storage and Inspection Facility*	15,600	15,600
Navy	*Savannah*	*Townsend Bombing Range Land Acq—Phase 1*	61,717	61,717
	Guam			
Navy	*Joint Region Marianas*	*Aircraft Maintenance Hangar—North Ramp*	85,673	85,673
Navy	*Joint Region Marianas*	*Bams Forward Operational & Maintenance Hangar*	61,702	61,702
Navy	*Joint Region Marianas*	*Dehumidified Supply Storage Facility*	17,170	17,170
Navy	*Joint Region Marianas*	*Emergent Repair Facility Expansion*	35,860	35,860
Navy	*Joint Region Marianas*	*Modular Storage Magazines*	63,382	63,382
Navy	*Joint Region Marianas*	*Sierra Wharf Improvements*	1,170	1,170
Navy	*Joint Region Marianas*	*X-Ray Wharf Improvements*	53,420	53,420
	Hawaii			
Navy	*Kaneohe Bay*	*3rd Radio Bn Maintenance/Operations Complex*	25,336	25,336
Navy	*Kaneohe Bay*	*Aircraft Maintenance Expansion*	16,968	16,968
Navy	*Kaneohe Bay*	*Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Upgrades*	31,820	31,820
Navy	*Kaneohe Bay*	*Armory Addition and Renovation*	12,952	12,952
Navy	*Kaneohe Bay*	*Aviation Simulator Modernization/Addition*	17,724	17,724
Navy	*Kaneohe Bay*	*Mv–22 Hangar*	57,517	57,517
Navy	*Kaneohe Bay*	*Mv–22 Parking Apron and Infrastructure*	74,665	74,665
Navy	*Pearl City*	*Water Transmission Line*	30,100	30,100
Navy	*Pearl Harbor*	*Drydock Waterfront Facility*	22,721	22,721
Navy	*Pearl Harbor*	*Submarine Production Support Facility*	35,277	35,277
	Illinois			
Navy	*Great Lakes*	*Unaccompanied Housing*	35,851	35,851
	Maine			

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
Navy	Bangor	Nctams Vlf Commercial Power Connection	13,800	13,800
Navy	Kittery	Structural Shops Consolidation	11,522	11,522
	Maryland			
Navy	Fort Meade	Marforcybercom HQ-Ops Building	83,988	83,988
	Nevada			
Navy	Fallon	Wastewater Treatment Plant	11,334	11,334
	North Carolina			
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Landfill—Phase 4	20,795	20,795
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Operations Training Complex	22,515	22,515
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Steam Decentralization—BEQ Nodes	18,679	18,679
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Steam Decentralization—Camp Johnson	2,620	2,620
Navy	Camp Lejeune	Steam Decentralization—Hadnot Point	13,390	13,390
Navy	New River	Ch–53k Maintenance Training Facility	13,218	13,218
Navy	New River	Corrosion Control Hangar	12,547	12,547
Navy	New River	Regional Communication Station	20,098	20,098
	Oklahoma			
Navy	Tinker AFB	Tacamo E–6B Hangar	14,144	14,144
	Rhode Island			
Navy	Newport	Hewitt Hall Research Center	12,422	12,422
	South Carolina			
Navy	Charleston	Nuclear Power Operational Training Facility	73,932	73,932
	Virginia			
Navy	Dam Neck	Aerial Target Operation Consolidation	10,587	10,587
Navy	Norfolk	Pier 11 Power Upgrades for Cvn–78	3,380	3,380
Navy	Quantico	Academic Instruction Facility Tecom Schools	25,731	25,731
Navy	Quantico	Atc Transmitter/Receiver Relocation	3,630	3,630
Navy	Quantico	Fuller Road Improvements	9,013	9,013
Navy	Yorktown	Small Arms Ranges	18,700	18,700
	Washington			
Navy	Bremerton	Integrated Water Treatment Sys Dry Docks 3&4	18,189	18,189
Navy	Kitsap	Explosives Handling Wharf #2 (Inc)	24,880	24,880
Navy	Whidbey Island	Ea–18g Facility Improvements	32,482	32,482
Navy	Whidbey Island	P–8a Hangar and Training Facilities	85,167	85,167
	Djibouti			
Navy	Camp Lemonier	Armory	6,420	6,420
Navy	Camp Lemonier	Unaccompanied Housing	22,580	22,580
	Japan			
Navy	Camp Butler	Airfield Security Upgrades	5,820	5,820
Navy	Yokosuka	Communication System Upgrade	7,568	7,568
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Mcon Design Funds	89,830	89,830
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	19,740	19,740
Total Military Construction, Navy			**1,700,269**	**1,700,269**
	Arizona			
AF	Luke AFB	F–35 Field Training Detachment	5,500	5,500
AF	Luke AFB	F–35 Sq Ops/Aircraft Maintenance Unit #3	21,400	21,400
	California			
AF	Beale AFB	Distributed Common Ground Station Ops Bldg	62,000	62,000
	Florida			
AF	Tyndall AFB	F–22 Munitions Storage Complex	9,100	9,100
	Guam			
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Par—Fuel Sys Hardened Bldgs	20,000	20,000
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Par—Strike Tactical Missile Mxs Facility	10,530	10,530
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Par—Tanker Gp Mx Hangar/AMU/Sqd Ops	132,600	132,600
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Prtc Red Horse Airfield Operations Facility	8,500	8,500
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Prtc Sf Fire Rescue & Emergency Mgt	4,600	4,600
	Kansas			
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a 2–Bay Corrosion Control/Fuel Cell Hangar	0	82,000
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a 3–Bay General Purpose Maintenance Hangar	0	80,000
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Aircraft Parking Apron Alteration	0	2,200
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Aprons Fuels Distribution System	0	12,800
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Flight Simulator Facility Phase 1	0	2,150
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a General Maintenance Hangar	0	32,000
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Miscellaneous Facilities Alteration	0	970
AF	Mcconnell AFB	KC–46a Pipeline Student Dormatory	0	7,000
	Hawaii			
AF	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	C–17 Modernize Hgr 35, Docks 1&2	4,800	4,800
	Kentucky			
AF	Fort Campbell	19th Air Support Operations Sqdrn Expansion	8,000	8,000
	Maryland			
AF	Fort Meade	Cybercom Joint Operations Center, Increment 1	85,000	85,000
AF	Joint Base Andrews	Helicopter Operations Facility	30,000	30,000
	Missouri			
AF	Whiteman AFB	Wsa Mop Igloos and Assembly Facility	5,900	5,900
	Nebraska			
AF	Offutt AFB	Usstratcom Replacement Facility, Incr 3	136,000	136,000
	Nevada			
AF	Nellis AFB	Add Rpa Weapons School Facility	20,000	20,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
AF	Nellis AFB	Dormitory (240 Rm)	35,000	35,000
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35 Alt Mission Equip (Ame) Storage	5,000	5,000
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35 Fuel Cell Hangar	9,400	9,400
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35 Parts Store	9,100	9,100
	New Mexico			
AF	Cannon AFB	Airmen and Family Readiness Center	5,500	5,500
AF	Cannon AFB	Dormitory (144 Rm)	22,000	22,000
AF	Cannon AFB	Satellite Dining Facility	6,600	6,600
AF	Holloman AFB	F–16 Aircraft Covered Washrack and Pad	2,250	2,250
AF	Kirtland AFB	Nuclear Systems Wing & Sustainment Center (Ph	30,500	30,500
	North Dakota			
AF	Minot AFB	B–52 Adal Aircraft Maintenance Unit	15,530	15,530
AF	Minot AFB	B–52 Munitions Storage Igloos	8,300	8,300
	Oklahoma			
AF	Altus AFB	KC–46a Ftu Adal Fuel Systems Maintenance Dock	0	3,350
AF	Altus AFB	KC–46a Ftu Adal Squad Ops/AMU	0	7,400
AF	Altus AFB	KC–46a Ftu Flight Training Center Simulators Facility Phase 1	0	12,600
AF	Altus AFB	KC–46a Ftu Fuselage Trainer Phase 1	0	6,300
AF	Altus AFB	KC–46a Ftu Renovate Facility	0	1,200
AF	Tinker AFB	KC–46a Land Acquisition	8,600	8,600
	Texas			
AF	Fort Bliss	F–16 Bak 12/14 Aircraft Arresting System	3,350	3,350
	Utah			
AF	Hill AFB	F–35 Aircraft Mx Unit Hangar 45e Ops #1	13,500	13,500
AF	Hill AFB	Fire Crash Rescue Station	18,500	18,500
	Virginia			
AF	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	4–Bay Conventional Munitions Inspection Bldg	4,800	4,800
	Greenland			
AF	Thule Ab	Thule Consolidation, Phase 2	43,904	43,904
	Mariana Islands			
AF	Saipan	Par—Airport Pol/Bulk Storage Ast	18,500	18,500
AF	Saipan	Par—Hazardous Cargo Pad	8,000	8,000
AF	Saipan	Par—Maintenance Facility	2,800	2,800
	United Kingdom			
AF	Croughton Raf	Main Gate Complex	12,000	0
AF	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Guardian Angel Operations Facility	22,047	22,047
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	KC–46a Ftu Facility Projects	63,000	0
AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	KC–46a Mob #1 Facility Projects	192,700	0
AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	11,314	11,314
AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	20,448	20,448
Total Military Construction, Air Force			**1,156,573**	**1,138,843**
	Alaska			
Def-Wide	Clear AFS	Bmds Upgrade Early Warning Radar	17,204	17,204
Def-Wide	Fort Greely	Mechanical-Electrical Bldg Missile Field #1	82,000	82,000
	California			
Def-Wide	Brawley	SOF Desert Warfare Training Center	23,095	23,095
Def-Wide	Defense Distribution Depot-Tracy	General Purpose Warehouse	37,554	37,554
Def-Wide	Miramar	Replace Fuel Pipeline	6,000	6,000
	Colorado			
Def-Wide	Fort Carson	SOF Group Support Battalion	22,282	22,282
	Florida			
Def-Wide	Hurlburt Field	SOF Add/Alter Operations Facility	7,900	7,900
Def-Wide	Jacksonville	Replace Fuel Pipeline	7,500	7,500
Def-Wide	Key West	SOF Boat Docks	3,600	0
Def-Wide	Panama City	Replace Ground Vehicle Fueling Facility	2,600	2,600
Def-Wide	Tyndall AFB	Replace Fuel Pipeline	9,500	9,500
	Georgia			
Def-Wide	Fort Benning	Faith Middle School Addition	6,031	6,031
Def-Wide	Fort Benning	White Elemtary School Replacement	37,304	37,304
Def-Wide	Fort Stewart	Diamond Elementary School Replacement	44,504	44,504
Def-Wide	Hunter Army Airfield	Replace Fuel Island	13,500	13,500
Def-Wide	Moody AFB	Replace Ground Vehicle Fueling Facility	3,800	3,800
	Hawaii			
Def-Wide	Ford Island	DISA Pacific Facility Upgrades	2,615	2,615
Def-Wide	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Alter Warehouse Space	2,800	2,800
	Kentucky			
Def-Wide	Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell High School Replacement	59,278	59,278
Def-Wide	Fort Campbell	Marshall Elementary School Replacement	38,591	38,591
Def-Wide	Fort Campbell	SOF Group Special Troops Battalion	26,342	26,342
Def-Wide	Fort Knox	Ambulatory Health Center	265,000	265,000
Def-Wide	Fort Knox	Consolidate/Replace Van Voorhis-Mudge Es	38,023	38,023
	Maryland			
Def-Wide	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Public Health Command Lab Replacement	210,000	110,000
Def-Wide	Bethesda Naval Hospital	Mech & Electrical Improvements	46,800	46,800

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
Def-Wide	Bethesda Naval Hospital	Parking Garage	20,000	20,000
Def-Wide	Fort Detrick	USAMRIID Replacement Stage 1, Incr 8	13,000	0
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	High Performance Computing Capacity Inc 3	431,000	431,000
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	NSAW Recapitalize Building #1/Site M Inc 2	58,000	58,000
Def-Wide	Joint Base Andrews	Ambulatory Care Center Inc 2	76,200	63,800
	Massachusetts			
Def-Wide	Hanscom AFB	Hanscom Primary School Replacement	36,213	36,213
	New Jersey			
Def-Wide	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	Replace Fuel Distribution Components	10,000	10,000
	New Mexico			
Def-Wide	Holloman AFB	Medical Clinic Replacement	60,000	60,000
Def-Wide	Holloman AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	21,400	21,400
	North Carolina			
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune	SOF Performance Resiliency Center	14,400	0
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune	SOF Sustainment Training Complex	28,977	28,977
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	Consolidate/Replace Pope Holbrook Elementary	37,032	37,032
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Annex	37,689	37,689
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Combat Medic Skills Sustain. Course Bldg	7,600	7,600
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Engineer Training Facility	10,419	10,419
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Language and Cultural Center	64,606	64,606
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Upgrade Training Facility	14,719	14,719
	North Dakota			
Def-Wide	Minot AFB	Replace Fuel Pipeline	6,400	6,400
	Oklahoma			
Def-Wide	Altus AFB	Replace Refueler Parking	2,100	2,100
Def-Wide	Tinker AFB	Replace Fuel Distribution Facilities	36,000	36,000
	Pennsylvania			
Def-Wide	Def Distribution Depot New Cumberland	Upgrade Hazardous Material Warehouse	3,100	3,100
Def-Wide	Def Distribution Depot New Cumberland	Upgrade Public Safety Facility	5,900	5,900
	South Carolina			
Def-Wide	Beaufort	Bolden Elementary/Middle School Replacement	41,324	41,324
	Tennessee			
Def-Wide	Arnold Air Force Base	Replace Ground Vehicle Fueling Facility	2,200	2,200
	Texas			
Def-Wide	Fort Bliss	Hospital Replacement Incr 5	252,100	152,100
Def-Wide	Joint Base San Antonio	Sammc Hyperbaric Facility Addition	12,600	12,600
	Virginia			
Def-Wide	Dam Neck	SOF Human Performance Center	11,147	0
Def-Wide	Def Distribution Depot Richmond	Operations Center Phase 1	87,000	87,000
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Logsu Two Operations Facility	30,404	30,404
Def-Wide	Pentagon	Boundary Channel Access Control Point	6,700	6,700
Def-Wide	Pentagon	Pentagon South Pedestrian Safety Project	1,850	1,850
Def-Wide	Pentagon	Pfpa Support Operations Center	14,800	14,800
Def-Wide	Pentagon	Raven Rock Administrative Facility Upgrade	32,000	32,000
Def-Wide	Pentagon	Raven Rock Exterior Cooling Tower	4,100	4,100
Def-Wide	Quantico	Quantico Middle/High School Replacement	40,586	40,586
	Washington			
Def-Wide	Whidbey Island	Replace Fuel Pier Breakwater	10,000	10,000
	Worldwide Classified			
Def-Wide	Classified Location	an/Tpy–2 Radar Site	15,000	15,000
	Bahrain Island			
Def-Wide	Sw Asia	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	45,400	45,400
	Belgium			
Def-Wide	Brussels	NATO Headquarters Facility	38,513	38,513
Def-Wide	Brussels	NATO Headquarters Fit-Out	29,100	29,100
	Germany			
Def-Wide	Kaiserlautern Ab	Kaiserslautern Elementary School Replacement	49,907	49,907
Def-Wide	Ramstein Ab	Ramstein High School Replacement	98,762	98,762
Def-Wide	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	Medical Center Replacement, Incr 3	151,545	151,545
Def-Wide	Weisbaden	Hainerberg Elementary School Replacement	58,899	58,899
Def-Wide	Weisbaden	Wiesbaden Middle School Replacement	50,756	50,756
	Japan			
Def-Wide	Atsugi	Replace Ground Vehicle Fueling Facility	4,100	4,100
Def-Wide	Iwakuni	Construct Hydrant Fuel System	34,000	34,000
Def-Wide	Kadena Ab	Kadena Middle School Addition/Renovation	38,792	38,792
Def-Wide	Torri Commo Station	SOF Facility Augmentation	71,451	64,071
Def-Wide	Yokosuka	Upgrade Fuel Pumps	10,600	10,600
	Korea			
Def-Wide	Camp Walker	Daegu Middle/High School Replacement	52,164	52,164
	Romania			
Def-Wide	Deveselu	Aegis Ashore Missile Def Sys Cmplx, Increm. 2	85,000	80,000
	United Kingdom			
Def-Wide	Raf Mildenhall	Replace Fuel Storage	17,732	17,732
Def-Wide	Raf Mildenhall	SOF Airfield Pavements and Hangar/AMU	0	48,448
Def-Wide	Raf Mildenhall	SOF Airfiled Pavements	24,077	0
Def-Wide	Raf Mildenhall	SOF Hangar/AMU	24,371	0
Def-Wide	Raf Mildenhall	SOF Mrsp and Parts Storage	6,797	6,797

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
Def-Wide	Raf Mildenhall	SOF Squadron Operations Facility	11,652	11,652
Def-Wide	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Lakenheath High School Replacement	69,638	69,638
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Contingency Construction	10,000	0
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000	150,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Exercise Related Minor Construction	9,730	9,730
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	10,891	10,891
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	75,905	75,905
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	36,866	36,866
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	6,931	6,931
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	50,192	50,192
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	57,053	57,053
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	2,000	2,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	7,430	7,430
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	5,170	5,170
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	5,409	5,409
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	1,500	1,500
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	9,578	9,578
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	3,000	3,000
Total Military Construction, Defense-Wide			**3,985,300**	**3,708,373**
	Kentucky			
Chem Demil	Blue Grass Army Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Facility, Ph Xiv	122,536	122,536
Total Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense			**122,536**	**122,536**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
NATO	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	239,700	199,700
Total NATO Security Investment Program			**239,700**	**199,700**
	Alabama			
Army NG	Decatur	National Guard Readiness Center Add/Alt	4,000	4,000
	Arkansas			
Army NG	Fort Chaffee	Scout/Recce Gunnery Complex	21,000	21,000
	Florida			
Army NG	Pinellas Park	Ready Building	5,700	5,700
	Illinois			
Army NG	Kankakee	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	28,000	28,000
Army NG	Kankakee	Readiness Center	14,000	14,000
	Massachusetts			
Army NG	Camp Edwards	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training Add	19,000	19,000
	Michigan			
Army NG	Camp Grayling	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training	17,000	17,000
	Minnesota			
Army NG	Stillwater	Readiness Center	17,000	17,000
	Mississippi			
Army NG	Camp Shelby	Water Supply/Treatment Building, Potable	3,000	3,000
Army NG	Pascagoula	Readiness Center	4,500	4,500
	Missouri			
Army NG	Macon	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	9,100	9,100
Army NG	Whiteman AFB	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	5,000	5,000
	New York			
Army NG	New York	Readiness Center Add/Alt	31,000	31,000
	Ohio			
Army NG	Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	Sanitary Sewer	5,200	5,200
	Pennsylvania			
Army NG	Fort Indiantown Gap	Aircraft Maintenance Instructional Building	40,000	40,000
	Puerto Rico			
Army NG	Camp Santiago	Maneuver Area Training & Equipment Site Addit	5,600	5,600
	South Carolina			
Army NG	Greenville	Readiness Center	13,000	13,000
Army NG	Greenville	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	13,000	13,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
	Texas			
Army NG	Fort Worth	Armed Forces Reserve Center Add	14,270	14,270
	Wyoming			
Army NG	Afton	National Guard Readiness Center	10,200	10,200
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	29,005	24,005
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	12,240	12,240
Total Military Construction, Army National Guard			**320,815**	**315,815**
	California			
Army Res	Camp Parks	Army Reserve Center	17,500	17,500
Army Res	Fort Hunter Liggett	Tass Training Center (Ttc)	16,500	16,500
	Maryland			
Army Res	Bowie	Army Reserve Center	25,500	25,500
	New Jersey			
Army Res	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun (Mpmg)	9,500	9,500
Army Res	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	Central Issue Facility	7,900	7,900
Army Res	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	Consolidated Dining Facility	13,400	13,400
Army Res	Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst	Modified Record Fire Range	5,400	5,400
	New York			
Army Res	Bullville	Army Reserve Center	14,500	14,500
	North Carolina			
Army Res	Fort Bragg	Army Reserve Center	24,500	24,500
	Wisconsin			
Army Res	Fort Mccoy	Access Control Point/Mail/Freight Center	17,500	17,500
Army Res	Fort Mccoy	Nco Academy Dining Facility	5,900	5,900
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	14,212	14,212
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	1,748	1,748
Total Military Construction, Army Reserve			**174,060**	**174,060**
	California			
N/MC Res	March AFB	NOSC Moreno Valley Reserve Training Center	11,086	11,086
	Missouri			
N/MC Res	Kansas City	Reserve Training Center—Belton, Missouri	15,020	15,020
	Tennessee			
N/MC Res	Memphis	Reserve Boat Maintenance and Storage Facility	4,330	4,330
	Worldwide Unspecified			
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Mcnr Planning & Design	1,500	1,500
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Usmcr Planning and Design	1,040	1,040
Total Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps Reserve			**32,976**	**32,976**
	Alabama			
Air NG	Birmingham IAP	Add to and Alter Distributed Ground Station F	8,500	8,500
	Indiana			
Air NG	Hulman Regional Airport	Add/Alter Bldg 37 for Dist Common Ground Sta	7,300	7,300
	Maryland			
Air NG	Fort Meade	175th Network Warfare Squadron Facility	4,000	0
Air NG	Martin State Airport	Cyber/ISR Facility	8,000	0
	Montana			
Air NG	Great Falls IAP	Intra-Theater Airlift Conversion	22,000	22,000
	New York			
Air NG	Fort Drum	Mq–9 Flight Training Unit Hangar	4,700	4,700
	Ohio			
Air NG	Springfield Beckley-Map	Alter Intelligence Operations Facility	7,200	7,200
	Pennsylvania			
Air NG	Fort Indiantown Gap	Communications Operations and Training Facili	7,700	7,700
	Rhode Island			
Air NG	Quonset State Airport	C–130J Flight Simulator Training Facility	6,000	6,000
	Tennessee			
Air NG	Mcghee-Tyson Airport	Tec Expansion- Dormitory & Classroom Facility	18,000	18,000
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	13,400	13,400
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	13,000	13,000
Total Military Construction, Air National Guard			**119,800**	**107,800**
	California			
AF Res	March AFB	Joint Regional Deployment Processing Center,	19,900	19,900

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
	Florida			
AF Res	Homestead AFS	Entry Control Complex	9,800	9,800
	Oklahoma			
AF Res	Tinker AFB	Air Control Group Squadron Operations	12,200	12,200
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	2,229	2,229
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	1,530	1,530
Total Military Construction, Air Force Reserve			**45,659**	**45,659**
	Wisconsin			
FH Con Army	Fort Mccoy	Family Housing New Construction (56 Units)	23,000	23,000
	Germany			
FH Con Army	South Camp Vilseck	Family Housing New Construction (29 Units)	16,600	16,600
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing P & D	4,408	4,408
Total Family Housing Construction, Army			**44,008**	**44,008**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	33,125	33,125
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leased Housing	180,924	180,924
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property Facilities	107,639	107,639
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	54,433	54,433
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Military Housing Privitization Initiative	25,661	25,661
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	646	646
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	13,536	13,536
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	96,907	96,907
Total Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Army			**512,871**	**512,871**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements	72,093	72,093
FH Con AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	4,267	4,267
Total Family Housing Construction, Air Force			**76,360**	**76,360**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	39,470	39,470
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization	41,436	41,436
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	54,514	54,514
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance (Rpma Rpmc)	110,786	110,786
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	53,044	53,044
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	1,954	1,954
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	16,862	16,862
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	70,532	70,532
Total Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Air Force			**388,598**	**388,598**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	4,438	4,438
FH Con Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements	68,969	68,969
Total Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps			**73,407**	**73,407**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	21,073	21,073

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	74,962	74,962
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	90,122	90,122
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	60,782	60,782
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	362	362
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Privatization Support Costs	27,634	27,634
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	20,596	20,596
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	94,313	94,313
Total Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps			**389,844**	**389,844**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	67	67
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	20	20
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	3,196	3,196
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	10,994	10,994
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	40,433	40,433
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	311	311
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	74	74
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	418	418
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	32	32
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	288	288
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	12	12
Total Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide			**55,845**	**55,845**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FHIF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing Improvement Fund	1,780	1,780
Total DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund			**1,780**	**1,780**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
BRAC	Base Realignment & Closure, Army	Base Realignment and Closure	180,401	180,401
BRAC	Base Realignment & Closure, Navy	Base Realignment & Closure	108,300	108,300
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Dod BRAC Activities—Air Force	126,376	126,376
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–100: Planing, Design and Management	7,277	7,277
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–101: Various Locations	20,988	20,988
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–138: NAS Brunswick, ME	993	993
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–157: Mcsa Kansas City, MO	40	40
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–172: NWS Seal Beach, Concord, CA	5,766	5,766
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Don–84: JRB Willow Grove & Cambria Reg Ap	1,216	1,216
Total Base Realignment and Closure—Army			**451,357**	**451,357**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Prior Year Savings—ANG Unspecified Minor Construction	0	–45,623
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Prior Year Savings—Army Bid Savings	0	–14,000
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Prior Year Savings—Army Planning and Design Fy12	0	–50,000
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Prior Year Savings—Defense Wide Bid Savings	0	–358,400
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Prior Year Savings—Defense Wide Unspecified Minor Construction	0	–16,470

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	Budget Request	House Agreement
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Prior Year Savings—Navy Bid Savings	0	–49,920
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Prior Year Savings—Section 1013 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, As Amended.	0	–50,000
Total Prior Year Savings			**0**	**–584,413**
Total Military Construction			**11,011,633**	**10,055,563**

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation		
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies		
Appropriation Summary:		
Energy Programs		
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	16,000	0
Nuclear Energy	94,000	94,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities		
National nuclear security administration:		
Weapons activities	7,868,409	8,088,409
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,140,142	2,140,142
Naval reactors	1,246,134	1,246,134
Office of the administrator	397,784	389,784
Total, National nuclear security administration	**11,652,469**	**11,864,469**
Environmental and other defense activities:		
Defense environmental cleanup	5,316,909	4,958,909
Other defense activities	749,080	749,080
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**6,065,989**	**5,707,989**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**17,718,458**	**17,572,458**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**17,828,458**	**17,666,458**
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability		
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability		
Infrastructure security & energy restoration (HS)	16,000	0
Nuclear Energy		
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	94,000	94,000
Weapons Activities		
Life extension programs and major alterations		
B61 Life extension program	537,044	581,044
W76 Life extension program	235,382	245,082
W78/88–1 Life extension program	72,691	78,291
W88 ALT 370	169,487	169,487
Total, Stockpile assessment and design	**1,014,604**	**1,073,904**
Stockpile systems		
B61 Stockpile systems	83,536	83,536
W76 Stockpile systems	47,187	47,187
W78 Stockpile systems	54,381	54,381
W80 Stockpile systems	50,330	50,330
B83 Stockpile systems	54,948	60,948
W87 Stockpile systems	101,506	101,506
W88 Stockpile systems	62,600	62,600
Total, Stockpile systems	**454,488**	**460,488**
Weapons dismantlement and disposition		
Operations and maintenance	49,264	49,264
Stockpile services		
Production support	321,416	351,016
Research and development support	26,349	29,549
R&D certification and safety	191,259	209,559
Management, technology, and production	214,187	214,187
Plutonium sustainment	156,949	166,449
Total, Stockpile services	**910,160**	**970,760**
Total, Directed stockpile work	**2,428,516**	**2,554,416**
Campaigns:		
Science campaign		

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
Advanced certification	54,730	54,730
Primary assessment technologies	109,231	109,231
Dynamic materials properties	116,965	116,965
Advanced radiography	30,509	30,509
Secondary assessment technologies	86,467	86,467
Total, Science campaign	**397,902**	**397,902**
Engineering campaign		
Enhanced surety	51,771	54,271
Weapon systems engineering assessment technology	23,727	23,727
Nuclear survivability	19,504	19,504
Enhanced surveillance	54,909	58,909
Total, Engineering campaign	**149,911**	**156,411**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign		
Ignition	80,245	80,245
Support of other stockpile programs	15,001	15,001
Diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	59,897	59,897
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	5,024	5,024
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas	8,198	8,198
Facility operations and target production	232,678	232,678
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield campaign	**401,043**	**401,043**
Advanced simulation and computing campaign	564,329	564,329
Readiness Campaign		
Component manufacturing development	106,085	106,085
Tritium readiness	91,695	91,695
Total, Readiness campaign	**197,780**	**197,780**
Total, Campaigns	**1,710,965**	**1,717,465**
Nuclear programs		
Nuclear operations capability	265,937	265,937
Capabilities based investments	39,558	39,558
Construction:		
12–D–301 TRU waste facilities, LANL	26,722	26,722
11–D–801 TA–55 Reinvestment project Phase 2, LANL	30,679	30,679
07–D–220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL	55,719	55,719
06–D–141 PED/Construction, Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project Y–12	325,835	325,835
Total, Construction	**438,955**	**438,955**
Total, Nuclear programs	**744,450**	**744,450**
Secure transportation asset		
Operations and equipment	122,072	122,072
Program direction	97,118	97,118
Total, Secure transportation asset	**219,190**	**219,190**
Site stewardship		
Nuclear materials integration	17,679	17,679
Corporate project management	13,017	13,017
Minority serving institution partnerships program	14,531	14,531
Enterprise infrastructure		
Site Operations	1,112,455	1,112,455
Site Support	109,561	109,561
Sustainment	433,764	498,864
Facilities disposition	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Enterprise infrastructure	**1,660,780**	**1,725,880**
Total, Site stewardship	**1,706,007**	**1,771,107**
Defense nuclear security		
Operations and maintenance	664,981	664,981
Construction:		
14–D–710 DAF Argus, NNSS	14,000	14,000
Total, Defense nuclear security	**678,981**	**678,981**
NNSA CIO activities	148,441	170,941
Legacy contractor pensions	279,597	279,597
Subtotal, Weapons activities	**7,916,147**	**8,136,147**
Adjustments		
Use of prior year balances	–47,738	–47,738
Total, Adjustments	**–47,738**	**–47,738**
Total, Weapons Activities	**7,868,409**	**8,088,409**

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
Global threat reduction initiative	424,487	447,487
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D		
Operations and maintenance	388,838	388,838
Nonproliferation and international security	141,675	141,675
International material protection and cooperation	369,625	346,625
Fissile materials disposition		
U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition		
Operations and maintenance		
U.S. plutonium disposition	157,557	157,557
U.S. uranium disposition	25,000	25,000
Total, Operations and maintenance	**182,557**	**182,557**
Construction:		
99–D–143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	320,000	320,000
Total, Construction	**320,000**	**320,000**
Total, U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition	**502,557**	**502,557**
Total, Fissile materials disposition	**502,557**	**502,557**
Legacy contractor pensions	93,703	93,703
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,920,885**	**1,920,885**
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response program	181,293	181,293
Counterterrorism and counterproliferation programs	74,666	74,666
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**2,176,844**	**2,176,844**
Adjustments		
Use of prior year balances	–36,702	–36,702
Total, Adjustments	**–36,702**	**–36,702**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**2,140,142**	**2,140,142**
Naval Reactors		
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	455,740	453,740
Naval reactors development	419,400	419,400
Ohio replacement reactor systems development	126,400	126,400
S8G Prototype refueling	144,400	144,400
Program direction	44,404	44,404
Construction:		
14–D–902 KL Materials characterization laboratory expansion, KAPL	1,000	1,000
14–D–901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF	45,400	45,400
13–D–905 Remote-handled low-level waste facility, INL	21,073	21,073
13–D–904 KS Radiological work and storage building, KSO	600	2,600
Naval Reactor Facility, ID	1,700	1,700
Total, Construction	**69,773**	**71,773**
Subtotal, Naval Reactors	**1,260,117**	**1,260,117**
Adjustments:		
Use of prior year balances (Naval reactors)	–13,983	–13,983
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,246,134**	**1,246,134**
Office Of The Administrator		
Office of the administrator	397,784	389,784
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**397,784**	**389,784**
Defense Environmental Cleanup		
Closure sites:		
Closure sites administration	4,702	4,702
Hanford site:		
River corridor and other cleanup operations	393,634	393,634
Central plateau remediation	513,450	513,450
Richland community and regulatory support	14,701	14,701
Total, Hanford site	**921,785**	**921,785**
Idaho National Laboratory:		
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	362,100	362,100
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,910	2,910
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**365,010**	**365,010**
NNSA sites		
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,476	1,476
Nuclear facility D & D Separations Process Research Unit	23,700	23,700
Nevada	61,897	61,897
Sandia National Laboratories	2,814	2,814
Los Alamos National Laboratory	219,789	219,789

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2014 Request	House Authorized
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**309,676**	**309,676**
Oak Ridge Reservation:		
OR Nuclear facility D & D	73,716	73,716
OR cleanup and disposition	115,855	115,855
OR reservation community and regulatory support	4,365	4,365
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**193,936**	**193,936**
Office of River Protection:		
Waste treatment and immobilization plant		
01–D–416 A-E/ORP-0060 / Major construction	690,000	690,000
Tank farm activities		
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	520,216	520,216
Total, Office of River protection	**1,210,216**	**1,210,216**
Savannah River sites:		
Savannah River risk management operations	432,491	432,491
SR community and regulatory support	11,210	11,210
Radioactive liquid tank waste:		
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	552,560	647,560
Construction:		
05–D–405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	92,000	92,000
Total, Construction	**92,000**	**92,000**
Total, Radioactive liquid tank waste	**644,560**	**739,560**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,088,261**	**1,183,261**
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant		
Waste isolation pilot plant	203,390	203,390
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**203,390**	**203,390**
Program direction	280,784	280,784
Program support	17,979	17,979
Safeguards and Security:		
Oak Ridge Reservation	18,800	18,800
Paducah	9,435	9,435
Portsmouth	8,578	8,578
Richland/Hanford Site	69,078	69,078
Savannah River Site	121,196	121,196
Waste Isolation Pilot Project	4,977	4,977
West Valley	2,015	2,015
Technology development	24,091	34,091
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**4,853,909**	**4,958,909**
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	463,000	0
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,316,909**	**4,958,909**
Other Defense Activities		
Health, safety and security		
Health, safety and security	143,616	143,616
Program direction	108,301	108,301
Total, Health, safety and security	**251,917**	**251,917**
Specialized security activities	196,322	196,322
Office of Legacy Management		
Legacy management	163,271	163,271
Program direction	13,712	13,712
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**176,983**	**176,983**
Defense-related activities		
Defense related administrative support		
Chief financial officer	38,979	38,979
Chief information officer	79,857	79,857
Total, Defense related administrative support	**118,836**	**118,836**
Office of hearings and appeals	5,022	5,022
Subtotal, Other defense activities	**749,080**	**749,080**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**749,080**	**749,080**

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 113–108 and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 260.

Except as provided by the order of the House of today, each amendment printed in part B of House Report 113–108 shall be considered only by the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read,

shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of House Report 113–108 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

□ 1440

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the manager's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 400, line 15, after ''committees'' insert the following: ''the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives''.

Page 405, line 9, after the period insert the following: ''The Secretary of Defense shall submit any such classified annex to the congressional defense committees.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. This is the manager's amendment, and it has been worked on and agreed to by the minority. It contains technical and conforming changes, and it's noncontroversial.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, although I'm not in opposition, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time just to say I agree with the chairman. These are technical corrections that we have agreed to, and I urge support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I ask our colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title I, insert the following new section:

SEC. 123. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OF THE NAVY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5062(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''11'' and inserting ''10''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2447) is repealed.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I appreciate the hard work that the committee has undertaken. We have before you a bipartisan amendment also offered by my colleagues Mr. MULVANEY and Mr. BENTIVOLIO. The purpose of the amendment is simple: it will help make the naval fleet stronger and more sustainable by allowing the Navy to decide the level of aircraft carriers in the future; stay at the current level of 10 at some point in the future instead of going back to a congressionally mandated level. It does not eliminate any aircraft carriers.

The entire Department of Defense is in the midst of a major reality check as budgets shrink, priorities change, and new technologies emerge. I don't pretend to be a naval expert, but our Navy is being pushed into shallow waters as a result of sequestration. And now more than ever, we should allow them to make the decisions.

I have been a little concerned that some people in opposition say that this amendment would make a 10-carrier fleet permanent. Nothing could be further from the truth. It simply will allow the Navy to decide if it wants 10 aircraft carriers at some point in the next three decades. Now, if they're afraid that this will happen, then it means they think that the Navy 5 years, 10 years, 20 years from now will decide that they have higher strategic needs.

The history of the 12-carrier requirement was imposed for the first time in two centuries by Congress in 2006. That number, being unsustainable, was reduced to 11 in 2007. That cap still being too high, the Navy had to seek a waiver from the Congress to temporarily drop it to 10.

If the amendment passes, the Navy will still go back to 11 carriers in 2016 when the *Ford* is commissioned. But at that point, we should allow the Navy to decide, not people in Congress.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the 5 minutes in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE).

Mr. MCINTYRE. I rise to oppose this amendment. The Navy is already down to 11 aircraft carriers from a high of 15 during the Cold War. We clearly need these 11 aircraft carriers to maintain a continuous presence in the Middle East, the western Pacific, and wherever else we may be called upon to go. Protecting our national security interests with our allies, such as Israel and Japan, and keeping trade lanes open, require the fleet of carriers that we have today.

Also, these carriers allow the U.S. to maintain influence without having a base in a foreign country. Talk about saving money; carriers are, in reality, mobile bases. This is a critical military capability for the United States, and it must be maintained. Keeping aircraft carrier production on track is also a major jobs issue. We know that tens of thousands of skilled workers support building and maintaining our aircraft carriers, and without them, we would soon lose our ability to build large ships of any kind.

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

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), a subcommittee chairman on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Simply put, this amendment seriously jeopardizes national security and also our ability to project power and maintain a forward presence in an ever-growing dangerous world. The backbone of our Navy is our carrier strike force. In order to have seven carriers, we need to have 11. There are carriers that are in port to be refueled, sailors that have to rest. Eleven equals seven.

Today we see in the Central Command, they request two aircraft carriers. They're only provided one in the most dangerous area of the world, the Middle East. If we can't meet the requirements that our commanders are asking for, then why would we want to be reducing the number of carriers? That just doesn't make sense.

There's a misconception, too, that because we're moving out of Afghanistan, that somehow there won't be a need for a presence of an aircraft carrier there in the Arabian Gulf. That is absolutely wrong. We need that presence there. The way we maintain that presence is to make sure that we have a minimum of 11 aircraft carriers.

Our forward presence is needed today, and we want to make sure that this is done, especially with the reposturing to the Asian Pacific.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Chairman, you can imagine my surprise when I found out that for the last 7 years, Congress has been dictating the number of carriers that are in the Navy. For 230 years we were satisfied to let the Navy make that decision. I was just stunned to find that this was actually happening. I wish I had known. I could have offered an amendment to simply get rid of the requirement entirely, but I applaud my friend from Oregon for at least offering this small improvement.

I would respectfully disagree with my friend from Virginia—this amendment has no impact at all on national security or national defense. Again, there's no impact on national security or national defense.

If the amendment passes, the Navy could have 20 carriers next year if the Navy decided that that's what it wanted to do. All we're doing is taking the congressional mandate down from 11 to 10.

I go back to the words of former Secretary Gates in 2010 to the Navy League. I thought it was interesting what he said. He said:

> Our current plan is to have 11 carrier strike groups through 2040 to be sure the need to project power across the seas will never go away, but consider the massive overmatch the U.S. already enjoys. Consider, too, the growing anti-ship capabilities of adversaries. Do we really need 11 carrier strike groups for another 30 years when no other country has more than one? Any future plans must address these realities.

That's all we are doing, Mr. Chairman, is simply giving the Navy more control over how many carriers the Navy has.

With all due respect to all of my colleagues here, I am perfectly willing to trust the Navy with the operations of our naval warfare, more so than I am Congress. With that, I ask my friends to support this amendment, which has no impact on national defense but gives more control to the Navy, to the experts in the field.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chairman, as long as we are on the subject of the Navy, the Navy actually did report to Congress in February 2013 with their force structure assessment, which called for 11 carriers to be in the force, which followed the strategic review which President Obama and Secretary Gates conducted in 2011, reported in early 2012, which talked about the repositioning to the Asian Pacific, which my friend, Mr. WITTMAN, talked about. And, in fact, articulated the fact that we are going to need more naval projection with that shift in strategy and focus for our country's future national security needs.

Strategy should drive decisions here in Congress, both in terms of the defense bill and our budgets. The Navy has spoken, in fact, as recently as February of this year, with a report which I would be happy to share with any of my colleagues, which clearly articulated an 11-carrier force is what we need today and fits within the strategic review, which we have just exhaustively conducted under the leadership of Secretary Gates and President Obama. I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

□ 1450

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds just to say the Navy is going to have 11 carriers when the one under construction goes into operation. Nothing in this amendment denies them that.

What it says is that, subsequently, going out 20 or 30 years, the decision about the minimum level will be left to the Navy, not Congress.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has the right to close and has 2 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

The notion here that somehow, unless we impose a permanent mandate on the Navy, they are not going to do what my friends from Connecticut and Virginia say they're going to do, I think, is ludicrous.

This is a symbol of Congress micromanaging, substituting its judgment for that of the command structure. It is, I think, important for us to, in a small way, express confidence in them. They will have their 11 aircraft carriers, as the *Gerald Ford* is commissioned. They'll be back at 11.

The question is, are we going to have a mandate in perpetuity to substitute our judgment for the realities of the Navy in 5 years, 10 years, 30 years, regardless of force structure, threats or technology?

This is a small symbol of what's wrong with the process here and why we can't get control over many of the budget issues.

I'd respectfully suggest support for this bipartisan amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES), subcommittee chairman on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. FORBES. I thank the chairman.

Mr. Chairman, one of the things that unites Republicans and Democrats in opposition to this amendment, that's why you've heard them take this floor, is that the Constitution of the United States mandates Congress to build strong navies. It doesn't mandate the Pentagon, it doesn't mandate the White House, it doesn't mandate anybody. It mandates us, and we will not walk away from that mandate.

And if you look at every independent analysis, every QDR since 2001 says we need 11 carriers. If you really believe the Navy's going to come in here and say they don't need them, that's not the truth. What's going to happen is somebody's going to give them a budget figure and say the budget needs to drive the strategy, and that's why you need to cut it down. And we're not going to put them in that position.

Three things: they talk about costs. The reality is it could cost more to have fewer carriers because they don't take into consideration the deployment times we're going to put on the backs of our sailors, or the turnaround time we're going to have, or the increased maintenance cost.

The second thing they don't look at is the fact that, in 2007, we were able to meet 90 percent of our combatant commanders' needs through the Navy. This year we'll only meet 51 percent because of cuts we've placed on their backs.

But the final thing, Mr. Chairman—and this is the essence of all of it—they will come in here, and the people who advocate that will say this is acceptable risk.

Do you know what acceptable risk means to them?

It means how many ships we can lose, how many men and women we can lose, how much equipment we can lose in a conflict and still have the potential of winning if every other assumption we've made holds true.

Mr. Chairman, we're committed to changing the definition of acceptable risk, and saying this: when one of our men and women go into battle, we're going to make sure we've done everything we can reasonably do to make sure they have the highest probability possible of returning to the country they're fighting for and the families that they love. And you can't do it with fewer than 11 carriers.

That's why we're standing with this, and that's why I hope we will reject soundly this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 79, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 241. READINESS OF INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE FORCE.

The Secretary of Defense shall preserve each intercontinental ballistic missile silo that contains a deployed missile as of the date of the enactment of this Act in, at minimum, a warm status that enables such silo to—

(1) remain a fully functioning element of the interconnected and redundant command and control system of the missile field; and

(2) be made fully operational with a deployed missile.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is cosponsored by Mr. DAINES of Montana and Mr. CRAMER of North Dakota. It would require DOT to maintain all current 450 intercontinental ballistic missile silos in warm status.

This amendment would maintain our nuclear triad, where ICBMs, along with submarines and bombers, work together to complicate and deter any attempts at a successful first strike on our country and our allies.

China's nuclear arsenal is expanding. Russia and other nuclear states like Pakistan are modernizing. With inexperienced leaders like Kim Jung Un in North Korea, now is the time not to reduce our most reliable and transparent deterrence.

President Obama continues to suggest further reductions in U.S. nuclear forces beyond the New START Treaty levels and is now bypassing Congress to negotiate directly with President Putin on additional unilateral reductions.

It's important for Congress to legislatively require that any final force structure decisions occur in FY15, as currently planned, and not be prematurely executed.

The ICBM force is in the final stages of more than a decade-long effort to replace and modernize critical-mission components. This makes it extremely cost effective to maintain the Minuteman III fleet over the next two decades.

This amendment is budget-neutral. It simply keeps silos in warm status, so as not to take steps backward that would be costly to reverse at a later date, especially if we encountered unforeseen geopolitical changes.

Congress needs to weigh in on the importance of maintaining our land-based forces so the decision is not made without us.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, George Washington said:

To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace.

Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, the rest of the world has never seriously considered entertaining the idea of eliminating their nuclear weapons. China, France, India, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan, and Russia are all engaged in maintaining, expanding, or modernizing their weapons programs.

We should not continue down the path of reduction and degradation of our nuclear programs, including this important ICBM force. The cost of maintaining this force is minor compared to the price tag associated with rebuilding it should we judge incorrectly.

Now, some will argue that the U.S. taxpayer is funding the maintenance of weapons never used. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the U.S. taxpayer is funding the maintenance of weapons being used every day, successfully deterring our enemies from launching their own nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will save money and may very well save our country.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard for the gentlelady from Wyoming. She is an outstanding Member of this body. She is doing a superb job of representing her constituents in Wyoming.

I haven't had the pleasure of really getting to know the other gentlemen, but it is no secret that these three, the sponsors of the amendment, each represent an ICBM missile silo field. And these are wonderful bases in our fine country, but these are also bases that we should not give a blank check to and allow to flourish in perpetuity.

The Cold War is over. Our men and women in uniform, led by our generals and admirals, are making some very important decisions about the best way to structure our triad, not to, in any way, give up on the triad, but to accommodate such things as, for example, the New START Treaty, which was overwhelmingly ratified by the other body just a few years ago.

□ 1500

There are lots of technical factors having to do with the silo fields and with the capability of Minuteman III missiles. There are lots of technical factors having to do with the other elements of our triad. But I would urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment despite the fine qualities of the sponsors of this amendment because what's good for a missile base in Wyoming is not necessarily good for American defense policy. And while I have the highest admiration for the gentlelady from Wyoming, we really need to put this in perspective.

This should be seriously considered by our colleagues; and I would urge them, at this point, to reject the amendment overwhelmingly.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Representative LUMMIS for her leadership on this critically important issue and show my strong support for this amendment which I have joined her and our friend from North Dakota in introducing today.

Our Nation's intercontinental ballistic missiles are a vital component of our nuclear deterrence strategy to keep the American people safe from mankind's most dangerous threat. And for several decades, this ''peace through strength'' policy has worked.

Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls, Montana, is home to 150 of our Nation's ICBMs. I recently visited Malmstrom and met with the leaders of the 341st Missile Wing to discuss the importance of our ICBM mission to our national security. In fact, at the conclusion of the visit, Colonel Robert Stanley, the commander at Malmstrom, gave me this commander's coin. The motto embossed on it summarizes why our defense strategy is effective. And let me read it. It says this:

Scaring the hell out of America's enemies since 1962.

I am grateful for their role in keeping America secure and their enormous contributions to Montana. I believe it will be deeply unwise to rewrite our effective policy for peace. Our potential adversaries in the 21st century may differ from those during the Cold War, but a comprehensive nuclear deterrence capability will remain crucial to our national security.

Our amendment requires the Pentagon to keep our ICBM silos in warm status even as adjustments pursuant to the New START Treaty are made. It will keep potential adversaries at bay and ensure that our crucial nuclear force remains flexible and responsive.

I urge all my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, there are two very compelling reasons to oppose this amendment.

First of all, this is, again, not recognizing the reality of sequestration and the defense budget. The way Congress seems to have reacted to the reality of the fact that the defense budget has already been cut substantially and that because of sequestration—which nobody seems to want to put forward a plan to get rid of or certainly won't pass the House and the Senate—the defense budget is going to be cut. So the way Congress reacts is, okay, fine, but I have to protect mine. Don't close my base, don't shut down a ship, don't shut down a plane, and don't move anything out of the National Guard.

All of this is an effort to preserve, in these three States, their military presence, which means money. And I get that. But the Pentagon is going to have to reduce their budget. Every time we pass one of these things that says you can't do this and you can't save money here and you can't save money there, we are creating a hollow force. The Pentagon will not have the funds necessary to train our troops to be ready to perform the missions that we need to if they can't save money anywhere because Congress has stepped in and said you can't because it's mine and I don't want to give it up.

The second reason is we have well over 5,000 nuclear weapons. We will be amply able to scare the living crap out of everybody in the world for a very long time even if we reduce that somewhat and sensibly.

This amendment just cramps the ability of the Pentagon to make those types of sensible decisions. It will not eliminate our nuclear deterrence. Our nuclear deterrence is overwhelming. There is money to be saved in the nuclear programs. The Pentagon can sensibly do that. But here comes Congress, again, to say, I have to protect my own, and I don't care what it does to the budget.

Fiscal conservatives should not support this amendment. We've got to get our budget in order. We've got to do it logically, and logically is not ''protect mine and I don't care about the big picture.'' That's not the way to approach this budget if we're going to have an adequate national security.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the gentlelady.

As chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, I rise in support of this amendment, and I don't have any silos in Alabama, although I would like to have some.

One of the things I want people to be cognizant of is we need to maintain our resiliency as we go through these negotiations. The New START Treaty does not require these silos be demolished. The fact is, as we just learned with our ground-based interceptors which President Obama decided 4 years ago to reduce from 44 to 30, he reversed course when the world got a little bit more dangerous, and now we're going back to put those additional 14 GBIs in Fort Greeley.

We never know when the world's landscape is going to change. It is much more expensive and cumbersome to try to put new silos in than it is to keep these warm. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HULTGREN). The gentleman from Tennessee has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Wyoming's time has expired.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, let me close.

Again, I have the highest regard for the gentlelady from Wyoming, but this is an issue of national importance. We should not allow parochial concerns to dominate here. She is doing an extraordinary job of representing her constituents, particularly those of that base. But I would urge, particularly my colleague from North Dakota, to be aware that to the extent he preserves these ICBM missile fields, he may be hurting, unintentionally, his nuclear-capable bomber force. So watch out. If you're going to be parochial, let's go all the way and be thoroughly parochial and don't leave part out.

So this is a very important thing. We realize, as Members, we should put the national interests first. Let's listen to the Air Force, let's listen to STRATCOM, and let's not make pork-barrel decisions back home that may benefit us politically but are not in the national interest. We're all for a strong national defense, and I think there is overwhelming and bipartisan opposition to this amendment.

So I urge my colleagues to strongly and forcefully oppose it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 93, after line 7, insert the following:

SEC. 267. APPROVAL OF CERTAIN NEW USES OF RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense, or the head of any other department or agency of the Federal Government, may not finalize any decision regarding new land use activity on covered land unless the Secretary concerned approves such activity in writing.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered land'' means ranges, test areas, or other land in the contiguous United States used by the Secretary of Defense for activities related to research, development, test, and evaluation that the Secretary determines, for purposes of this section, to be critical to national security.

(2) The term ''new land use activity'' means an activity regarding the use of covered land that—

(A) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, is not carried out on covered land; and

(B) is carried out by, or in cooperation with, a department or agency of the Federal Government other than the Department of Defense.

(3) The term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Right now, emerging technologies critical to our readiness and the safety of our soldiers has developed 23 major range and test facilities within DOD. Recently, a problem has come to our attention, and that problem plays out in the White Sands Missile Range that's in my district.

Basically, this center piece of the range is controlled by DOD, the land and the air above it. These pieces here, the north and the south, the air is controlled by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, but the land is controlled by the BLM. And the BLM recently has approved an encroachment across this land which threatens 33 percent of the missions in White Sands.

There's a launch facility that is up in this very northern corner, and we use the entire 140-mile length. It's the largest overland test base, and we use that to test these new emerging technologies. With the encroachment, then it endangers fully one-third of the missions of the base.

So our amendment simply says that no Secretary of any agency should be able to come in here and put at risk these tests of the 23 different sites located with DOD and with a split jurisdiction like we have here. It's a very simple amendment. It simply says that you've got to go through the process and ask the people here.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1510

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

While I understand the importance of the Department of Defense's role in all this, there are other agencies that also have an important role.

The National Resources Committee minority has expressed concerns about this because the Bureau of Land Management has their interests, as well as a bunch of other Federal agencies. So this basically gives the Department of Defense a veto power over land use. I want to make sure that the Department of Defense's interests are looked after, but they're not the only interests that exists in our country. So a proper balance of those interests I think would be a proper approach.

This amendment just says Department of Defense basically gets the ultimate veto, and I think that gives it too much power. So I'd prefer to see a more balanced approach and oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. I yield the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) 1½ minutes.

Mrs. BLACK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, as a cochairman of the Congressional Range and Testing Center Caucus, I rise in support of Congressman PEARCE's amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act.

The Major Range and Test Facility Base is made up of 23 installations across the country, including the Arnold Air Force Base based in Tullahoma, Tennessee. The critical testing and evaluation capabilities of the installations are truly a national asset vital to our security. The testing and evaluation performed at these facilities, though often done behind the scenes, helps to ensure that our men and women in uniform have the equipment and the technologies they need to defend our country.

It is vital that we protect these facilities against the various forms of encroachment that can undermine the effectiveness of their operation. My colleague's amendment would ensure that any new use of lands already owned by the Federal Government around these installations be approved by the Department of Defense.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this commonsense amendment that strengthens our national security.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the invitation from Mr. PEARCE.

This problem illustrates a couple of overwhelming problems we have. One is that agencies don't talk one with another. When the FAA closed towers down, they put three military bases in a difficult situation because they didn't talk. When NASA changed its policy on manned space flight, it increased the cost of our missile defense system because the agencies flat out didn't talk.

Here is another situation of agencies that simply are not working together, which illustrates a second reason why, in this bill, when we try to talk about land, we're not talking about withdrawing land so that two different agencies have the same land. We're trying to do transfers of land so one agency can make the decision—in this case, it should be the military.

Now, as subcommittee chairman for the Public Lands Subcommittee in the Resources, I want to say I support this amendment, and I would ask that people would pass this amendment. There may be some areas of trying to change some of the language to limit the scope of what we are doing here, which could easily be done in conference if this amendment is placed on the table in the first place. We already have language in there that deals with White Sands, but this amendment would have to be in addition to that.

So I would urge my colleagues to actually vote in favor of this. If there are some areas that we need to scope down again, we can easily accomplish that if we have the opportunity of doing so in a conference.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chairman, again, the situation is quite simple and quite transparent. We're just trying to resolve who can make the decisions on land that is owned by one agency and aerospace owned by the other.

Nowhere else in the U.S., nowhere else in the world do we have this long, uninterrupted range in which we can test weapons. The recovery of the bodies of those weapons gives us great insight into the failures or the successes. So if we're going to preserve this national asset, this ability to test new and different weapons, then let's get a clear line of understanding.

I would urge passage of the amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time and just say I think the gentleman from Utah makes a very reasonable point. Certainly, one agency shouldn't be shutting something down that has a negative impact on another without consulting them. Perhaps if we work on this amendment to figure out some way where consultation is required, there is some sort of balance. It's just the way this amendment is written, it gives the Department of Defense the ability to do what the gentleman from Utah just said the other agency did, which is just whack it and not talk to anybody else.

So we're happy to continue to work on this going forward. In its present form, I am still opposed to it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 301, strike ''Funds are hereby authorized'' and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Funds are hereby authorized

In section 301, add at the end the following:

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts specified in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby increased by a total of $250,000,000, to alleviate training and readiness shortfalls, to be derived as follows:

(A) Operation and Maintenance, Army, for Maneuver Units, Line 010, $85,000,000.

(B) Operation and Maintenance, Army, for Aviation Assets, Line 060, $35,000,000.

(C) Operation and Maintenance, Navy, for Mission and Other Flight Operations, Line 010, $32,500,000.

(D) Operation and Maintenance, Navy, for Fleet Air Training, Line 020, $7,500,000.

(E) Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, for Operational Forces, Line 010, $25,000,000.

(F) Operation and Maintenance, Air Force, for Primary Combat Forces, Line 010, $65,000,000.

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts specified in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defensewide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201 for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program, is hereby reduced by $250,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment, No. 208, cuts $250 million from the Defense Rapid Innovation Program—or commonly called DRIP—and moves the money to alleviate training and readiness shortfalls.

The DRIP program is a relatively new program started by Congress in the wake of the earmark ban in 2010. The funding was not requested by the Department of Defense, and Congress uses the program through DOD to provide grants to small businesses. The funding can be better applied.

Yesterday, Deputy Defense Secretary Ash Carter said the sequester hits particularly hard in the operations and maintenance accounts. As a result, training is hurt and our Nation's military readiness plummets. This is unacceptable.

But we can't just bemoan this fact; we have to address it. It is our duty to our men and women in uniform and our Nation's security to ensure that we spend our defense dollars in the most efficient and critical way possible. A quarter billion dollars for the DRIP program is not the wisest use of our tax dollars.

As a former small business owner, I am naturally very protective of our Nation's small businesses. I understand the pressures they operate under.

But I am also aware of the effect sequestration is having on our military's operations and maintenance accounts. We are seeing across-the-board cuts to vital operational funding. The Air Force grounded 13 squadrons for the year. The Navy has canceled ship deployments and deferred maintenance. The Army has canceled major training exercises for the year.

While I am sure that there have been good results from some of the spending in the DRIP program, I am sure that this program is duplicative of many other efforts in the Department of Defense.

There is already $76 million for quick reaction special projects, $62 million for emerging capabilities technology development, $174 million for joint capability technology demonstrations, and $34 million for the Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science & Technology program.

There is over $1 billion for Department of Defense Small Business Innovation Research funding, and so on, DARPA, joint programs, and technical support programs. Transferring this money will not leave small businesses or technology development without funding. What it will do is signal to the American people that we are willing to make the hard choices necessary to prioritize our men and women in uniform by supporting the operations and maintenance accounts they rely on, which are a higher priority than the potential DRIP results.

I repeat, the DRIP program was set up in 2010 as a way to get around the ban on earmarks. In today's restrictive fiscal climate, we have higher defense spending priorities that we should fund instead. I ask for your support for this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if this amendment passes, we will strip away one of the main tools that we have in the defense budget to ensure that small businesses continue to be part of the defense industrial base.

□ 1520

The Rapid Innovation Fund was created a couple of years ago in order to ensure that small businesses that had technology, that had resources to help the war fighter could get funding to develop that technology to develop those resources and get service to the warfighter sooner rather than later.

In 2011 alone, over 3,500 white papers were submitted and evaluated—proposals for the Rapid Innovation Fund—3,500. Two hundred final proposals were invited. Out of that total 3,500, 177 awards were made, 95 percent of which went to small businesses, 80 percent to current or prior SBIR participants; and the average product value of $2.2 million, awards to companies in 32 States and in the District of Columbia.

This is an important program to help small businesses continue to be part of the defense industrial base. We should not strip RIF funding out of the bill. If we are going to deal with operations and maintenance, let's do what everybody on the committee wants to do: let's stop the sequester, replace the sequester with something more balanced to ensure that the O&M accounts, as well as great programs like RIF, are funded.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, every dollar wasted in the defense budget is a dollar not spent on defending this country. This is not a program that was ever requested by the Department of Defense. This is a jobs program. I think, given the fact that the Defense Department is under incredible stress, that we've got to fund the priorities that our men and women on the front lines need. And that is putting this $250 million to operations and maintenance—$250 million to the spending program that is already duplicated in other parts of the Department of Defense budget.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to request how much time I have remaining.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 3½ minutes. The gentleman from Colorado has 1½ minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I just want to echo what the gentleman from Washington said. This is an extremely important program to small business that operates in the defense industrial base. We are making it more and more difficult for them to operate. This fund, the Rapid Innovation Fund, is just the solution to keeping them involved in the innovation and coming out with new products, faster products. So in the long run, this is going to save money. It is going to have new products the warfighters need. This fund has been very important to them.

Mr. LARSEN and I chaired a panel on this, a panel on business challenges in the defense industry. We traveled the country listening to small businesses. This was what they asked for. It was so important to the development of their products. In fact, when we started this, we had Secretary Rumsfeld come before the committee and say, when I asked him, What would you recommend to businesses doing business with the Department of Defense? And he said, I recommend they don't do business. It's so difficult. In fact, he said, It's like sleeping with a hippopotamus. Eventually, it's going to roll over and crush you, and it will never know that it did it.

This is extremely important to the small business community to keep them engaged. The big defense contractors need the small folks there developing and innovating.

I urge a ''no'' vote on the Coffman amendment.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the question before us, in an environment of limited resources, is whether we fund an economic development program for small business. And as a former small business owner, I certainly would think under normal circumstances that would be important. But we're doing it out of the Department of Defense budget, and we're doing it at the expense of priorities within the Department of Defense.

The Department of Defense is not asking for this program. What the Department of Defense is saying is that there are shortages in funding operations and maintenance. So I believe that it's critically important to take this $250 million that the Department of Defense is now requesting and put it into an area where they are requesting.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. SANCHEZ).

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I understand my colleague's concern with the shortfall in the Department's operations and maintenance accounts, but that's really a product of sequestration.

What we are really talking about is innovation here. Innovation generally doesn't happen in the big companies. It happens in the small companies, the companies that are able to move quickly so that we get what we need. That's what the RIF program is about. This is not an earmark. In fact, just yesterday, the pre-notification for the fiscal year '13 process was released. It said: ''Any and all companies can put forward proposals.'' That's not an earmark.

The RIF process contributes to cost savings to the services' training activities. In fact, the Navy added ''cost reduction'' as a critical focus area in the fiscal year '12 Rapid Innovation Fund broad agency announcement. Several of these selected RIF projects actually seek to reduce operations and maintenance costs to include the cost of training.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, in this bill, there's already $76 million for Quick Reaction Special Projects, $62 million for emerging capabilities technology development, $174 million for joint capability technology demonstrations, and $34 million for the Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology program. The Department of Defense Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs spend about $1 billion per year in research and development funding for our Nation's small technology companies. The issues that they're talking about are already addressed in multiple ways; and this is,

unfortunately, wasteful Pentagon spending that should be cut.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, could I request how much time I have remaining.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

While I fully understand and appreciate the gentleman from Colorado's intention, I must strongly disagree with his amendment, specifically its choice of offset. Cutting our future to pay for the present is the very definition of penny-wise and pound-foolish. This amendment would have a severe negative impact on small businesses in the defense industry.

The Rapid Innovation Fund was created by the Armed Services Committee. It is a fully competitive program to facilitate the rapid insertion of innovative small business technologies and processes into military systems or programs that meet critical national security needs of the warfighter. Projects are under way now, and just yesterday the pre-notification for the FY 13 process was released.

The Rapid Innovation Fund process contributes to the cost savings of the services' training activities. In fact, the Navy added cost reduction as a critical focus area in its FY 12 Rapid Innovation Fund broad agency announcement. Several of the selected RIF projects actually seek to reduce O&M costs, to include the cost of training. According to the Department:

> RIF has a high return on investment while providing a venue for the timely, innovative solutions from small businesses to our near-term challenges.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In conclusion, I would ask my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment. I think we have made a good case. I think folks have heard the argument.

Just a final note. The defense business panel that Mr. SHUSTER of Pennsylvania spoke of, we did travel around the country, talking to small businesses all around the country in many States; and everywhere we heard that this is the program, the Rapid Innovation Fund is the program that they see as most valuable. They want us to keep this in place.

I would ask my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment, and with that I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1530

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 7, 8, 16, 17, 24, 26, 30, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 48, 62, 94, 111, 113, 130, 154, and 159, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. FRANKEL OF FLORIDA

At the end of section 549, add the following new subsections:

(c) ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR RESPONSE SYSTEMS PANEL REGARDING INSTANCES OF MEMBERS' ABUSING CHAIN OF COMMAND POSITION TO GAIN ACCESS TO OR COERCE ANOTHER PERSON FOR A SEX-RELATED OFFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall conduct an assessment of instances in the Armed Forces in which a member of the Armed Forces has committing a sexual act upon another person by abusing one's position in the chain of command of the other person to gain access to or coerce the other person.

(2) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—The panel shall include the results of the assessment and its recommendations and comments in the report required by subsection (c)(1) of such section 576, as amended by subsection (b) of this section.

(d) ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PANEL REGARDING ADDITIONAL REVISION OF DEFINITION OF ARTICLE 120 SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(2) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall assess the likely consequences of amending of definition of rape and sexual assault under article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice to expressly cover a situation in which a person subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice commits a sexual act upon another person by abusing one's position in the chain of command of the other person to gain access to or coerce the other person. The panel shall include the results of the assessment in one of the reports required by subsection (c)(2)(B) of such section 576.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. PIERLUISI OF PUERTO RICO

Page 110, after line 15, insert the following new section:

SEC. 334. ORDNANCE RELATED RECORDS REVIEW AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR VIEQUES AND CULEBRA ISLANDS, PUERTO RICO.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF MILITARY MUNITIONS AND NAVY OPERATIONAL HISTORY.—

(1) RECORDS REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of all existing Department of Defense records to determine and describe the historical use of military munitions and military training on the islands of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico, and in the nearby cays and waters. The review shall, to the extent practicable and based on historical documents available, identify the type of munitions, the quantity of munitions, and the location where such munitions may have potentially been used or may be remaining on the islands of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico, and in the nearby cays or waters. The historical review shall also determine the type of various military training exercises that occurred on each island and in the nearby cays and waters.

(2) COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense may request the assistance of other Federal agencies and may consult the Governor of Puerto Rico as may be deemed appropriate in conducting the review required by this subsection and in preparing the report required by subsection (b).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 450 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and shall make publicly available, a report detailing the findings and determinations of the review required by subsection (a). The report shall be organized to include the information detailed in subsection (a) in addition to site history, site description, real estate ownership information, and any other information about known military munitions and military training that occurred historically on the islands of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico, and in the nearby cays and waters. The report shall include any information and recommendations that the Secretary deems appropriate about the potential hazards to the public associated with unexploded ordnance on the islands of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico, and in the nearby cays and waters.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''military munitions'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(e)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term ''unexploded ordnance'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(e)(5) of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. HUELSKAMP OF KANSAS

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5___. MEETINGS WITH RESPECT TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

(a) NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Department of Defense shall provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate advance written notice of any meeting to be held between Department employees and civilians for the purpose of writing, revising, issuing, implementing, enforcing, or seeking advice, input, or counsel regarding military policy related to religious liberty.

(2) CONTENTS OF NOTICE.—Notice provided under paragraph (1) shall include information on the time, date, location, and anticipated attendees of the meeting and information on who initiated the meeting.

(3) VERBAL NOTICE.—If a meeting to which this subsection applies is scheduled less than 24 hours in advance of the meeting, the notice requirement under paragraph (1) may be satisfied by a phone call if Committee staff provide verbal confirmation of receipt of the notice.

(b) REPORTS.—Not later than 72 hours after the conclusion of a meeting to which subsection (a) applies, the Secretary of Defense

shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report on the meeting, which shall include information on the time, date, location, duration, and attendees of the meeting and information on who initiated the meeting.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. FITZPATRICK OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 243, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 568. REQUIREMENT TO CONTINUE PROVISION OF TUITION ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of each military department shall carry out tuition assistance programs for members of an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary during fiscal year 2014 using an amount not less than the sum of any amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for tuition assistance for members of that Armed Force for fiscal year 2014.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

Beginning on page 270, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 271, line 2.

Page 270, line 22, after ''State'' insert '', the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.''

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. BILIRAKIS OF FLORIDA

At the end of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 6___. TRANSPORTATION ON MILITARY AIRCRAFT ON A SPACE-AVAILABLE BASIS FOR DISABLED VETERANS WITH A SERVICE-CONNECTED, PERMANENT DISABILITY RATED AS TOTAL.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION.—Section 2641b of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 622 of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

''(f) SPECIAL PRIORITY FOR CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall provide, at no additional cost to the Department of Defense and with no aircraft modification, transportation on scheduled and unscheduled military flights within the continental United States and on scheduled overseas flights operated by the Air Mobility Command on a space-available basis for any veteran with a service-connected, permanent disability rated as total.

''(2) Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), in establishing space-available transportation priorities under the travel program, the Secretary shall provide transportation under paragraph (1) on the same basis as such transportation is provided to members of the armed forces entitled to retired or retainer pay.

''(3) The requirement to provide transportation on Department of Defense aircraft on a space-available basis on the priority basis described in paragraph (2) to veterans covered by this subsection applies whether or not the travel program is established under this section.

''(4) In this subsection, the terms 'veteran' and 'service-connected' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of title 38.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (f) of section 2641b of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 833. REPORT ON PROCUREMENT SUPPLY CHAIN VULNERABILITIES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on how sole source suppliers of components to the Department of Defense procurement supply chain create vulnerabilities to military attack, terrorism, natural disaster, industrial shock, financial crisis, or geopolitical crisis, such as an embargo of key raw materials or industrial inputs.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A list of the components in the Department of Defense procurement supply chain for which there is a supplier that controls over 50 percent of the global market.

(2) A list of parts of the supply chain where there is inadequate information to ascertain whether there is a single source supplier of components.

(3) The Secretary's recommendations on which single source suppliers create vulnerabilities, as well recommendations on how to reduce those vulnerabilities.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) may be classified.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. CUELLAR OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT JOINT TRAINING AND USAGE PLAN.

(a) METHODS.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration jointly shall develop and implement plans and procedures to review the potential of joint testing and evaluation of unmanned aircraft equipment and systems with other appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government that may serve the dual purpose of providing capabilities to the Department of Defense to meet the future requirements of combatant commanders and domestically to strengthen international border security.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the status of the development of the plans and procedures required under subsection (a), including a cost benefit analysis of the shared expenses between the Department of Defense and other appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government to support such plans.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1090. TRANSFER OR LOAN OF EQUIPMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY.

The Secretary of Defense may coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security to identify and provide for the transfer or long-term loan to the Department of Homeland Security of equipment the Secretary of Defense determines to be excess and the Secretary of Homeland Security determines to be appropriate in order to increase situational awareness and achieve operational control of the international borders of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MS. DUCKWORTH OF ILLINOIS

Page 582, insert after line 25 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1607. REPORTING ON GOALS FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Subsection (h) of section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended to read as follows:

''(h) REPORTING ON GOALS FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—

''(1) AGENCY REPORTS.—At the conclusion of each fiscal year, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Administrator a report describing—

''(A) the extent of the participation by small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans (including service-disabled veterans), qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women in the procurement contracts of such agency during such fiscal year;

''(B) whether the agency achieved the goals established for the agency under subsection (g)(2) with respect to such fiscal year;

''(C) any justifications for a failure to achieve such goals; and

''(D) a remediation plan with proposed new practices to better meet such goals, including analysis of factors leading to any failure to acheive such goals.

''(2) REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report from each Federal agency under paragraph (1) with respect to a fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the President and Congress, and to make available on a public Web site, an annual report that includes—

''(A) a copy of each report submitted to the Administrator under paragraph (1);

''(B) a determination of whether each goal established by the President under subsection (g)(1) for such fiscal year was achieved;

''(C) a determination of whether each goal established by the head of a Federal agency under subsection (g)(2) for such fiscal year was achieved;

''(D) the reasons for any failure to achieve a goal established under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (g) for such fiscal year and a description of actions planned by the applicable agency to address such failure, including the Administrator's comments and recommendations on the proposed remediation plan; and

''(E) for the Federal Government and each Federal agency, an analysis of the number and dollar amount of prime contracts awarded during such fiscal year to—

''(i) small business concerns—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through sole source contracts;

''(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; and

''(IV) through unrestricted competition;

''(ii) small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through sole source contracts;

''(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns;

''(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans; and

''(V) through unrestricted competition;

''(iii) qualified HUBZone small business concerns—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through sole source contracts;

''(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns;

''(IV) through competitions restricted to qualified HUBZone small business concerns;

''(V) through unrestricted competition where a price evaluation preference was used; and

''(VI) through unrestricted competition where a price evaluation preference was not used;

''(iv) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through sole source contracts;

''(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns;

''(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals;

''(V) through unrestricted competition; and

''(VI) by reason of that concern's certification as a small business owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals;

''(v) small business concerns owned by an Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 8(a)(13)) other than an Alaska Native Corporation—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through sole source contracts;

''(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns;

''(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

''(V) through unrestricted competition;

''(vi) small business concerns owned by a Native Hawaiian Organization—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through sole source contracts;

''(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns;

''(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

''(V) through unrestricted competition;

''(vii) small business concerns owned by an Alaska Native Corporation—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through sole source contracts;

''(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns;

''(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

''(V) through unrestricted competition; and

''(viii) small business concerns owned and controlled by women—

''(I) in the aggregate;

''(II) through competitions restricted to small business concerns;

''(III) through competitions restricted using the authority under section 8(m)(2);

''(IV) through competitions restricted using the authority under section 8(m)(2) and in which the waiver authority under section 8(m)(3) was used; and

''(V) through unrestricted competition; and

''(F) for the Federal Government, the number, dollar amount, and distribution with respect to the North American Industry Classification System of subcontracts awarded during such fiscal year to small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women, provided that such information is publicly available through data systems developed pursuant to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282), or otherwise available as provided in paragraph (3).

''(3) ACCESS TO DATA.—

''(A) FEDERAL PROCUREMENT DATA SYSTEM.—To assist in the implementation of this section, the Administration shall have access to information collected through the Federal Procurement Data System, Federal Subcontracting Reporting System, or any new or successor system.

''(B) AGENCY PROCUREMENT DATA SOURCES.—To assist in the implementation of this section, the head of each contracting agency shall provide, upon request of the Administration, procurement information collected through agency data collection sources in existence at the time of the request. Contracting agencies shall not be required to establish new data collection systems to provide such data.'''.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. REPORT ON UTILIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REAL PROPERTY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the utilization of real property across the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall describe the following:

(1) The strategy of the Department of Defense for maximizing utilization of existing facilities, progress implementing this strategy, and obstacles to implementing this strategy.

(2) The efforts of the Department of Defense to systematically collect, process, and analyze data on real property utilization to aid in the planning and implementation of the strategy referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) The number of underutilized Department facilities, to be defined as facilities rated less than 66 percent utilization, and unutilized Department facilities, to be defined as facilities rated at zero percent utilization, in the Real Property Inventory Database of the Department of Defense.

(4) The annual cost of maintaining and improving such underutilized and unutilized Department facilities.

(5) The efforts of the Department of Defense to dispose of underutilized and unutilized facilities.

(c) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The report required by subsection (a) may include a classified annex if necessary to fully describe the matters required by subsection (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1090. TRANSFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OF THE TETHERED AEROSTAT RADAR SYSTEM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than September 30, 2013, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to accept from the Secretary of Defense, full contract ownership and management responsibilities for the existing Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program and contracts. Neither the Department of Defense nor the Department of Homeland Security shall be required to reimburse the other agency for any services under the TARS program.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. MILITARY READINESS AND SOUTHERN SEA OTTER CONSERVATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOUTHERN SEA OTTER MILITARY READINESS AREAS.—Chapter 631 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 7235. Establishment of the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish areas to be known as 'Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas' for national defense purposes. Such areas shall include each of the following:

''(1) The area that includes Naval Base Ventura County, San Nicolas Island, and Begg Rock and the adjacent and surrounding waters within the following coordinates:

''N. Latitude/W. Longitude

''33°27.8′/119°34.3′

''33°20.5′/119°15.5′

''33°13.5′/119°11.8′

''33°06.5′/119°15.3′

''33°02.8′/119°26.8′

''33°08.8′/119°46.3′

''33°17.2′/119°56.9′

''33°30.9′/119°54.2′;

''(2) That area that includes Naval Base Coronado, San Clemente Island and the adjacent and surrounding waters running parallel to shore to 3 nautical miles from the high tide line designated by 33 C.F.R. part 165 on May 20, 2010, as the San Clemente Island 3NM Safety Zone.

''(b) ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SOUTHERN SEA OTTER MILITARY READINESS AREAS.—

''(1) INCIDENTAL TAKINGS UNDER ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.—Sections 4 and 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533, 1538) shall not apply with respect to the incidental taking of any southern sea otter in the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas in the course of conducting a military readiness activity.

''(2) INCIDENTAL TAKINGS UNDER MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972.—Sections 101 and 102 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371, 1372) shall not apply with respect to the incidental taking of any southern sea otter in the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas in the course of conducting military readiness activities.

''(3) TREATMENT AS SPECIES PROPOSED TO BE LISTED.—For purposes of any military readiness activity, any southern sea otter while within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas shall be treated for the purposes of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) as a member of a species that is proposed to be listed as an endangered species or a threatened species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533).

''(c) REMOVAL.—Nothing in this section or any other Federal law shall be construed to require that any southern sea otter located within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas as of the effective date of this section or thereafter be removed from the Areas.

''(d) REVISION OR TERMINATION OF EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior may revise or terminate the application of subsection (b) if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, determines that military activities authorized under subsection (b) are impeding southern sea otter conservation or the return of southern sea otters to optimum sustainable population levels.

''(e) MONITORING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy shall conduct monitoring and research

within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas to determine the effects of military readiness activities on the growth or decline of the sea otter population and on the near-shore eco-system. Monitoring and research parameters and methods shall be determined in consultation with the service.

''(2) REPORTS.—Within 24 months after the effective date of this section and every three years thereafter, the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress and the public on monitoring undertaken pursuant to paragraph (1).

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INCIDENTAL TAKING.—The term 'incidental taking' means any take of a southern sea otter that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.

''(2) OPTIMUM SUSTAINABLE POPULATION.—The term 'optimum sustainable population' means, with respect to any population stock, the number of animals that will result in the maximum productivity of the population or the species, keeping in mind the carrying capacity of the habitat and the health of the ecosystem of which they form a constituent element.

''(3) SOUTHERN SEA OTTER.—The term 'southern sea otter' means any member of the subspecies Enhydra lutris nereis.

''(4) TAKE.—The term 'take'—

''(A) when used in reference to activities subject to regulation by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1544) shall have the meaning given such term in that statute; and

''(B) when used in reference to activities subject to regulation by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1423h), shall have the meaning given such term in that statute.

''(5) MILITARY READINESS ACTIVITY.—The term 'military readiness activity' has the meaning given that term in section 315(f) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 116 Stat. 2509; 16 U.S.C. 703 note), and includes all training and operations of the Armed Forces that relate to combat, and the adequate and realistic testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation and suitability for combat use.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following:

''7235. Establishment of the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1 of Public Law 99–625 (16 U.S.C. 1536 note) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 232, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 555. TRANSITION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES FROM MILITARY TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Members of the Armed Forces and their families make great sacrifices on behalf of the United States, and, when their active duty service is successfully concluded, members deserve the opportunity to also make a successful transition to the civilian labor force.

(2) When transitioning from active duty in the Armed Forces to civilian employment, members often face barriers that make it difficult to fully utilize the skills and training they gained during their military service.

(3) Members and veterans are too often required to repeat education or training in order to receive industry certifications and State occupational licenses, even though their military training and experience often overlaps with the certification or licensing requirements.

(4) When members are transferred from military assignment to military assignment, their spouses often face barriers to transferring their credentials and to securing employment in their new location.

(5) More than one million members will make the transition to civilian life in the coming years.

(6) The Department of Defense established the Military Credentialing and Licensing Task Force in 2012.

(7) The Joining Forces program, a national initiative to mobilize all sectors of society to give members of the Armed Forces and their families the opportunities and support they have earned, will make it easier for members and their families to transfer skills learned while the member was serving in the Armed Forces to civilian employment.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Federal Government and State governments should make the transition of a member of the Armed Forces and the member's spouse from military to civilian life as seamless as possible by creating opportunities for the member and spouse to earn, while the member is in the Armed Forces, civilian occupational credentials and licenses, with an emphasis on well-paying industries and occupations that have a high demand for skilled workers, including: manufacturing, information technology, transportation and logistics, health care, and emergency medical services;

(2) the Federal Government should assist State governments in translating military training and experience into credit towards professional licensure; and

(3) State governments should streamline approaches for assessing the equivalency of military training and experience, and accelerate occupational licensing processes for members, veterans, and their spouses.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. FITZPATRICK OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 335, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 833. STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF CONTRACTING WITH VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall issue a report that includes—

(1) a description of the impacts of Department of Defense contracting with small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans and small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans on veteran entrepreneurship and veteran unemployment;

(2) a description of the effect that increased economic opportunity for veterans has on issues such as veteran suicide and veteran homelessness; and

(3) an analysis of the feasibility and expected impacts of the implementation within the Department of Defense of a contracting program modeled on the program authorized under section 8127 of title 38, United States Code.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''veteran'' has the meaning given the term under section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code; and

(2) the terms ''small business concern owned and controlled by veterans'' and ''small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans'' have the meanings given such terms under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1090. SALE OR DONATION OF EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR BORDER SECURITY ACTIVITIES.

Section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting ''border security activities and'' before ''law enforcement activities''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', the Secretary of Homeland Security,'' after ''Attorney General''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting ''border security activities or'' before ''counterdrug''.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Page 463, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL AIRSPACE.

(a) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may enter into a memorandum of understanding with a non-Department of Defense entity that is engaged in the test range program authorized under section 332(c) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) to allow such entity to access non-regulatory special use airspace if such access—

(1) is used by the entity as part of such test range program; and

(2) does not interfere with the activities of the Secretary or otherwise interrupt or delay missions or training of the Department of Defense.

(b) ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall carry out subsection (a) using the established procedures of the Department of Defense with respect to entering into a memorandum of understanding.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—A memorandum of understanding entered into under subsection (a) between the Secretary and a non-Department of Defense entity shall not be construed as establishing the Secretary as a partner, proponent, or team member of such entity in the test range program specified in such subsection.

AMENDMENT NO. 130 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Amend section 1244 to read as follows:

SEC. 1244. STATEMENT OF CONGRESS ON DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH GEORGIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Republic of Georgia is a highly valued ally of the United States and has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to advancing the mutual interests of both countries, including the deployment of Georgian forces as part of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and the Multi-National Force in Iraq.

(2) The peaceful transfer of power as the result of the free and fair parliamentary elections in Georgia in October 2012 represents a major accomplishment toward the Georgian people's creation of a free society and full democracy.

(3) However, since the October 2012 parliamentary elections the new Georgian Government has taken a series of measures against former officials and members of the current political opposition that appear to be motivated by political considerations.

(4) Over 100 former Georgian Government officials have been charged with criminal violations since the October 2012 parliamentary elections.

(5) Similar charges have been filed against members of the political opposition, including Vano Merabishvili, the Secretary General of the United National Movement.

(6) The arrest of the leader of an opposition party is especially troubling, particularly its chilling effect on political freedom prior to the presidential election scheduled for October 2013.

(7) The Georgian Government has taken insufficient action to prevent further violence against members of the United National Movement and to punish offenders.

(8) These actions call into question the Georgian Government's continued progress toward the creation of a free and democratic society in which basic freedoms, including freedom for political opposition, are guaranteed.

(b) STATEMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress declares that—

(1) the United States remains committed to assisting the people of Georgia in establishing a free and democratic society in their country;

(2) the measures taken by the Georgian Government against former officials and political opponents, apparently in part motivated by political considerations, may have a significant negative impact on cooperation between the United States and Georgia, including efforts to build a stronger relationship in political, economic, and security matters, as well as progress on integrating Georgia into international organizations;

(3) the United States must be unambiguous when democratic backsliding occurs in a key ally after a peaceful and democratic transfer of power between political parties; and

(4) the people of the United States and the Members of Congress express their deepest condolences to the Georgian people on the tragic loss of seven soldiers of Georgia in a suicide bombing on June 6, 2013, and the deaths of three soldiers killed in another suicide bombing on May 13, 2013, while they were supporting United States and NATO forces in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 154 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of section 2801, add the following new subsection:

(d) MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR LABORATORY REVITALIZATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''not more than $2,000,000'' and inserting ''not more than $4,000,000, notwithstanding subsection (c)'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''For purposes of this subsection, an unspecified minor military construction project is a military construction project that (notwithstanding subsection (a)) has an approved cost equal to or less than $4,000,000.''

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2020''.

(2) APPLICATION TO CURRENT PROJECTS.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) do not apply to any laboratory revitalization project for which the design phase has been completed as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 159 OFFERED BY MR. BILIRAKIS OF FLORIDA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY DIVERS MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

(a) MEMORIAL AUTHORIZED.—Consistent with the sense of the Congress expressed in section 2855 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, the Secretary of the Navy may permit a third party to establish and maintain, at a suitable location at the former Navy Dive School at the Washington Navy Yard in the District of Columbia, a memorial to honor the members of the United States Armed Forces who have served as divers and whose service in defense of the United States has been carried out beneath the waters of the world.

(b) LOCATION AND DESIGN OF MONUMENT.—The actual location at the Washington Navy Yard for the memorial authorized by subsection (a) and the final design of the memorial shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary. In selecting the site to serve as the location for the memorial, the Secretary shall seek to maximize visitor access to the memorial.

(c) MILITARY SUPPORT.—The Secretary shall provide military ceremonial support at the dedication of the memorial authorized by subsection (a).

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds may not be used to design, procure, prepare, install, or maintain the memorial authorized by subsection (a), but the Secretary may accept and expend contributions of non-Federal funds and resources for such purposes.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

At this time, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I rise today in support of my amendment, which would allow disabled veterans with a service-connected permanent disability rated as ''total'' to travel on military aircraft on a space-available basis.

My amendment would allow disabled veterans, who have bravely served our country and who have made enormous personal sacrifices that follow them in their daily lives, to travel through the Space-A program at no additional cost to the Department of Defense. The space-available program is a DOD program which allows Active Duty servicemembers, their families, retirees, and certain others to fill empty seats on DOD flights. While Active Duty members and their families will remain the primary beneficiaries of this program in order to assist them with the rigors of military life, my amendment allows these veterans the same benefit.

I would like to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and their staffs for their assistance in the amendment process.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH).

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment, which will strengthen small business participation in government contracts.

In my district and across the country, small businesses are the backbone of our economy. Small businesses innovate, know how to operate on a tight budget and know how to create good-paying jobs. I want small businesses in places like Elgin, Illinois, to be able to win government contracts from the Department of Defense because I know they will do more with taxpayer dollars and provide superior products and services for our men and women in uniform.

However, the government is lagging behind on awarding contracts to small businesses. We are not meeting our goal of 23 percent of contracts going to small businesses, and 23 percent is a pretty low bar that we should be raising even higher, not be struggling to meet. It is even more unfortunate that we are also failing to award enough contracts to women- and veteran-owned small businesses.

My amendment seeks to remedy this problem by asking the Small Business Administration and Federal agencies to include remediation plans in their annual reports on small business contracting goals. The government should explain why it is not meeting its small business goals. It should identify faulty past practices and propose new practices to increase small business participation. We need an action plan to support our small businesses, and my amendment will do just that.

I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and the committee staffs for their help on this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and our small businesses.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I thank the chairman for the opportunity to address two amendments which are part of this package.

The first is my amendment to protect military tuition assistance, an important tool for members of the armed services to obtain the necessary professional development education and to prepare themselves for the civilian job market upon leaving the service. Last year, approximately 300,000 servicemembers used tuition assistance to pursue their educational goals. Unfortunately, last March, the administration chose to end this program, and it took congressional action to overturn that decision.

This amendment would prevent even the specter of ending this benefit from ever happening again. Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines deserve better.

Second, included in this package is an amendment requiring the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on veteran-owned small business contracting and to examine the feasibility of putting a priority on meeting veteran-owned small business contracting goals first, similar to a successful program in

the VA. They will be examining how fair contracting practices for veteran-owned small businesses could positively affect veteran unemployment, homelessness and even suicide.

Mr. Chairman, the fact is there are 250,000 servicemembers transitioning each year from military life to civilian life. One in seven is self-employed or is a small business owner, and about a quarter of our veterans say they are interested in starting or in buying their own small businesses.

They play an important role in our economy. This Congress needs to help them in the transition and in getting America back to work. So I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member on the bill, and I urge support of these amendments.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. I am the mother of a United States marine war veteran, and I remember well the pride my son felt when he put on his uniform. My constituent, Elisha Morrow, felt the same pride when at age 22 she joined the United States Coast Guard. She started boot camp full of hope for her future.

That hope quickly turned into humiliation and sorrow as her company commander became her enemy. First, he ordered her to clean his office, and he later harassed her with sexual innuendoes and advances night after night. Feeling hopeless and fearing retribution, Elisha stayed silent until the commander became more emboldened. He again ordered another female recruit to his office at night. This time, he ordered her to remove her clothes and engage in unwanted sex.

Thankfully, the victimized servicewoman was brave enough to pursue charges, but because it was determined that she was not under physical threat and that she did not fear for her life, her assailant got away with the lesser offenses of cruelty and maltreatment and adultery, instead of being charged with rape.

This is not full justice. When our daughters and our sons put on the uniform to protect us, the United States, they must be protected to the utmost extent from such an abuse of power. Mr. Chair, the intention of this amendment is to do just that.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP).

Mr. HUELSKAMP. I want to thank the chairman for yielding to me. I appreciate, especially, his efforts on the NDAA last year in which we were able to add language that would require the Department of Defense to adopt new regulations to protect the religious liberties of our military personnel, especially of our brave chaplains.

However, since March and since the adoption of that law, we have sent three letters to the Department of Defense, asking for progress updates. The Department has only responded with an acknowledgment that it has received our letters, but, to date, we are unaware of any progress. Instead, it seems that secretive meetings continue with individuals actually opposed to religious liberties.

In light of this delay, my amendment is very simple. It would require the Department to provide Congress with a report of meetings between employees and civilians with respect to the development of military policy related to religious liberty. I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR).

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to support my amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act. This amendment will bring the Department of Defense and other Federal, State and local agencies together to map out the futures of UAVs.

I first want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and their staffs for their assistance on this important issue. I also want to thank those who have cosponsored this amendment—Representative GENE GREEN, Representative TED POE and Chairman MICHAEL MCCAUL.

□ 1540

This amendment calls for the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Aviation Administration, to develop and implement plans to review the potential of joint testing training that might serve the dual purpose of providing capabilities to the Department of Defense to protect us abroad and on the international border. This amendment will go a long way to make sure we utilize all available resources and not waste taxpayers' money.

I urge all my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE).

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to thank my friend from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP) for offering amendment No. 236. He is a champion for religious freedom.

As a Navy pilot with Iraq and Afghanistan combat tours, I am concerned that senior Air Force officials have taken advice from an anti-Christian zealot when drafting guidance on culture and standards.

The president of the badly misnamed Military Religious Freedom Foundation, Mr. Mikey Weinstein, has described Christians as human monsters and monstrously savage, responsible for racism, bigotry, and prejudice. He even called the presence of committed Christians in the military a national security threat comparable to al Qaeda.

Mr. Chairman, we're not asking to approve the military's calendar appointments, but given this situation, Congress needs to know when the military meets with anti-Christian fanatics on issues regarding religious liberty.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further speakers.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. As I have no further speakers either, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I encourage our colleagues to support the en bloc amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act that would address wasteful government spending on unused and underutilized facilities. The Department of Defense has hundreds, possibly thousands, of buildings and structures that it has rated at zero percent utilization. This is an incredible number of useless facilities that taxpayers are paying to maintain.

The extent of this wasteful spending, however, is not currently known, even by the Department itself. My amendment would fix that, requiring the Department of Defense to disclose just how many of its facilities are unused or underutilized and how much it is costing American taxpayers to maintain these facilities. The Department of Defense would be required to report back to Congress in six months, explaining what they are doing either to dispose of these wasteful facilities or increase their utilization.

By forcing the Department of Defense to take a serious look at its facilities, gather data on how these facilities are managed, and develop a coherent plan for reducing costs and improving efficiency, my amendment seeks to eliminate this wasteful government spending.

Unfortunately, the Department of Defense is not the only federal agency that is currently wasting taxpayer money on maintaining unused or underutilized facilities. As a whole, the federal government must do a better job at managing its facilities. At times of record debt, taxpayers should not continue paying for unused and underused buildings. That is not good government, and that is not smart spending.

That is why I recently introduced the SAVE Act to root out up to $200 billion in wasteful and duplicative government spending over the next 10 years. This amendment is an extension of one of the 11 common-sense solutions included in the bipartisan SAVE Act, holding the Department of Defense accountable for spending taxpayer money on facilities the Department itself has found to be unused or underutilized.

We all agree that we need to reduce government spending. We should also all agree that the best place to start is by rooting out waste. This is a common-sense solution to do just that and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL, AND CONFINEMENT REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN SEX-RELATED OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) MANDATORY PUNISHMENTS.—

(1) IMPOSITION.—Section 856 of title 10, United States Code (article 56 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(a)'' before ''The punishment''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b)(1) While a person subject to this chapter who is found guilty of an offense specified in paragraph (2) shall be punished as a general court-martial may direct, such punishment must include, at a minimum—

''(A) dismissal or dishonorable discharge; and

''(B) confinement for two years.

''(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the following offenses:

''(A) An offense in violation of subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 (article 120(a) or (b)).

''(B) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of this title (article 125).

''(C) An attempt to commit an offense specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) that is punishable under section 880 of this title (article 80).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 856. Art. 56. Maximum and minimum limits''.

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter VIII of chapter 47 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 856 and inserting the following new item:

''856. Art 56. Maximum and minimum limits.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and apply to offenses specified in section 856(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a)(1), committed after that date.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member ADAM SMITH for their efforts. They had given to Representative TSONGAS and myself the task of doing a bipartisan package to address the issue of sexual assault in the military.

We all know and people have spoken on this House floor eloquently of the tragedy of the issue of sexual assault in the military. We have to do something both to change the culture and to change the legislative regime that affects the prosecution and the prevention of sexual assault and the protection of victims.

Many times victims report they are revictimized by the system. It is our effort in changing the system so that the perpetrator fears the system, not the victim.

There is one other thing that we need to address. Mr. Chairman, many people have taken this House floor and say we need to go further. The Turner amendment is what we need to do to go further.

We have put in this bill currently a mandatory minimum, meaning if you commit a sexual assault, you are subject to a statutory minimum. That minimum in this bill, unfortunately, is only that you're out of the military. We want to increase that to include 2 years of confinement.

Mr. Chairman, 22 States have mandatory minimums that include confinement, incarceration. Of those 22 States, we took the minimum of those so that we're not going higher than any State.

But here is the issue, Mr. Chairman, that we need to remedy: unfortunately, under current law, if you commit a sexual assault on a base that's in a State that has a mandatory minimum, you might actually avoid a mandatory minimum. That has happened.

In the case of Marine Corps Gunnery Sergeant Nicholas Howard, he committed a rape on a 23-year-old woman. He was a recruiter in Alaska. He was convicted of sexual assault due to DNA testing, and he was found guilty of first degree sexual assault. He was given a dishonorable discharge but no jail time. In Alaska, he would have been subject to incarceration.

Mr. Chairman, we should not have people who are in uniform or on base committing sexual assaults actually avoid jail time because they're in the military. We shouldn't have a lower standard.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to Mrs. WALORSKI.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to thank Representative TURNER for giving me this opportunity to speak in favor of his amendment. He's been a leader on this issue, and I applaud his efforts and commitment to this cause.

Currently, there's no minimum punishment required when someone is convicted of military sexual assault. This means a servicemember can be convicted of a serious crime and receive no punishment. The amendment will impose a mandatory minimum sentence of 2 years confinement and a dishonorable discharge for conviction of rape and sexual assault.

Right now, 22 States have mandatory minimum sentences for those convicted of rape and sexual assault. My State, Indiana, is one of those States. In Indiana, there's a mandatory sentence of not less than 6 years for rape.

It's inexcusable that servicemembers guilty of the most heinous crime should be allowed to remain in the military, allowing them to coexist with victims and potentially commit repeated offenses. Criminals must receive the full weight of justice for their wrongdoings.

America's sons and daughters deserve protection while serving in the military and should never feel vulnerable or revictimized after suffering from any form of sexual assault or misconduct. This amendment is a much-needed reform that ensures victims receive the justice they deserve.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I really respect the gentleman and what he's bringing forward, but the reality is that mandatory minimums have been shown to actually reduce the incidence of reporting.

Judges and juries need the ability to decide with discretion and not strictly by its appearance. Sometimes—and we've seen this many times—mandatory minimums can have the opposite effect: encouraging jurors to make a decision based on the potential sentence as opposed to the facts.

That's why I'm standing in opposition, because we also know that organizations who have worked very hard to look at this issue worry that this could go in the wrong direction. Protect our Defenders, which has been a very strong advocacy group for victims, worries that when a jury knows that a perpetrator will automatically be dishonorably discharged, that the jury will be less likely to assign confinement charges in addition. They need to see the full picture.

So we must take caution to judge every case individually.

As we have additional speakers, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I'm pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS).

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Chairman, I value my partnership with Congressman TURNER as cochairs of the Military Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus and with the legislation we have crafted on combating the horrific crime of sexual assault in the military.

This year, our work together on the Better Enforcement for Sexual Assault Free Environments Act, otherwise known as BE SAFE, led to its incorporation into the NDAA before us today. However, I must take exception to the amendment before us.

I do agree that we must make sure that all individuals who are convicted of sexual assault in the military are punished with confinement—absolutely—but there are many different ideas about the best way to do that. Some argue that a better approach would be a system similar to Federal sentencing guidelines, and that's why Mr. TURNER and I wrote a provision in the defense authorization before us

that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide Congress with a report on sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum sentencing provisions under the UCMJ.

Before we make additional changes to the UCMJ, we need to see this report. Since we've introduced the BE SAFE Act, we have heard from many groups. One letter from the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence says:

> Long mandatory minimum sentences can have a chilling effect on reporting and prosecuting sexual assault in the civilian system, and the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence does not recommend them.

We have to listen to these various voices. We cannot afford to take this risk in the military. Reporting of sexual assault in the military already happens at abysmal rates. We need more reporting, not less. Less reporting equals fewer prosecutions, which ultimately will fail to deter the perpetrators from carrying out this heinous crime.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment.

□ 1550

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. TURNER. Do I have the right to close, Mr. Chairman?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California has the right to close.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the concern that I have heard from the other side of the aisle. The issue, I think, comes down to being in a military uniform should not be a get-out-of-jail-free card. Basically the state of the law is that if you're in a State that has a mandatory minimum and you commit a sexual assault or a rape, you're going to jail. But yet under our law, you could be a member of the military and commit a sexual assault or rape and be free from incarceration even if you commit the assault or rape off base.

When we talk about wanting to make certain that we uphold the victims and make certain that the perpetrator is the person who feels insecure and threatened by the system, you can't have a system that threatens the perpetrator when the perpetrator knows that being a man or woman in uniform or by being on base and a member of the military that you're subject to a lower standard in conviction and sentencing.

The case we have in Alaska where a member of our military, a member of the Marine Corps, committed a rape and then received no jail time whatsoever—no jail time whatsoever—and if he had been off base or if he been a civilian in Alaska, he would have been subject to a significant mandatory minimum of incarceration.

When people ask what's different in the military, this is different. We need a mandatory minimum that says if you commit a sexual assault and you're convicted, you are out of the military, you are dishonorably discharged, and you are going to jail. And that mandatory minimum will be at least 2 years of incarceration.

I was just at a facility where I asked the commanders what had occurred on their facility with sexual assault, and they reported there had been a sexual assault and there was currently someone in jail, in the brig for 7 months. They didn't get a dishonorable discharge. That's all they got, 7 months. They were going to be out walking among their fellow men and women, and they will have committed a sexual assault. That has a chilling effect both on reporting, and it also creates an environment where people who are perpetrators feel they could be safe.

Our law, this amendment, would make it: you're out, mandatory, dishonorable discharge, 2 years in prison, and that's it. We urge support for the Turner amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member.

I rise in opposition to this amendment. Congress is of course outraged over the ongoing cases of sexual assault and sexual harassment occurring in our military. There's no one in this Chamber who doesn't believe that criminals should pay for such violent and atrocious crime, and so I understand why my good colleague on the other side would offer such an amendment.

I'll say several things. First, I'm pretty much opposed to mandatory minimum sentences in general. But this base bill, the base bill that we're considering today, the committee requires the Department of Defense to provide a report on mandatory minimums and sentencing guidelines in order to make sure that such sentencing reforms will not discourage the victims from reporting.

And in addition to that, in the base bill, if you are convicted of these crimes, you will be dishonorably discharged. So in order to avoid imposing laws that may harm victims, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This is a complex issue. We know that. I think what we feel is this further complicates it. I think my colleague has introduced with Congresswoman TSONGAS a bill that does much of what we're talking about here, but there is an exception in terms of the way that the jury is able to move forward here. We think that this actually makes sense so that the decisions that are made are absolutely based on an individual case and what we can offer in terms of making certain that the perpetrator is held accountable.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

> At the end of title III, insert the following:
>
> **SEC. 352. MODIFICATION OF TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COMPETITIONS FOR CONVERSION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNCTIONS TO CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE.**
>
> (a) MODIFICATION.—Section 325 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2253) is amended—
>
> (1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the certification required under subsection (d)'' and inserting ''Comptroller General submits to the congressional defense committees the assessment required under subsection (c)''; and
>
> (2) by striking subsection (d).
>
> (b) EXEMPTION OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary of Defense may exempt from study or competition pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 those functions or workloads which are the subject of an existing public-private partnership.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, these are very, very challenging fiscal times. Our deficit continues to grow, and that is putting pressure on every single line of our Federal budget, including defense. And yet the world has not become a safer place. So what's clear is we have a duty, an absolute duty, to invest each and every dollar of our defense dollars wisely, and that's exactly what my amendment does. It does that by eliminating a regulation that's holding back competition; and in doing so, it's hurting the American taxpayer.

When it comes to understanding the value of introducing competition into things, the American people get it. From groceries to computers, we know when competition is introduced, good things happen. The prices go down and the quality goes up.

The same is true, or it should be true, when it comes to the Department of Defense and the ability of the private sector and the public sector to compete. President Obama put it this way. He said:

> Taxpayers may receive more value for their dollars if not inherently governmental activities that can be provided commercially are subject to the forces of competition.

In my service to my district, I'm always looking for commonsense ideas

and common ground. On this particular issue, I see both in the President's statement.

My amendment moves competition forward by eliminating a full moratorium that Congress has put in place. The Department of Defense said in 2011 that it wanted that particular moratorium removed so it could meet its statutory obligation. What is that statutory obligation? It's this, and this comes right out of their own report and recommendations:

> The Secretary of Defense shall use the least costly form of personnel consistent with military requirements and other needs of the Department.

Well, we know that some activities are inherently governmental. For example, criminal investigations. My amendment has nothing to do with those types of activities. They should be performed by the Federal Government. But other activities, Mr. Chairman, for example, janitorial services, that's not inherently governmental and should be subject to competition. That's what this amendment opens up. It really isn't effecting what's known as the 50/50 rule and those core services that are provided by depots. I believe that the amendment represents both common sense and common ground. I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, over the past few years, the prevailing trend within the Department of Defense has been an overreliance on Federal employees to perform commercial services. Given our Nation's need for fiscal austerity, a problem made more acute by mandated sequester cuts, it is important that Congress provide the Pentagon with the necessary tools to drive efficiencies and cost savings. Public-private competitions are one such tool.

Public-private competitions are an effective way of injecting performance and accountability into government operations. The private sector constantly competes for new business opportunities. When the Federal Government performs commercial functions, they, too, should be required to compete. Unfortunately, Congress has placed a moratorium on public-private cost competitions, effectively granting monopoly power to the Federal Government when it comes to providing commercially available goods and services. We all know that without competition, both innovation and quality suffer.

The amendment does not mandate the use of public-private competitions. It simply unlocks an essential tool that the Defense Department can use to drive cost effectiveness and efficiencies, and save valuable taxpayer dollars.

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the Rigell amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

□ 1600

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the Rigell amendment would lift the current moratorium on the public-private competition to the A–76 process. Unfortunately, it is based on very faulty assumptions.

Lifting the moratorium will eliminate the incentives the Department needs to fix the A–76 process, as well as finish the service contracts inventory. It's based on the following assumption, which has been proven to be faulty, that the private contractors, for some reason, save money; and we know from the program reports that that is not true.

As DOD evaluates the correct balance between civilian and contractor personnel, it is critical to make sure that our Federal employees, the strength of our country, the backbone of defense, are protected. Efficient government requires focused attention on supporting and strengthening our dedicated Federal workforce and making sure that they have the tools they need to complete our mission.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just would respond to the gentlelady. I appreciate her comments. And I, too, am a strong supporter of our Federal workforce. I just believe that they can compete and should compete.

This is good for America, good for our ability to defend our great country, and good for the American taxpayer.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Thank you, Representative HANABUSA.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment and in support of the over 5,000 men and women who work at the Tobyhanna Army Depot who support our warfighters.

The OMB circular A–76 process, which this amendment seeks to reinstate, has been prohibited because it's unfair to Federal employees and wasteful of taxpayer dollars.

The OMB and the Pentagon, who have historically been the biggest boosters of this process, both acknowledge that A–76 is flawed and they oppose its revival.

The DOD acknowledges it's still improving its statutorily required improvements, and it would be rash for us to jump past their internal procedures for improvement.

Lifting the moratorium would eliminate the incentives the Department needs to fix the A–76 process, and we would not be doing our jobs if we rushed to allow a flawed procedure to lay off our dedicated civilian workforce and, in many cases, hurt the taxpayers in the process.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, I just refuse to agree with the gentleman's proposition there about laying Federal employees off. This does not state that, has nothing to do with that, in fact. It just simply says that this is a tool for the Department of Defense to use. It does not require public-private competitions to go forward.

I just believe in the Federal worker. I believe in the free market as well, that competition is a good thing, and it needs to be introduced, because this is how we will make our defense dollars go as far as they can possibly go.

I see this as a duty to the American people to advance this amendment. I ask my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, even though I appreciate the efforts and the goals of the gentlemen who are introducing this amendment, the experience at most of our air logistics centers simply means that A–76 has brought along delays; and those delays, even if they're in the form of a study, have caused the work to delay, meaning the product given to the warfighter is delayed, and the fixed cost overhead that our depots obviously have faced have to be paid from some source, which is, indeed, the taxpayer.

A–76 is about low cost and not necessarily best value, which means if you're dealing with a market system where something goes out there, you see if it sells or not, that's okay. But you're dealing with military equipment which must be performed and must be prepared on a timely basis and in a specific way. And that is why the Department of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget are both opposing this amendment, as well as why they halted the process in the first place, because they found there are structural flaws inherent in this process.

It is better to go about finding a better solution to this, and that is public-private partnerships, which we are already doing at the air logistics centers. By taking the creativity of the private sector with the stability of the public workforce, we actually get the best of both worlds. That would be far better than tearing this open for a food fight that would affect the quality of military equipment which is at stake.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. We fought this issue of the A–76 several years ago in a bipartisan way and we were able to put it on the shelf for a period of time, and I think trying to activate it and bring it back is absolutely the wrong thing to do.

I have Cherry Point Marine Air Station in my district. I have a depot there with over 4,000 workers. They pick up and go overseas and fight these wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, leave

their families back home, and stand right there with the warfighter.

We need to kill this amendment because it is opposed by the OMB, by the DOD, and there is no reason to reactivate the A–76. It should be dead and buried.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I had the honor of serving as a B–1 pilot in the United States Air Force for 14 years. My last assignment was working as a liaison between the Air Force and a multitude of private contractors. And because of this, I saw firsthand the struggles that the military had in successfully implementing A–76 contract requirements. I saw it lead to a slowdown in work that was being performed and, in some cases, actual complete work stoppage.

As a conservative, and I want to be clear on this, I have always supported free markets and open competition. But markets can only be free when there's a level playing field, and that is not possible under the current rules regarding A–76 contracting.

Neither the military nor the private contractors are well-served by a flawed process that leads to a flawed result, which is the reason why the Department of Defense has spoken out so strongly against this amendment.

The Department appreciates the value of A–76 public-private competition as a tool to help the Department's workforce, and I do as well. However, the Department has also identified a number of improvements in policy changes that could lead to implementation before the moratorium is removed. The Department is working hard to put these processes in place. Let's give them a little more time to do that.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, it is faulty to assume, when the Department of Defense has not resolved longstanding problems in the A–76 process that have been identified by the GAO and the DOD, that this is the way to proceed. We must keep that moratorium on until we are certain that, in fact, this is in the best interest of the people of our great Nation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to this amendment.

The current moratorium on the use of A–76 competitions was put in place under President Bush after the Department of Defense Inspector General and the non-partisan GAO found significant flaws with the A–76 process, including that the costs of A–76 competitions often exceeded the estimated savings. Those flaws have not been fixed.

Put simply—lifting the moratorium on A–76 would not save taxpayer dollars, would not be in the best interest of our military readiness, and is not supported by the Department of Defense.

In fact, the Department of Defense opposes lifting this moratorium until the significant problems with these competitions are addressed.

Moreover, as co-chair of the Depot Caucus, I appreciate that this amendment would exempt public-private partnerships but I'm deeply concerned that lifting the A–76 moratorium and putting back into place a severely flawed system would do significant damage to our organic industrial base, including our arsenals and depots, at a time when it is critical that we maintain these facilities' capabilities to equip our troops.

I proudly represent Rock Island Arsenal, where thousands of highly skilled people work every day to equip our troops. Our organic industrial base has time and again shown their critical importance to our men and women in uniform. When our troops on the ground needed improved armor on their vehicles, it was Rock Island Arsenal that was able to rapidly produce and field that life-saving armor to protect our troops. As a military parent, I am thankful that the workforce at Rock Island Arsenal and in organic industrial base facilities across our country is there to equip our men and women in uniform.

In addition, I strongly support public-private partnerships between our organic industrial base and the private sector because they leverage the skills and capabilities from both sectors to equip our troops and improve our national security readiness while benefiting the taxpayer and supporting the highly skilled workforce at our arsenals and depots.

Conversely, A–76 competitions do not produce best value for the Department of Defense and our service men and women.

The deeply flawed A–76 process should not be reinstated and I strongly oppose lifting the moratorium.

For these reasons, I oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to join me in voting against it.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 1222 and insert the following:

SEC. 1222. COMPLETION OF ACCELERATED TRANSITION OF UNITED STATES COMBAT AND MILITARY AND SECURITY OPERATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States that, in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries, and other allies in Afghanistan, the President shall—

(1) complete the accelerated transition of United States combat operations to the Government of Afghanistan by not later than December 31, 2013;

(2) complete the accelerated transition of United States military and security operations to the Government of Afghanistan and redeploy United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan (including operations involving military and security-related contractors) by not later than December 31, 2014; and

(3) pursue robust negotiations leading to a political settlement and reconciliation of the internal conflict in Afghanistan, to include the Government of Afghanistan, all interested parties within Afghanistan and with the observance and support of representatives of donor nations active in Afghanistan and regional governments and partners in order to secure a secure and independent Afghanistan and regional security and stability.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that should the President determine the necessity to maintain United States troops in Afghanistan to carry out missions after December 31, 2014, and such presence and missions should be authorized by a separate vote of Congress not later than June 1, 2014.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to limit or prohibit any authority of the President to—

(1) modify the military strategy, tactics, and operations of United States Armed Forces as such Armed Forces redeploy from Afghanistan;

(2) attack Al Qaeda forces wherever such forces are located;

(3) provide financial support and equipment to the Government of Afghanistan for the training and supply of Afghanistan military and security forces; or

(4) gather, provide, and share intelligence with United States allies operating in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the war in Afghanistan has gone on for more than 12 years, the longest war in American history. 2,235 U.S. military personnel have been killed, over 17,000 have been wounded, and more will fall before our troops finally come home. The human and financial costs are staggering; $778 billion on Operation Enduring Freedom, nearly all of that in Afghanistan, $7.2 billion each and every month.

The President has announced and is implementing a timetable to wind down U.S. military operations in Afghanistan. He's carrying it out.

This amendment requires the President to stick to his timetable, accelerate it if he can. And depending on your point of view, this amendment puts the wind at the President's back, or holds his feet to the fire, to fulfill the promises he made to our brave troops, their families, and the American people.

More importantly, it expresses that should U.S. troops be asked to remain in Afghanistan beyond 2014, then Congress needs to take its constitutional

responsibility seriously and hold a specific vote to authorize that mission and troop presence.

The future and fate of tens of thousands of uniformed men and women deserve a vote. I ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote ''yes'' on the McGovern-Jones-Smith-Lee-Garamendi amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1610

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, although I will not oppose the amendment in its current form.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment is a reflection of the President's current policy in Afghanistan. My concerns about the President's Afghanistan policy are well documented. I do not believe we should have given our enemies the comfort of a date certain for our withdrawal. I believe the commander in chief should only commit our troops to combat if he is committed to getting the job done right.

Notwithstanding my underlying concerns, I must acknowledge the amendment articulates a policy that reflects the President's current policy.

I look forward to working with the sponsors of this amendment to further perfect the language going forward. In particular, I note that the amendment expresses the sense of Congress that a post-2014 troop presence should be authorized by a vote in Congress. This Congressman does not agree with that assertion. The Congress does not vote on Status of Forces Agreements with other countries. They are not defense treaties. It would be bad policy and a bad precedent to treat Afghanistan any differently. Moreover, the underlying bill takes meaningful steps to ensure any Bilateral Security Agreement with Afghanistan protects U.S. interests and our troops' ability to defend themselves.

This is not a trivial issue. Our vital national security interests are at stake during this delicate time period in Afghanistan. My position is unchanged. The transition of the mission should be based upon the conditions on the ground and the input of our commanders. I, for one, hope that the President's decisionmaking process is not based on a non-binding restatement of his current policies. Rather, I hope his decisionmaking is commensurate with the national security interests at stake.

I look forward to working with the gentleman further and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, at this time, it's my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), a cosponsor.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, it's been said before, we have been in Afghanistan for 12 years. We in Congress should have the opportunity to vote ''yes'' or ''no'' on any commitment of troops after 2014.

As a former Commandant of the United States Marine Corps who agrees with my opinion that we should withdraw our troops from Afghanistan said to me, and I quote the Commandant:

> What do we say to the mother and father—to the wife—of the last marine or soldier killed to support a corrupt government and a corrupt leader in a war that cannot be won?

Mr. Chairman, Congress has neglected this war for far too long. We should not allow another American to die in Afghanistan unless we vote on the policy.

The American people want our troops out. The American people know that Afghanistan is a failed policy. The American people do not want any more blood or any more treasure to be spent in Afghanistan.

I join my friend from Massachusetts and my other friends: please vote for this amendment offered by Mr. MCGOVERN, myself, and others. It is the right thing to do for our military, it's the right thing to do for our Nation, and it is our constitutional responsibility.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I'm privileged to now yield 1½ minutes to the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SMITH.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his leadership on this issue.

My opinion is that we have done what we can do in Afghanistan. A substantial portion of the mission, which was very clear, was to try to contain the Taliban and contain al Qaeda so they could never again use it as a base to attack our country. And it is not easy work. As Mr. JONES pointed out, and others, there are many, many problems and challenges in Afghanistan, not the least of which is the corruption within the government.

Our goal has always been clear: whatever the minimum is to get a government that can stand and deny a safe haven to those who threaten America. That was a fight worth doing. But we have done what we can do. We have trained hundreds of thousands of Afghan national security forces, and it is time to turn that responsibility over to Afghanistan.

It will always be a challenging part of the world. In both Afghanistan and Pakistan, violent extremists are abundant, and we'll have to keep an eye on it. But we do not need to have the troop levels that we have now. We need to draw down in a very responsible way, and I think the gentleman's amendment lays out a plan to do that.

Therefore, I support it, and, again, I support him for his efforts to get us out of Afghanistan as soon as we responsibly can.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Keeping our troops in Afghanistan any longer than they have to absolutely be there is a disservice to those people who are protecting our country. They are now doing what we said they would do once we have announced that we were leaving: they're picking our people off. How do we explain to those parents who are losing their children in the next few months?

Let's not send any more over there, and if we do, let's make sure that it's a decision made by the House of the people rather than just by a clique someplace in the Pentagon or elsewhere. We need to make sure that we're watching out for our troops, and I think that this is the best amendment that would do just that.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I will close. I yield myself the remaining time.

Mr. Chairman, hundreds of billions of dollars and tens of thousands of U.S.-NATO allies and Afghan lives have been lost. It is time to end the war in Afghanistan, bring our troops home, and take seriously our duty as a Congress to specifically authorize any mission and troop presence beyond 2014.

We are not bystanders in this war. We are responsible for sending thousands and thousands of men and women over into Afghanistan. The least we can do is take seriously our duty as a Congress and authorize any mission and troop presence beyond 2014.

Members of Congress ought to go on record as to where they stand on this. We owe it to our troops, and we owe it to their families and the American people. I urge my colleagues to support the McGovern-Jones-Smith amendment on Afghanistan and send a signal to the administration and to others that we take our responsibility in this matter very seriously. We will have a vote if this war goes beyond what the President has stated.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Texas, the vice chairman of the committee, Mr. THORNBERRY.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would simply want to point out that Members have a variety of opinions about Afghanistan, and a number of Members have come to the floor to voice their opinion that we ought to leave Afghanistan. I understand that. That's not what this amendment says. This amendment basically restates the President's policy with regard to Afghanistan, and then, as the gentleman from Massachusetts said, it says Congress ought to exercise its responsibilities under the Constitution.

Now, we can do that in a variety of ways. We can have oversight hearings,

and we can have amendments dealing with funding. And we've had those sorts of things before. But the point is that some of the rhetoric doesn't match the amendment. As the chairman pointed out, the underlying bill tries to encourage a Bilateral Security Agreement so that looking ahead beyond 2014, it is very important to many of us that any American troops who are remaining in Afghanistan have the protections that they should have under such an agreement. So the underlying bill has a fence on some of the funding going to Afghanistan until there is that sort of Bilateral Security Agreement.

So the point is, moving ahead beyond 2014, there are lots of unknowns at this stage. We're trying to help shape it in a way that is beneficial for our security but also protects our troops. But the underlying amendment, to get back to what's before us, basically restates the President's position and says that Congress ought to exercise its responsibilities. I think that's true. Meanwhile, Members can have their own opinions about Afghanistan and what should happen between now and then.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 11.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. PROCEDURES GOVERNING UNITED STATES CITIZENS APPREHENDED INSIDE THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Nothing in the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), or any other law, shall be construed to deny the availability of the writ of habeas corpus to any United States citizen apprehended inside the United States pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note).

(b) PROCEDURES.—In any habeas proceeding brought by a United States citizen apprehended inside the United States pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), the government shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that such citizen is an unprivileged enemy belligerent and there shall be no presumption that any evidence presented by the government as justification for the apprehension and subsequent detention is accurate and authentic.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

□ 1620

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On September 18, 2001, Congress enacted the Authorization for the Use of Military Force, which empowered the President to ''use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks,'' in order to prevent ''any future acts of international terrorism against the United States.''

Section 1021 of the fiscal year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act reaffirms the President's authority to detain so-called ''enemy combatants'' by ''affirming that the authority of the President to use all necessary and appropriate force pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force includes the authority for the Armed Forces of the United States to detain covered persons pending disposition under the law of war.''

A number of Members from both sides of the aisle have expressed extreme discomfort and even outrage at the notion that a United States citizen apprehended on United States soil can potentially be held indefinitely under this act. To that end, I supported an amendment to the fiscal year 2013 National Defense Authorization Act that reaffirmed the availability of the writ of habeas corpus for any person detained in the United States pursuant to the 2001 AUMF or the fiscal year 2012 NDAA.

While this provision was a step in the right direction, many would view the current habeas proceedings as unfair to the petitioner. For instance, the government enjoys a rebuttable presumption that its evidence is accurate and authentic, and it must only prove its case by a preponderance of the evidence. To most Americans, this would not seem to be a fair fight. For United States citizens, the burden should be on the government to prove that the detainee is an enemy belligerent. U.S. citizens should not be put in a position to prove that they are not a terrorist.

Today, with this amendment, I want to make clear that nothing in the AUMF or the fiscal year 2012 NDAA—or any other law for that matter—can be construed to deny the great writ of habeas corpus.

Further, this amendment requires that in habeas proceedings for United States citizens apprehended in the United States pursuant to the AUMF, the government must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the citizen is an unprivileged enemy combatant, and there is no presumption that the government's evidence is accurate and authentic.

This is an important amendment that should alleviate any of the well-founded concerns of the American people concerning the possibility of indefinite detention of United States citizens. The presumption of innocence until proven guilty will be preserved by adopting this amendment.

I want to thank the chairman of the Armed Services Committee for supporting this amendment. I appreciate his commitment to ensuring that this language stays in the bill as it moves through the legislative process.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, make no mistake about it, even with this amendment, the President of the United States and the Department of Justice will still have the ability to indefinitely detain people captured in the U.S.—be they U.S. citizens or not—without the normal due process of law. Habeas will be available, but even with this increased standard, it is a very minimum standard; and it does not afford the normal article III court rights that are in the Constitution for everybody else. The President will still have the ability to indefinitely detain people here in the U.S.

This amendment is insufficient, first of all, to deal with the concerns that I think people legitimately have about excessive executive power over people in the U.S. The Executive will continue to maintain, under the Authorization for the Use of Military Force, the ability to indefinitely detain anyone who is deemed to be a covered person, an enemy combatant; and, yes, it is a slightly higher standard, but it is not the beyond-a-reasonable standard that is normally required to incarcerate somebody.

The President doesn't need this power. President Obama has never exercised it. President Bush only briefly exercised it in three instances. He doesn't need the power. But to keep it on the books is a threat to liberty and a threat to freedom here in the U.S.

The specific problem with this amendment is it carves out U.S. citizens, whereas the constitutional protections—and deliberately—were for any person. If you read the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, it doesn't say any U.S. citizen. It says any person.

Now, on habeas, you will have two different standards. You will have the standard to hold a noncitizen—which will be, I gather, still the preponderance of the evidence. The government

will still have the presumption that what they're saying is true, but for a U.S. citizen you will have a different standard. That really messes with the Constitution.

There's a very simple way to do this. I will have an amendment in a couple of amendments that gets rid of the ability to indefinitely detain anyone captured in the U.S.—straight forward, no question, no weasel words, no back and forth between U.S. citizens and not. It gets rid of indefinite detention.

I would urge support for that amendment and opposition to this one, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute. I want to respond to the gentleman.

First of all, the contention that there is no distinction drawn between United States citizens and noncitizens in the context of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, the Supreme Court has held that the Fourth Amendment does not operate to protect all citizens regardless of their connections to American society. So the 9/11 hijackers are not in the same status as individuals in this country who are citizens of the United States. Rather, the Fourth Amendment operates only to protect the class of persons who are part of a national community or who have otherwise developed sufficient connection with this country to be considered part of that community. The farther that an individual is removed from such community, then the weaker the claim he has to constitutional protection.

I agree with the gentleman that rewriting the Authorization for Use of Military Force and extending this protection, particularly as it pertains to the United States citizens, greater should be done; but what the gentleman wants to do does not have the kind of strong bipartisan support that's necessary to pass the House. This amendment does, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Mr. GOODLATTE and Chairman SMITH and I are in agreement, I think, on the goal, though I think the three of us mutually disagree on elements of this amendment.

The amendment, while intended to enhance protections for U.S. citizens, in fact does the opposite. Right now, Americans on U.S. soil cannot be detained indefinitely without charge or trial. Rather than affirming this fundamental principle, the amendment implicitly authorizes the military to detain Americans on U.S. soil indefinitely by premising its protection on the mistaken assertion that the AUMF, the Authorization for Military Force, allows such detention—which I disagree with Chairman SMITH, it does not. No such authority exists.

The AUMF does not grant this authority, and we should do nothing to suggest otherwise. In fact, we should be taking clear and immediate steps to ban indefinite military detention altogether. The Smith-Gibson amendment, which I support, takes a good first step in doing this by prohibiting the detention without charge of any person arrested or detained in the United States.

We should also pass my No Detention Without Charge Act, which would cure the problem altogether by preventing indefinite detention without charge or trial for all persons in U.S. custody, at home or overseas.

Secondly, this amendment would create greater uncertainty in habeas corpus cases and raises significant constitutional concerns. The amendment seeks to raise the burden on the U.S. Government to prove that a U.S. citizen is an unprivileged enemy belligerent. But that is not the same as requiring proof that the person is being lawfully detained, which is what habeas corpus is designed to do.

The creation of a two-tiered habeas system with one set of standards for U.S. citizens and different, lesser standards for noncitizens raises very troubling constitutional concerns. Our Constitution simply does not permit us to permit greater basic due process rights based solely on citizenship.

Although the chairman, Mr. GOODLATTE, is right in citing the case that he cited, he talked about connection with the United States. Someone who is in the United States—physically in the United States—and is arrested there has the same constitutional Fourth Amendment protections as an American citizen.

Any changes to habeas protections should be studied carefully through regular order, not through rushed attachments to the defense authorization act. Passing this amendment would be a serious and dangerous mistake. I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time each side has remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia has 1 minute remaining. The gentleman from Washington has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time to say to the gentleman from New York, you cause the Members of the Congress to have a Hobson's choice of having to choose to give the protection to every single person in the United States—including the 9/11 hijackers and others—or you have the opportunity to choose to give it clearly to United States citizens who clearly are entitled to have it.

You do not have the ability, with your amendment, to draw that line between those who are lawfully present in the United States and would be entitled, and those who do not. As a result of that, I would urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment that the gentleman describes and support this amendment, which will advance the cause of giving United States citizens greater protections, reversing the burden of proof, putting that burden on the government—which is, after all, the American way. It is, after all, what the Bill of Rights provides.

You have to show that in order to convict a United States citizen in our courts—or certainly in an article III court—and it should be in these military tribunals—the burden of proof on government to do that and do it by a higher standard than they have to under the law that exists right now in the AUMF, which is only reasonable proof, not clear and convincing as this amendment requires.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment as the best way to move forward in protecting the rights of American citizens.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I share with the author of this amendment the goal of clarifying and strengthening the time-honored writ of habeas corpus for all American citizens. But my concern is that sometimes by omission we limit people's rights.

This amendment is very carefully, but narrowly, drawn in such a way it begs questions about the exclusion of those outside the ambit of this amendment and their rights. The gentleman, I know in good faith, is trying to promulgate an amendment that broadens the right of the writ of habeas corpus. But I think when compared with the Smith-Gibson language that this modifies, that it raises by omission an intention of the Congress to narrow the right of habeas corpus. So although it is not the gentleman's intent, I believe it is the effect of this amendment.

Those who believe that the right of habeas should be strengthened and broadened, I believe should oppose this amendment and support the underlying language as I, in fact, do.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. RADEL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 442, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 1080. REPORT ON UNITED STATES CITIZENS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DETENTION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress an annual report on United States citizens subject to military detention. Such report shall include, for the period covered by the report, each of the following:

(1) The name of each United States citizen subject to military detention during such period.

(2) The legal justification for such detention of such citizen.

(3) The steps taken to provide judicial process for or to release each such citizen.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be made available to all members of Congress.

(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize or express approval for subjecting United States citizens to military detention.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RADEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, for too long, and at the hands of both parties, the White House has been operating with secret memos and behind closed doors hidden from you. This is why we are offering this amendment requiring the Department of Defense to submit an annual report to Congress which basically goes over who, why, and what.

Who? The names of any U.S. citizens subject to military detention.

Why? The legal justification for their detention.

What? The steps the executive branch is taking to either provide them some sort of judicial process or the path of possible release.

Now, this amendment requires that an unclassified version of the report be made available to every Member of Congress. This amendment shines light where there has been darkness in this country, ensuring freedom, liberty, and justice for all.

While there is a legitimate need that we recognize that the government protects us from terrorism, we almost always must ensure—we must ensure—that Americans' rights to their due process and their day in court are always, always protected. You need to be guaranteed that your government is looking out for your rights.

Upon our founding, every American was guaranteed fundamental God-given rights that cannot be taken away by the government. These amendments ensure that these rights are safeguarded.

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON).

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Chairman, this little document here, the Constitution of the United States, is something that we all cherish, something when we were all sworn in we raised our right arm to the square and we said that we would uphold this document. It is the framework this Nation is built upon. There are certain unalienable rights that are created in that document that we just can't waive away.

Some concerns about these rights are embedded in this bill. I have real concerns about American citizens being detained for an unspecified amount of time. I believe that this amendment goes a long way toward shedding the light, the light of transparency, on how these American citizens are handled. I think that's the very least that we can do as a body to make sure that our people's fundamental rights of freedom are protected.

One of the great leaders and Founding Fathers of this Nation, Benjamin Franklin, once said:

> Those who are willing to trade their freedom for security deserve neither and shall probably lose both.

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. This has happened a couple of times.

Isn't it the normal order that one person speaks, then they reserve, and then the opposition speaks? A couple of times they just moved on to their next speaker and have gone through. As I understand it parliamentarily, that is not the way it is supposed to happen.

The ACTING CHAIR. That is the normal pattern of alternation, but recognition is within the discretion of the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. At the discretion of the Chair. That's fine.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, even though I am not in opposition to the amendment.

The ACTING CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to speak. I think it is very straightforward. Certainly we should acknowledge and have this bit of information made available to us, and I don't oppose that.

I just want to take the time to raise the issue of the next amendment—the Smith-Gibson amendment—that's coming up on this whole broader issue. This is a very simple, straightforward debate, that is, the militarization of U.S. law enforcement.

That's really what we're concerned about with indefinite detention. There are some who believe that any terrorist act committed within the U.S., that the U.S. military should basically take over. You should have indefinite detention; you should basically get rid of the normal due process contained in the Constitution.

I think that is dangerous, wrong, and wholly unnecessary. I think the U.S. Constitution and the Department of Justice have proven themselves more than capable of investigating, capturing, prosecuting, trying, convicting, and incarcerating all the terrorists in the U.S.; and I think it is a dangerous step towards executive and military power to allow things like indefinite detention under military control within the U.S.

That's the heart and the essence of this issue. We are dancing around the U.S. citizen question. I take Mr. GOODLATTE at his word. I believe that the Constitution doesn't apply to everybody, but it doesn't just apply to U.S. citizens either, as he acknowledged. It applies to U.S. persons, broadly speaking, people who have a connection to this country. We shouldn't just protect U.S. citizens; we should protect U.S. persons under that constitutional definition.

In a very straightforward way, do you believe the President of the United States should have the power to indefinitely detain people captured within the U.S. without the normal due process of law? I don't, and honestly I don't think most Americans do, and I don't think most Members of Congress do. We have gotten bogged down in different little subpieces of the debate and U.S. citizens and who counts and who doesn't count.

But the fundamental question is, Do you believe that the President should have the power to indefinitely detain people captured in the U.S. without normal due process of law? If you don't, if you are concerned about that executive power, then the only way to take that out of our law is to vote for Smith-Gibson. The rest of this just sort of moves it around on the edges, but very clearly leaves that power with the President, a power I don't think that he should have.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RADEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 405, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 1040B. DISPOSITION OF COVERED PERSONS DETAINED IN THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Due Process and Military Detention Amendments Act''.

(b) DISPOSITION.—Section 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1562; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ''The disposition'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (g), the disposition''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(g) DISPOSITION OF PERSONS DETAINED IN THE UNITED STATES.—

''(1) PERSONS DETAINED PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE OR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT.—In the case of a covered person who is detained in the United States, or a territory or possession of the United States, pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force or this Act, disposition under the law of war shall occur immediately upon the person coming into custody of the Federal Government and shall only mean the immediate transfer of the person for trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court. Such trial and proceedings shall have all the due process as provided for under the Constitution of the United States.

''(2) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER TO MILITARY CUSTODY.—No person detained, captured, or arrested in the United States, or a territory or possession of the United States, may be transferred to the custody of the Armed Forces for detention under the Authorization for Use of Military Force or this Act.

''(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to authorize the detention of a person within the United States, or a territory or possession of the United States, under the Authorization for Use of Military Force or this Act.''.

(c) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR MILITARY CUSTODY.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 1022 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 is hereby repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1029(b) of such Act is amended by striking ''applies to'' and all that follows through ''any other person'' and inserting ''applies to any person''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

□ 1640

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of the Smith-Gibson amendment.

When we considered the fiscal year 2012 version of this bill, I argued in opposition to sections 1021 and 1022. I argued then—and I still believe now—that these provisions go far beyond the AUMF to suggest that the President has the authority to detain even U.S. citizens without charge indefinitely. The AUMF gives the President no such authority.

Clearly, we must roll back these provisions. The Smith-Gibson amendment prohibits the detention without charge of any person arrested or detained in the United States, and it is the first step towards restoring the due process of law. It is a good first step, but the scope is limited to U.S. soil and to the present AUMF. We should do more.

That's why I've introduced the No Detention Without Charge Act, which would apply to all persons in U.S. custody—at home and overseas—and to all Authorizations to Use Military Force—present and future. It not only prohibits detention without charge of people arrested in the United States, but it also prohibits the detention of any person anywhere, except to the extent permitted by the Constitution and the law of war, and it restores a meaningful right of action for detainees to challenge the legality of the detentions.

The notion that the United States ought to conduct itself according to the Constitution and the law of war should not be controversial. Smith-Gibson takes the first step, and I have proposed the next, which is towards affirming our values and securing our liberty. This clarifies that the AUMF does not give any President the authority to detain people without the due process of law and to detain them indefinitely.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and to sign on as cosponsors of my bill but to, right now, support the Smith-Gibson amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. MCCAUL. I thank the gentleman from California, my fellow chairman.

I rise in opposition to this amendment. As the terrorist attacks in Benghazi and Boston demonstrate, our fight against those who mean us harm and those they inspire is far from over.

This amendment is of questionable constitutional standing as it seeks to deprive any President of lawful options that he needs to protect America; it hinders our ability to gather information; and it actually provides an incentive for terrorists to come here to attack us. It prohibits the President from ever detaining anyone in the United States, including a foreign terrorist, under the authority of the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

This amendment requires that foreign terrorists could only be prosecuted in civilian courts. But what if they could not be successfully prosecuted? Currently, there are detainees in Guantanamo who are too dangerous to release but who are not prosecutable. Under this amendment, if similarly situated terrorists were captured here at home, they would have to be released. Our experience in trying to deport illegal aliens whose native lands refuse to accept their return demonstrates the untenable position this amendment would leave us in.

If we can't use the AUMF to hold detainees and if we can't successfully prosecute them in a civilian court, then what can we do? The amendment ignores the reality of the threats that we face every day.

Consistent with the laws of war, we have long recognized the authority to detain enemy combatants for the duration of hostilities. In the 2004 Hamdi decision, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the authority to detain a U.S. citizen captured fighting with the Taliban and who was later detained in the United States, and that such detainees have the right to challenge their detentions. Then the 2012 NDAA reaffirmed the detention authority provided by the 2001 AUMF as well as the right to habeas corpus determinations.

The amendment overturns established legal precedent as well as undermines the statutory support for the AUMF. It does not make us safer, and it increases our peril. I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON).

Mr. GIBSON. I thank the gentleman from Washington. I am honored to be offering this amendment with him.

From our Bill of Rights, the Fifth Amendment: no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process. From our Sixth Amendment: the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial.

That is the supreme law of the land.

Evidently, we have some ambiguity based out of the 2001 AUMF. So, clearly, we need to offer this amendment here today, and I rise in strong support of it.

We think about the founding in that period, shortly after the Revolution, and remember the fact that we had Americans who at the time did not support the Revolution. There were a lot of hard feelings in the immediate aftermath of the war, but the one thing that united everyone was the way that we arrayed our institutions—to check absolute power—and, further, to check the power between the Federal and the State governments. Of course, underpinning all of that was the Bill of Rights, the Bill of Rights that unites all of us—united us then, unites us now.

That's why I think it is very important that we bring clarity to this matter, that we pass Smith-Gibson and that we ensure that we bring clarity to the situation, which is that our Bill of Rights is the supreme law of the land.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON).

Mr. COTTON. Thank you.

When I was a child, I played a game called hide-and-seek, as I suspect many of you might have played. There was a phrase in that game called ''ollie ollie oxen free,'' which meant you could come out, that you were safe, that you no longer had to hide.

This amendment is the ''ollie ollie oxen free'' amendment of the war on terrorism. It invites al Qaeda and associated forces to send terrorists to the United States and to recruit terrorists on U.S. soil.

Think about what happens if you're detained in the U.S. for committing an act of terrorism: you will not be detained while you are interrogated; you cannot be used to stop future attacks. Think about what will happen: you will get your Miranda warnings; you will get an attorney at taxpayer expense; and you will, if acquitted and not accepted by your home country, be released into the streets of the United States. We are encouraging al Qaeda to send terrorists here if we adopt this amendment.

Consider also about an illegal alien crossing our border. If he does so to get a job, Customs and Border Patrol can detain him and summarily deport him. If he is detained by intelligence or military professionals, what happens? He goes into the court system, and he gets all the rights due to a common burglar.

The concerns that we have about due process are misplaced. The law plainly lets every person—a citizen or foreigner—file a petition for the writ of habeas corpus to challenge his detention. I strongly oppose this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH).

Mr. AMASH. In 2011, Congress enacted a provision of the NDAA that authorizes the indefinite detention of Americans caught on U.S. soil. That provision, which is permanent law and continues to apply to this day, authorizes the President to detain persons who ''substantially supported'' forces ''associated'' with terrorists.

It is important to note that ''substantial support'' and being ''associated'' with terrorists were not defined in 2011 and still have not been defined by Congress. There is a good argument that this provision is unconstitutionally vague. In fact, a Federal court has already ruled that the provision is unconstitutional because it chills First Amendment association and free speech.

Our Constitution does not permit the Federal Government to detain anyone in the United States indefinitely without charge or trial. I strongly believe in protecting the country's security and in equipping our Armed Forces with the tools they need to defeat our enemies, but the American people cannot support measures that, in the name of security, violate our constitutionally protected rights.

The Constitution entitles all people to be charged with a crime and to be given a trial when the government detains them in the United States. Join me in affirming this right by voting for Smith-Gibson, which is the only amendment that protects the rights of those of you watching at home.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of New York. I thank my good friend, the chairman, for yielding, and I rise in opposition to the Smith-Gibson amendment.

Let me express my deepest respect for the ranking member, Mr. SMITH, and for my colleague from New York, Mr. GIBSON, who has served his Nation long and well and who certainly acts with the very best of intentions. I certainly admire his patriotism and dedication.

Having said that, I strongly identify with the remarks of Chairman MCCAUL and of Congressman COTTON. I think the ultimate fact here is that we would be giving terrorists more rights if they come to the United States than if they'd been captured overseas. To say that everyone captured in the United States is entitled to the full rights of a citizen or of a person lawfully in this country takes away from the fact that if a Nazi soldier had attacked the United States during World War II, would he have been entitled to all the rights of a citizen?

□ 1650

In fact, the Supreme Court ruled on that. We had Nazi saboteurs land in New York during World War II. They were arrested, tried before a military commission, and executed with the approval of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Hamdi decision several years ago, the plurality of the Court said:

> There is no bar to this Nation's holding one of its own citizens as an enemy combatant. A citizen, no less than an alien, can be part of supporting forces hostile to the United States or coalition partners and engage in an armed conflict against the United States.

The fact is we should not be saying there's an incentive for a terrorist to come from Afghanistan and come to the United States to fight because if he's captured here, he gets more rights than if he was captured in Afghanistan. This goes against, to me, common sense, and it in no way is what is happening under the AUMF and in any way a violation of the Constitution.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time.

There is no incentive for U.S. terrorists to come here. They are trying to attack us. But we capture them successfully, try them, and prosecute them.

Abdulmutallab came here. He was captured. Yes, he was Mirandized. Even after he was Mirandized, he gave out an enormous amount of information that was very helpful. We convicted him.

What this is essentially saying is that we don't trust the Department of Justice to do their job, so therefore we have to give the President the power to detain someone whether they have any evidence of a crime or not. If they come here, the Department of Justice does its job.

We have tried and convicted over 400 terrorists in this country successfully. The only incentive to come here is if they're not going to commit a crime. All of the inmates down at Guantanamo were not captured in the U.S. No one who has been captured in the U.S. as a terrorist have we failed to convict.

Let's trust the Constitution. The Constitution doesn't threaten us. The Constitution protects us. Let us use it, and use it to bring these terrorists to justice, as every single time we have successfully done.

I urge support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of amendment No. 13 to H.R. 1960, "National Defense Authorization Act for FY2014," offered by Ranking Member SMITH and Congressman GIBSON of New York.

The amendment strikes Section 1022 of the FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act and amends Section 1021 of same law to eliminate indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in the United States and its territories and possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court.

This amendment would bar any President or any other government official from ordering the military to put anyone in the United States, or its territories or possessions, into indefinite detention without charge or trial, or to put anyone in the United States on trial before a military commission.

Federal criminal courts are open, operating, experienced, and secure—and are the appropriate venue for any proceedings here in the United States itself.

The Bill of Rights applies to all persons within the United States and its territories, this amendment is consistent with 233 years of constitutional precedent as it does not pick and choose between which persons on located on U.S. soil will receive constitutional protections.

Further, the amendment bars the transfer of anyone in the United States to the military for indefinite detention without charge or trial. This provision is consistent with the Posse Comitatus Act, and would provide an additional protection against any misuse of civilian law enforcement as a way to put suspects into military detention without charge or trial.

It is fully consistent with the Constitution, with the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, and with the Non-Detention Act of 1971. It will reinforce the protections that most Americans assume apply—and do apply—within the United States.

Since 2001, this executive power has only been utilized 3 times which makes it clear that it is not necessary to protect our national security; however, creates a gap in our civil liberties.

This amendment would repeal section 1022 of the FY2012 NDAA. Section 1022 requires the military to put some civilian suspects into military detention.

The current Administration has waived application of section 1022 to many groups of potential suspects, but it has not foreclosed the

possibility of section 1022 being applied to all categories of civilians, including even within the United States itself. To ensure this provision will not be used against those living in the United States, we must repeal section 1022.

Our military is designed to fight and win our battles overseas and to protect our borders; it is not designed to enforce domestic laws.

The military has not been required to enforce domestic laws since the Civil War. We have a Department of Justice, State and Federal Prosecutors, and local law enforcement that have been successful for hundreds of years.

The amendment reaffirms the importance and availability of due process protections for all persons within the United States. It prohibits the NDAA detention provisions from providing any authority for the military to detain persons under any claim of authority under the NDAA or the Authorization for Use of Military Force of 2001.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting civil liberties and upholding the constitution by supporting this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 27, 31, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 54, 81, 84, 85, 95, 96, 97, 114, 143, 164, and 165, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT

Page 299, after the matter following line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 703. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES UNDER TRICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1077 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g)(1) Subject to paragraph (3)(A), in providing health care under subsection (a), the treatment of developmental disabilities (as defined by section 102(8) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002(8))), including autism spectrum disorder, shall include behavioral health treatment, including applied behavior analysis, when prescribed by a physician.

''(2) In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that—

''(A) except as provided by subparagraph (B), a person who is authorized to provide behavioral health treatment is licensed or certified by a State or accredited national certification board; and

''(B) applied behavior analysis or other behavioral health treatment may be provided by an employee, contractor, or trainee of a person described in subparagraph (A) if the employee, contractor, or trainee meets minimum qualifications, training, and supervision requirements as set forth by the Secretary.

''(3)(A) This subsection shall not apply to—

''(i) a medicare eligible beneficiary (as defined in section 1111(b) of this title); or

''(ii) a covered beneficiary who is a beneficiary by reason of being a retired member of the Coast Guard, the Commissioned Corp of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Commissioned Corp of the Public Health Service, or by being a dependent of such a retired member.

''(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (A), nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting or otherwise affecting the benefits otherwise provided to a covered beneficiary under—

''(i) this chapter;

''(ii) title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

''(iii) any other law.''.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1406 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for Private Sector Care is hereby increased by $60,000,000.

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 4301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Line 280) is hereby reduced by $60,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 833. REVISIONS TO REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO JUSTIFICATION AND APPROVAL OF SOLE-SOURCE DEFENSE CONTRACTS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall modify the provisions of the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation that implement section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2401) to clarify that the authority of the head of an agency (as defined in section 811(c)(2)(A) of such section) to make an award pursuant to such section is delegable.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. BENTIVOLIO OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1259. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) allow all high-level officials of Taiwan to enter into the United States or its embassies and consulates under conditions which demonstrate appropriate respect for the dignity of such leaders;

(2) allow meetings between all high-level Taiwan and United States officials in United States executive departments;

(3) allow the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office and all other instrumentalities established in the United States by Taiwan to conduct business activities, including activities which involve participation by Members of Congress and other representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, and all high-level Taiwan officials, without obstruction from the United States Government or any foreign power; and

(4) adopt a policy of allowing high-ranking Taiwan leaders to make official visits with high-ranking officials of the United States, including official visits by Taiwan's democratically elected president, and allowing for visits between these officials in Washington, D.C.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

Page 59, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 225. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS SPACE PROGRAM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended for the space-based infrared systems space modernization initiative wide-field-of-view testbed until the Executive Agent for Space of the Department of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary of Defense is carrying out the Operationally Responsive Space Program Office in accordance with section 2273a of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle D of title II, insert the following:

SEC. 255. REPORT ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that assesses whether the Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation (SMART) scholarship program, or related scholarship or fellowship programs within the Department of Defense, are providing the necessary number of undergraduate and graduate students in the fields of science, technology, engineer, and mathematics to meet the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Research and Development in the United States Intelligence Community, as well as recommendation for how SMART and similar program might be improved to better satisfy those recommendations.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. HUDSON OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle E of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2____. CANINES AS STAND-OFF DETECTION OF EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIVE PRECURSORS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report that—

(1) describes how the Department of Defense intends to maintain the capability and infrastructure required to support canines as stand-off detection of explosives and explosive precursors;

(2) specifies the appropriate office to oversee the acquisition process, research and development, technology advancement, testing and evaluation, and production and procurement with respect to canines as stand-off detection of explosives and explosive precursors;

(3) specifies the plan to sustain and enhance the partnerships and relationships of the Department of Defense with service laboratories, private sector companies, and academic institutions to ensure that the latest data and information regarding canine capabilities are distributed throughout the Department and other Federal agencies that could benefit from such information; and

(4) specifies any technologies capable of replacing the canine as a stand-off detection capability during the next 2 years.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MRS. BACHMANN OF MINNESOTA

Page 93, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MARINE SECURITY GUARD.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Marine Security Guard is hereby increased by $13,400,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby reduced by $13,400,000, to be derived from the Maneuver Units.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MRS. BACHMANN OF MINNESOTA

Page 93, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CRISIS RESPONSE FORCE.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for the Crisis Response Force is hereby increased by $10,600,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby reduced by $10,600,000, to be derived from the Maneuver Units.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 106, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 324. ASSESSMENT OF OUTREACH FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN AND MINORITIES REQUIRED BEFORE CONVERSION OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS TO CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE.

No Department of Defense function that is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees and is tied to a certain military base may be converted to performance by a contractor until the Secretary of Defense conducts an assessment to determine if the Department of Defense has carried out sufficient outreach programs to assist small business concerns owned and controlled by women (as such term is defined in section 8(d)(3)(D) of the Small Business Act) and small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (as such term is defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act) that are located in the geographic area near the military base.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 223, after line 23, insert the following new section:

SEC. 550A. ENHANCEMENT TO REQUIREMENTS FOR AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE RESOURCES.

(a) REQUIRED POSTING OF INFORMATION ON SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE RESOURCES.—

(1) POSTING.—The Secretary of Defense shall require that there be prominently posted, in accordance with paragraph (2), notice of the following information relating to sexual assault prevention and response, in a form designed to ensure visibility and understanding:

(A) Resource information for members of the Armed Forces, military dependents, and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense with respect to prevention of sexual assault and reporting of incidents of sexual assault.

(B) Contact information for personnel who are designated as Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates.

(C) The Department of Defense ''hotline'' telephone number, referred to as the Safe Helpline, for reporting incidents of sexual assault, or any successor operation.

(2) POSTING PLACEMENT.—Posting under subsection (a) shall be at the following locations, to the extent practicable:

(A) Any Department of Defense duty facility.

(B) Any Department of Defense dining facility.

(C) Any Department of Defense multi-unit residential facility.

(D) Any Department of Defense health care facility.

(E) Any Department of Defense commissary or exchange.

(F) Any Department of Defense Community Service Agency.

(G) Any Department of Defense website.

(b) NOTICE TO VICTIMS OF AVAILABLE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Defense shall require that procedures in the Department of Defense for responding to a complaint or allegation of sexual assault submitted by or against a member of the Armed Forces include prompt notice to the person making the complaint or allegation of the forms of assistance available to that person from the Department of Defense and, to the extent known to the Secretary, through other departments and agencies, including State and local agencies, and other sources.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 726. DATA SHARING WITH STATE ADJUTANT GENERALS TO FACILITATE SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS.

Upon the request of any adjutant general of a State, the Secretary of Defense shall share the contact information of members of the Individual Ready Reserve and individual mobilization augmentees who reside in the State of such adjutant general for the purpose of conducting suicide prevention outreach efforts.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 308, after line 21, add the following new section:

SEC. 726. INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH NIH TO COMBAT TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER.

The Office of Health of the Department of Defense shall work in collaboration with the National Institutes of Health to—

(1) identify specific genetic and molecular targets and biomarkers for triple negative breast cancer; and

(2) provide information useful in biomarker selection, drug discovery, and clinical trials design that will enable both—

(A) triple negative breast cancer patients to be identified earlier in the progression of their disease; and

(B) the development of multiple targeted therapies for the disease.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 726. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELORS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should develop a plan to ensure a sustainable flow of qualified counselors to meet the long-term needs of members of the Armed Forces and their families for counselors; and

(2) the plan should include the participation of accredited schools and universities, health care providers, professional counselors, family service or support centers, chaplains, and other appropriate resources of the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 335, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 833. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES THROUGH AUTOMATED INFORMATION AND DATA CAPTURE TECHNOLOGIES.

The Secretary of Defense shall improve the management of defense equipment and supplies throughout their life cycles by adopting and implementing Item Unique Identification (IUID), Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), biometrics, and other automated information and data capture (AIDC) technologies for the tracking, management, and accountability for assets deployed across the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of subtitle A of title IX, add the following new section:

SEC. 9____. REPORT ON STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY INSTALLATION OF THE U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the strategic value of each major installation that supports operations in the United States Pacific Command.

(b) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, an assessment of the following with respect to each major installation covered by the report:

(1) The strategic value of the operations of the installation in the Pacific Command Area of Responsibility, including the strategic value of the installation for the global deployment of airpower, military personnel, and logistical support.

(2) The usefulness of the installation for potential future missions, including military, search and rescue, and humanitarian missions in a changing Pacific and Arctic region.

(3) The suitability of the installation for basing of F-35 aircraft and other future weapons systems in the Pacific Command Area of Responsibility.

(4) The suitability of the installation for mission growth, including relocation of combat-coded aircraft, Army units, naval vessels, and Marine Corps units from overseas bases.

(5) How critical the installation is in maintaining and expanding the North and Southern Pacific air refueling bridge.

(6) The availability of the installation for basing remotely piloted aircraft.

(7) The proximity of the installation to scoreable, instrumented training ranges, with an emphasis on joint-training.

(8) The impact of urban encroachment on the installation and its training ranges.

(c) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The report required by subsection (a) may include a classified

annex if necessary to fully describe the matters required by subsection (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of subtitle A of title IX, add the following new section:

SEC. 9___. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON POTENTIAL RELOCATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TENANTS ON ASIA-PACIFIC AND ARCTIC-ORIENTED UNITED STATES MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 1, 2014, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing the results of a review of the potential for—

(1) effectively consolidating underused facilities on military installations; or

(2) vacating costly leased space by relocating Federal Government agency tenants, activities, missions, and personnel onto such installations.

(b) SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC AND ARCTIC-ORIENTED INSTALLATIONS.—As a result of the Federal Government's decision to emphasize Asia-Pacific security issues and changes in the Arctic environment, the Comptroller General shall specifically evaluate potential consolidation of Federal tenants on Asia-Pacific and Arctic-oriented installations, focusing on Federal entities with homeland security, defense, international trade, commerce, and other national security-related functions that are compatible with the missions of the military installations.

AMENDMENT NO. 114 OFFERED BY MRS. BACHMANN OF MINNESOTA

Page 463, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1090. DAYS ON WHICH THE POW/MIA FLAG IS DISPLAYED ON CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY.

Section 902 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following new subsection:

''(c) DAYS FOR FLAG DISPLAY.—For the purposes of this section, POW/MIA flag display days are all days on which the flag of the United States is displayed.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 143 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE THREAT POSED BY HEZBOLLAH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Hezbollah has been designated a foreign terrorist organization by the Department of State since October 8, 1997.

(2) Hezbollah has been responsible for numerous terrorist attacks and attempted terrorist attacks around the world, including attacks against United States citizens.

(3) Hezbollah is active in Europe and has been linked to a July 18, 2012, suicide bombing in Bulgaria which killed five people.

(4) Hezbollah operatives have been captured around the world attacking or attempting to attack Western and Israeli targets.

(5) The United States is working with its European allies to combat terrorism through a variety of means, including through NATO's Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism and the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should continue to use all necessary means to fight against terrorism, including Hezbollah;

(2) President Obama should strongly encourage his European counterparts to publicly condemn Hezbollah;

(3) European allies should seek to officially recognize Hezbollah as a terrorist organization;

(4) any attempt to distinguish between military and civilian wings in Hezbollah is meaningless; and

(5) all countries should work together to fight radical terrorist organizations like Hezbollah.

AMENDMENT NO. 164 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of title XXXV, add the following new section:

SEC. 35___. TREATMENT OF FUNDS FOR INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION MARITIME FACILITY, PORT OF ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.

Section 10205 of Public Law 109–59 (119 Stat. 1934) is amended by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may''.

AMENDMENT NO. 165 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of title XXXV (page 730, after line 19) add the following:

SEC. 350__. STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.

(a) PRIORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the port infrastructure development program established under section 50302(c) of title 46, United States Code, the Maritime Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may give priority to providing funding to strategic seaports in support of national security requirements.

(2) STRATEGIC SEAPORT DEFINED.—In this subsection the term ''strategic seaport'' means a military port or and commercial port that is subject to a port planning order or Basic Ordering Agreement (or both) that is projected to be used for the deployment of forces and shipment of ammunition or sustainment supplies in support of military operations.

(b) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 50302(c)(2)(D) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''and financial assistance, including grants,'' after ''technical assistance''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentlelady from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN).

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment package which includes three amendments which I've offered to protect and honor America's brave men and women in uniform.

The first and the second amendments would both properly train and equip and staff the Marine Embassy Security Group and the Crisis Response Task Force. In the wake of Benghazi and the tragedy there, protecting our Nation's Embassy personnel and classified materials has never been more important.

The third amendment requires certain Federal buildings that are already required to fly the POW–MIA flags on Federal holidays to fly those flags every day. We owe it to the memory of those who serve, to honor their commitment and give them the funding and the support that they need.

I urge my colleagues to support this package, and I want to thank Mr. MCKEON.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the gentleman from Washington for his leadership and the gentleman from California for their work and their work with my office and staff.

One of the efforts that we have been working on—when I say that, Congress and individual Members—is to approach and to continue to work on the issue of breast cancer that impacts women throughout this country, and certainly women and men in the United States military.

I'm very pleased in this en bloc to have an amendment by Jackson Lee that really cements the collaboration between the Department of Defense Office of Health to collaborate with the National Institutes of Health to provide resources, to identify specific genetic and molecular targets and biomarkers for triple negative breast cancer, often not heard of.

I will tell you, in the course of my involvement, I've had daughters of those who lost their lives—triple negative breast cancer is a particularly negative but deadly form of breast cancer where the victim does not last very long. I've lost dear friends. And this highlighting the biomarker will bring down the cost of treatment, but more importantly will help to stem the tide of those who quickly die because there is no treatment because it accelerates so quickly and lives are lost.

I also am grateful that we are beginning to make some steps. Though I indicated my support for the Speier and Gabbard amendment, I am pleased to be able to have in this language, a board, a place where sexual assault prevention information and resources bring it out in the open and let people know, men and women, how they can access resources. Let's put it forward so that people are safe, so that we can stop it and get in the gap. I think honoring our men and women in the United States military is particularly important.

Over the years, I have supported increased funding for PTSD and recognized the crises that many of our soldiers are facing in the need for mental health services. We can see some of the impact of those in terms of family situations and violence, domestic violence. So I have in this en bloc an amendment that will provide more mental health counselors, or focus on more mental health counselors, to ensure that the 200,000 veterans of military service and Active Duty soldiers will have the ability to be able to get that kind of service.

It is also important to be fiscally responsible, and I have an amendment that improves the management of defense equipment and supplies through automated information data-captured technology. This will support the work of the DOD to adopt a proven private sector method for more efficiently

managing inventory, and that's inventory going from what we have in Afghanistan to left over in Iraq and to many other places. We want to save money.

I also am very grateful that there is a manager's amendment in this en bloc, something very close and near and dear to my heart, and that is the outreach by the Department of Defense to small businesses, minority-owned businesses and women-owned businesses. I can tell you that they are the backbone of America. Even though we are downsizing on some of the contractual relationships, I can tell you that obviously they bring about $537 billion as obligated by Federal agencies. These small businesses can benefit. They create jobs. And the outreach is going to be vital beyond where the bases are, beyond where the areas where you would likely think.

Let me also say this. I want to thank the committee for working with me on an amendment that I thought was very important, and that is the study of the procurement practices of our intelligence assets and to be able to improve how we deal with intelligence. I know that we will work together on that going forward, and I believe that it is important that we do work together.

These are amendments that I believe will improve the conditions of our very important military personnel. And again, to all of them, Happy Father's Day.

Mr. MCKEON. At this time, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise to thank my good friend and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee for including my amendment on section 811 of the fiscal year 2010 National Defense Authorization Act in one of today's en bloc packages and to ask if he is concerned, as I am, that implementation by Federal agencies of section 811 of the FY10 National Defense Authorization Act has been inconsistent and contrary to the congressional intent.

Mr. MCKEON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman from California.

□ 1700

Mr. MCKEON. I thank the gentleman from Alaska for raising concern over inconsistency in implementation of section 811 and bringing it to our attention.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the gentleman and ask the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee if he agrees with me that section 811 was not intended to be a cap or bar on sole-source awards above $20 million, and to also ask if he is concerned about the growing number of reports that agencies are treating the threshold requiring sole-source justification as a prohibition on such awards.

Mr. MCKEON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MCKEON. I agree that section 811 was intended to provide increased oversight of sole-source contract awards but was not intended to be a prohibition on such contracts.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I ask you to join me and my colleague from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) in continued oversight of Federal agency implementation of section 811 and in requesting the Comptroller General provide us a full report with respect to any inconsistencies in the ways agencies are implementing section 811, the negative impacts such section is having on Native American contractors, and provide recommendations on how the provision should be better implemented. Such a report will aid Congress in ensuring that section 811 is implemented so as to make clear that the provision does not impose a cap or limit on awards covered by the provision, so long as the justifications and approval are obtained pursuant to provision, and that the provision is intended to provide a level of oversight and approval, not act as a prohibition or limit on awards.

Mr. MCKEON. I will be happy to work with the gentleman and with our colleague from Hawaii to send a joint letter to the Comptroller General in the manner he suggests and to continue oversight on this issue.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HAHN).

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in support of amendment 246, which is a bipartisan amendment that I cosponsored with my good friend and colleague, Congressman DON YOUNG.

Despite the vital role they play to our economic strength and national security, our ports, unlike nearly every other mode of transportation, still do not have a dedicated source of Federal funding for infrastructure projects.

Ensuring ports have the infrastructure funding they need is not only critical to strengthening our economy, but also to making sure that our ports can handle the sudden needs of rapid deployment in the outbreak of war or during a national emergency.

This amendment would allow the Maritime Administration to provide infrastructure grants to our Nation's ports and prioritize funding for our strategic seaports.

By finally giving MARAD the tools that they need to successfully mitigate congestion and increase the flow of goods at U.S. ports, we will ensure our ports will be fully prepared to serve our national defense and continue to be the strong economic engine that drives our Nation's prosperity.

I want to thank Congressman YOUNG for working with me on this amendment, as well as my colleague from California, Chairman MCKEON, and Ranking Member SMITH for accepting this amendment en bloc.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the chairman for including my amendment in this package.

My amendment is very simple. It asks the Department of Defense to report on what actually makes an installation in the Pacific strategically important. In my many meetings with military leaders, I'm always told about the strategic importance of various installations in Alaska and all across this country; however, ''strategic'' is never fully defined. My amendment merely asks the Department of Defense to qualify and quantify exactly what makes an installation strategic.

As every Alaskan knows, Alaska has numerous strategic installations that proudly protect this country from harm. Among those bases is Eielson Air Force Base in Fairbanks, which is the home to the 18th Aggressor Squadron. This squadron provides our Nation's pilots with real-life training they need to be the best in the world. Throughout the year, but especially during Red Flag-Alaska, the F–16 Aggressors fight realistic mock battles in the largest training range in the United States, and it's one of the most terrain diverse training areas in the world.

Eielson Air Force Base is also home to the strategically important 168th Air Guard Refueling Wing. These KC–135s provide legs for our Nation's northern air bridge, which allows us to project power into the Arctic and the Northern Pacific. I have confidence that my amendment and the following DOD report will show what General Billy Mitchell recognized in 1935, namely, that Alaska is the most strategic place in the world.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA).

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in support of en bloc amendment 244, the Young-Hanabusa amendment.

Section 811 of the fiscal year 2010 NDAA required that any 8(a) Native American sole-source contract in excess of $20 million go through a heightened justification and approval.

The justification and approval is often interpreted to be approved by a ''head of agency.'' This requirement is shown by a recent GAO report to cause a 60 percent decline in revenue from these contracts. It has resulted in a loss of jobs, reduced benefits to Native Americans, and has led to a large amount of unintended discrimination against Native community-owned firms. What the amendment does is it makes it a delegable authority.

In my home State of Hawaii, there are numerous 8(a) enterprises known as Native Hawaiian Organizations. These

entities are conducting critical research for our defense industry and other sectors of government while also supporting critical programs within the community. It makes no sense to place onerous requirements on these successful organizations that significantly decrease the ability to conduct business.

Further, I support a letter to the GAO requesting a full and detailed report with respect to any inconsistencies in the way the agencies are implementing section 811, the negative impacts such section is having on Native American contractors, along with recommendations of how the provisions should be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to thank the chairman, the ranking member, and my colleague Mr. YOUNG from Alaska for this amendment and for placing it in the en bloc package.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to highlight my amendment No. 143, which expresses the sense of Congress highlighting the threat posed by Hezbollah.

Hezbollah is one of the world's most dangerous terrorist organizations. After al Qaeda, it is responsible for the most deaths of American citizens. Hezbollah is behind a series of terrorist attacks around the world, including the foiled plot to assassinate the Saudi Ambassador here in Washington.

Hezbollah is backed by the Iranian regime and has now joined the fight to protect another Iranian proxy, the Assad regime in Syria.

Hezbollah was behind an attack last summer in Bulgaria that killed five people. Unfortunately, the European Union has not yet listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization.

My amendment calls on the EU to recognize that Hezbollah is a terrorist organization. Please vote ''yes'' on this amendment to stand against terrorism.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further speakers. I urge adoption of the en bloc amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and the Rules Committee for making in order and including in En Bloc Amendment #1 Amendment Number 35 and Amendment Number 111 to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

These amendments are offered by the House Committee on Homeland Security's Chairman MCCAUL, Ranking Member BENNIE THOMPSON, as well as the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security's Chairwoman MILLER and Ranking Member JACKSON LEE.

In addition to the Jackson Lee amendments offered to this bill, I joined my Colleagues on the Committee on Homeland Security in supporting an amendment to promote collaboration and cooperation between the Department of Defense and Department of Homeland Security regarding the identification of equipment, either declared excess, or made available to DHS on a long-term loan basis that will help increase security along the border.

I also request that my colleagues support another amendment that I joined in sponsoring along with the leadership of the House Committee on Homeland Security, which would allow the transfer of technology from DOD to state and local law enforcement. Before the creation of DHS a program was created to facilitate this type of equipment transfer and this amendment adds the Secretary of Homeland Security in a consultative role in the equipment transfer process. This amendment also gives applicants seeking DOD equipment for use in border security preference in this statute. This will facilitate expedited transfer of equipment that Federal, state and local first responders can use to strengthen our border security efforts.

I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for including these amendments in the En Bloc Amendment #1 and I urge all members to vote in favor of this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and the Rules Committee for making in order and including in En Bloc Amendment #2 three amendments that I offered to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

The Jackson Lee Amendments are simple and if adopted would improve the final bill.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated as #81 calls for the collaboration between the Department of Defense and the National Institutes of Health to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer. The Amendment directs the Department of Defense Office of Health to collaborate with the National Institutes of Health to provide resources to identify specific genetic and molecular targets and biomarkers for TNBC.

TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER (TNBC)

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is a term used to describe breast cancers whose cells do not have estrogen receptors and progesterone receptors, and do not have an excess of the ''HER2'' protein on their cell membrane of tumor cells.

Between 10–17% of female breast cancer patients have the triple negative subtype.

Three times more likely to cause death than the most common form of breast cancer, 70% of women with metastatic triple negative breast cancer do not live more than five years after being diagnosed.

There is no targeted treatment available for TNBC. The American Cancer Society calls this particular strain of breast cancer ''an aggressive subtype associated with lower survival rates.''

Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) cells are usually of a higher grade and size; onset at a younger age; more aggressive; and more likely to metastasize.

TNBC is in fact a heterogeneous group of cancers with varying differences in prognosis and survival rate between various subtypes. This has led to a lot of confusion amongst both physicians and patients.

Apart from surgery, cytotoxic chemotherapy is the only available treatment; targeted molecular treatments, while being investigated, are not accepted treatment.

POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY TNBC

TNBC disproportionately impacts younger women, African American women, Hispanic/Latina women, and women with a ''BRCA1'' genetic mutation, which is prevalent in Jewish women.

TNBC usually affects women under 50 years of age.

More than 30% of all breast cancer diagnoses in African American are of the triple negative variety. Black women are far more susceptible to this dangerous subtype than white or Hispanic women.

Women with TNBC are more likely to have distant metastases in the brain and lung than more common subtypes of breast cancer.

Breast cancers with specific, targeted treatment methods, such as hormone and gene based strains, have higher survival rates than the triple negative subtype, highlighting the need for a targeted treatment.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated as #88 directs the Department of Defense to post information on sexual assault prevention and response resources online for ease of access by men and women in the armed services.

There is no greater crime that an individual can commit than the crime of sexual molestation and sexual assault. The perpetrators of these crimes rob victims of their dignity and sense of wellbeing. Victimization is not easily relieved by treating the immediate physical injuries that may result, but can last for years. Moreover, victims of sexual assault are profoundly affected for the rest of their lives, often with PTSD or other medical conditions. As elected officials, we have an obligation to condemn this violence, work for stronger enforcement of laws and provide adequate funding for programs to assist individuals who may have experienced such abuse.

When the victim is a member of the armed forces, the crime is much more traumatic because the assailant may be a superior officer or the location of the crime far from our shores. Further, the mechanisms in place to support civilians who are victims of sexual violence are often not available to men and women in the military.

In 2012, the Department of Defense estimates that 26,000 men and women in the armed forces are victims of some type of unwanted sexual contact. This reflects a 40 percent increase over a two year period. The report provided by the Defense Department suggests that the majority of the crimes involved rape, aggravated sexual assault or nonconsensual sodomy.

We know that victims of sexual violence or abuse among civilians are routinely underreported. The Defense Department report states that of the 26,000 estimated victims only 3,374 crimes were reported and just 302 of the 2,558 incidents pursued by victims were prosecuted.

This crime is not limited to women who are victims of men, but include men who are victims of other men. The Defense Department report states that 81 percent of sexual violence against men goes unreported and just 5 percent of attacks are reported to civilian law enforcement. The stigma is great for any victim of sexual violence, but it may be more so for men because civilian society has accepted the reality of sexual violence against women and children but is just becoming aware of crimes against men.

In 2011, the Journal of Trauma and Dissociation reports that men in the military face barriers to reporting sexual crimes that include avoidance/blocking the incident, fear of retribution, fear of facing charges under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for associated behavior like drinking, fear that reporting will damage their military career and fear of not being believed.

Sexual assault can be verbal, visual, or anything that forces a person to join in unwanted sexual contact or attention. Examples of this are voyeurism (when someone watches private sexual acts), exhibitionism (when someone exposes him/herself in public), incest (sexual contact between family members), and sexual harassment. It can happen in different situations, by a stranger in an isolated place, on a date, or in the place where a person sleeps by someone they know.

The negative impacts of sexual assault go beyond the physical trauma of the attack itself. The victims suffer psychological trauma, emotional scarring, shame, anger, the stigma of being victimized. Victims often suffer in silence for years before they can gain the courage to seek help.

Unfortunately, sexual assault is an issue that has plagued the Nation and we are learning that men and women in the armed forces cannot escape its effects. In my home state of Texas, nearly 2 million adult Texans, or 12.6% of the population, have been sexually assaulted, and more than half of all sexual assaults are committed against children under age 18.

An estimated 82% of rapes go unreported. The vast majority of rape victims—nearly 80%—know the person who rapes them.

PURPOSE OF MY AMENDMENT

The goal of the amendment is to make sure that information is available and easily accessible to military personnel for the purpose of raising awareness, promoting education and the long term goal of influencing organizational culture around the issue of sexual violence.

Many in the military are just learning that there is a huge difference between sex and sexual violence. My amendment would educate both victims, potential victims, witnesses or victimizers that these are acts of violence and should be treated as such. It may also help influence thinking among military leaders on the nature of these crimes and promote changes in policy to aggressively provide support to victims and judicial remedies to prosecute and punish criminal behavior.

It will take more than just stronger prevention and enforcement of the law to prevent sexual molestation and other forms of sexual assault. It is also raising awareness, which is what my amendment does. In order to end this serious epidemic that plagues the American Armed forces, all segments of the military from the most junior to the most senior officers should be aware of what a sexual crime is and how to reduce the incidents or them. Victims are not at fault—victimizers are criminals who intend to subjugate, humiliate, dominate and hurt their victims. They are predators among those who honorably serve in defense of our nation. They should not be tolerated, condoned, protected, given refuge or enabled in any way.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated as #82 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should develop a plan to ensure a sustainable flow of qualified mental health counselors to meet the long-term needs of members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families.

I have always been a supporter of the men and women in the military, visiting every combat zone, including Bosnia, Kosovo, Albania, with numerous visits to Afghanistan and Iraq.

Houston is home to one of the largest populations of military service members and their families in the nation. There are over 200,000 veterans of military service who live and work in Houston; more than 13,000 are veterans from Iraq and Afghanistan. For the brave men and women who have been wounded in combat, help is on the way.

Although some of a soldier's wounds are invisible to the naked eye they are still wounds that should be properly treated. One of the best ways to increase access to treatment is to increase the number of medical facilities and mental health professionals who are available to serve the needs of men and women currently serving and those who have become veterans.

The current conflict in Afghanistan is the most continuous combat operations since Vietnam.

One study published in the American Journal of Medicine indicated that 94% of soldiers returning from Iraq reported receiving small-arms fire.

In addition, 86% of soldiers in Iraq reported knowing someone who was seriously injured or killed, 68% reported seeing dead or seriously injured Americans, and 51% reported handling or uncovering human remains.

The majority, 77%, of soldiers deployed to Iraq reported shooting or directing fire at the enemy, 48% reported being responsible for the death of an enemy combatant, and 28% reported being responsible for the death of a noncombatant. (Hoge et al., 2004).

In addition to these Jackson Lee Amendments, I joined my Colleagues on the Committee on Homeland Security in supporting an amendment to promote collaboration between the Department of Defense and Department of Homeland security regarding the identification of equipment, either declared excess, or made available to DHS on a long-term loan basis that will help increase security along the border.

This is a common-sense way to leverage equipment the taxpayer has already paid for and is coming back from overseas and no longer needed for military purposes is a wise use of these resources.

I also request that my colleagues support another amendment that I joined in sponsoring along with the leadership of the House Committee on Homeland Sec, which would allow the transfer of technology from DOD to state and local law enforcement. Before the creation of DHS, a program was created to facilitate this type of equipment transfer, and this amendment adds the Secretary of Homeland Security in a consultative role in the equipment transfer process. This amendment also gives applicants seek DOD equipment for use in border security preference in this statute. This will facilitate expedited transfer of equipment that Federal, state and local first responders can use to strengthen our border security efforts.

I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for including these amendments in the En Bloc Amendment #2 and I urge all members to vote in favor of this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, the Rules Committee made several amendments I offered to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 in order.

The Jackson Lee Amendments are simple and if adopted would improve the final bill.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated as #95 provides for the improved management of defense equipment and supplies through automated information and data capture technologies. The private sector has leaped forward in using inventory tracking technology to monitor large and small products from the time they leave manufacturing facilities until they are sold at retail or wholesale stores.

Adoption and implementation of DOD's Item Unique Identification (IUID) policy for serialized asset control will make several asset management and supply chain management improvements. Once fully implemented, if an item is in the inventory of any DOD facility anywhere in the world, it would be easy to locate and deliver where and when it is needed. This happens every day in retail settings and it should be the standard way DOD inventory is managed. My amendment would support the work of the DOD to adopt a proven private sector method for more efficiently managing inventory.

The most advanced warehouse inventory management systems are fully automated and biometrically controlled to track items and create records of people who make request to transport items from storage to use. These systems make sure that persons' seeking to move items have the authority to do so and that the requests create records that can be tracked as well as track the items moved. These fully automated warehouses have no staff, but rely upon technology that is designed to store and retrieve items in the most cost effective and efficient manner possible.

The automated warehouse systems are in use in the private sector and are one of the many innovations that may assist the DOD in improving efficiency of equipment management while saving potentially millions of dollars in labor and acquisition costs.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated as #49 requires outreach by the DOD to small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance. Federal contracting can be an important revenue source for businesses of any size. In fiscal year 2011, federal agencies obligated a total of around $537 billion in government contracts to businesses. However, federal agencies goal for contracting with women and minority owned businesses is five percent.

The Department of Defense is a major consumer of products and services that range from office products to military specific equipment. The wide ranges of business opportunities provide ample reasons to engage women and minority owned businesses as contractors or subcontractors.

This Amendment requires outreach by the DOD to small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance. Federal contracting can be an important revenue source for businesses of any size. In fiscal year 2011, federal agencies obligated a total of around $537 billion in government contracts to businesses. However, federal agencies goal for contracting with women and minority owned businesses is five percent.

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Fully automated warehouse systems, such as the ones operated by Genco, are in use in the private sector and are one of the many innovations that may assist the DOD in improving efficiency of equipment management while saving potentially millions of dollars in labor and acquisition costs.

I urge all members to support these amendments.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 113–108 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 3 by Mrs. LUMMIS of Wyoming.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. RIGELL of Virginia.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. GOODLATTE of Virginia.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 106, noes 318, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

AYES—106

Amash
Bass
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Braley (IA)
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Foster
Garamendi
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Higgins
Himes
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Huffman
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind
Labrador
Lee (CA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Maloney, Carolyn
Massie
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller, George
Moore
Mulvaney
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Peterson
Petri
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schrader
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOES—318

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Andrews
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Beatty
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Cárdenas
Carney
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Esty
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
LoBiondo
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Takano
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Campbell
Chu
Fattah
Kaptur
Lewis
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Neal
Payne
Shea-Porter

□ 1734

Messrs. FRANKS of Arizona, HARPER, GENE GREEN of Texas, LUETKEMEYER, BARROW of Georgia, MEADOWS, BISHOP of Utah, CICILLINE, GARCIA, DELANEY, UPTON, LARSON of Connecticut, CLYBURN, THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. STUTZMAN, DOYLE, MEEKS, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 189, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 223]

AYES—235

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—189

Amash
Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Campbell
Chu
Fattah
Gutierrez
Lewis
Lofgren
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Neal
Shea-Porter

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1739

Ms. SINEMA changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 220, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 224]

AYES—206

Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Himes
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perlmutter
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reichert
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—220

Aderholt
Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (AL)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Camp
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Flores
Foster
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
LaMalfa
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Renacci
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Campbell
Chu
Fattah
Lewis
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Neal
Shea-Porter

□ 1747

Mr. DEFAZIO changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. COLLINS of New York changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 178, noes 248, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 225]

AYES—178

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barr
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Coble
Coffman
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Radel
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—248

Andrews
Barber
Barletta
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Graves (GA)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—8

Campbell
Chu
Fattah
Lewis
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Neal
Shea-Porter

□ 1750

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 305, noes 121, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 226]

AYES—305

Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crowley
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Garrett
Gibson
Graves (GA)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huffman
Hultgren
Hurt
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Nolan
Nugent
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Ribble
Richmond
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—121

Aderholt
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Cantor
Carter
Chabot
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cotton
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Grimm
Hall
Harris
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hunter
Issa
Jenkins
Kelly (PA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lankford
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McHenry
Meehan
Messer
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Noem
Nunes
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pearce
Perry
Pompeo
Radel
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Ruppersberger
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Yoder
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—8

Campbell
Chu
Fattah
Lewis
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Neal
Shea-Porter

□ 1754

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 211, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]

AYES—214

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schock
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—211

Amash
Andrews
Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards

Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Gosar
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rangel
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOT VOTING—9

Campbell
Chu
Fattah
Lewis
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Neal
Scott, David
Shea-Porter

□ 1758

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 200, noes 226, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]

AYES—200

Amash
Andrews
Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Gosar
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Massie
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Ribble
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOES—226

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—8

Campbell
Chu
Fattah
Lewis
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Neal
Shea-Porter

□ 1803

Ms. WATERS and Mr. CUMMINGS changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mr. SIMPSON, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during further consideration of H.R. 1960 pursuant to House Resolution 260, amendments 14 and 23 printed in part B of House Report 113–108 may be considered out of sequence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule

XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1960.

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) kindly assume the chair.

□ 1809

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Mr. POE of Texas (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the second set of en bloc amendments offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) had been disposed of.

□ 1810

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. DENHAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. DENHAM. I rise to offer my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SECTION 530E. AUTHORITY TO ENLIST IN THE ARMED FORCES CERTAIN ALIENS WHO ARE UNLAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND LEGAL STATUS OF SUCH ENLISTEES BY REASON OF HONORABLE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) CERTAIN ALIENS AUTHORIZED FOR ENLISTMENT.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 504 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) An alien who was unlawfully present in the United States on December 31, 2011, who has been unlawfully and continuously present in the United States since that date, who was younger than 15 years of age on the date the alien intially entered the United States, and who, disregarding such unlawful status, is otherwise eligible for original enlistment in a regular component of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard under section 505(a) of this title and regulations issued to implement such section.''.

(b) CONDITIONAL ADMISSION TO PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIEN ENLISTEES.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) CONDITIONAL ADMISSION TO PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIEN ENLISTEES.—(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall adjust the status of an alien described in subsection (b)(1)(D) who enlists in a regular component of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the provisions of section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1259), except that the alien does not have to—

''(A) establish that he or she entered the United States prior to January 1, 1972; or

''(B) comply with section 212(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(e)).

''(2) The lawful permanent resident status of an alien described in subsection (b)(1)(D) who enlisted in a regular component of the armed forces and whose status was adjusted under paragraph (1) is automatically rescinded, by operation of law, if the alien is separated from the armed forces under other than honorable conditions before the alien serves the term of enlistment of such alien. Such grounds for rescission are in addition to any other grounds for rescission provided by law. Proof of separation from the armed forces under other than honorable conditions shall be established by a duly authenticated certification from the armed force in which the alien last served.

''(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter—

''(A) the process prescribed by sections 328, 329, and 329A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1439, 1440, 1440–1) by which a person may naturalize through service in the armed forces; or

''(B) the qualifications for original enlistment in the armed forces described in section 505(a) of this title and regulations issued to implement such section.''.

(c) OFFSET AND DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress an analysis of the budgetary effects of enactment of this section and a determination regarding whether such enactment would result in an increase in the deficit in the current year, the budget year, or the subsequent nine fiscal years.

(2) DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE.—With the exception of paragraph (1), this section and the amendments made by this section shall become effective only upon enactment of an Act referencing this section and the title of which is as follows: ''An Act to provide budgetary treatment of changes to enlistment policies of the Armed Forces.''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 504. Persons not qualified; citizenship or residency requirements; exceptions''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 31 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 504 and inserting the following new item:

''504. Persons not qualified; citizenship or residency requirements; exceptions.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on behalf of my amendment to authorize the enlistment in the Armed Forces of undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. under 15 years of age, who entered the country on or before December 31, 2011, and who are otherwise qualified for enlistment.

This amendment will also provide a way for this group of undocumented immigrants to be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence by reason of their honorable service and sacrifice in the United States military.

As a Nation, we have never made citizenship a requirement for service in our Armed Forces. Half of the U.S. military enlistees in the 1840s were immigrants, and more than 660,000 military veterans sought naturalization between 1862 and 2000.

Mr. Chairman, I have worn the uniform. I have served with many immigrants in Desert Storm and Somalia. My uncle and godfather served with immigrants during Vietnam. My grandfather and grandmother served in Korea, where Europeans were encouraged to sign up for the United States military. Filipinos from 1947 to 2000 were encouraged to sign up and serve in the military.

This is one opportunity for those that have gone to school here, that have graduated from high school, that are in our communities, to show their ultimate support for this great Nation and are willing to sacrifice in support of our country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to engage the gentleman from California in a colloquy, if I may.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington controls the time.

Mr. BECERRA. I would like to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM), and what I'd like to ask is, in conversations that have taken place between Members on this particular amendment, there is obviously quite a bit of support on this side of the House for legislation that would honor the service of any American, including those Americans who have come to this country through no fault of their own without documentation, have essentially become Americans through their time as youngsters in this country, and then wanted to fulfill service to this Nation by applying to serve in our Armed Forces.

This amendment, however, has some flaws in it that make it very difficult for the very people that the gentleman is trying to help to actually receive the opportunity to serve our country and then be able to adjust their status to lawful permanent residents, and ultimately, we hope, to become United States citizens.

There is also a further flaw in the bill that would prevent any part of this from ever taking effect unless the gentleman were able to find the resources to implement this. As he and I discussed before this amendment was put on the floor, that would be very difficult unless we were prepared to make some substantial changes to the current funding of some very important

mandatory programs, including retirement pay for our soldiers; TRICARE, which is health care services for our military servicemembers; mortgage refinancing for our servicemembers.

So I would ask the gentleman if the gentleman was intent on pursuing this amendment today, or if he was prepared to withdraw and have further conversation to see if these flaws could be corrected.

I would also note that for many of us who have been working for over 20 years to try to reform a broken immigration system, this is certainly one aspect of a broken immigration system that must be fixed. There are any number of hardworking individuals in this country who we believe, through a comprehensive fix of our broken immigration system, would have an opportunity to show all Americans citizens that they have tried to work very hard to earn a chance to become tax-paying American citizens.

So while many of us prefer to be able to deal with all aspects of a broken immigration system, this is certainly one that truly needs to be dealt with and deserves attention. But this amendment has two very substantial flaws, and I would ask the gentleman what his intentions are with regard to pursuing this amendment on the floor this evening?

With the permission of our ranking member, I would ask that Mr. DENHAM be yielded time to respond.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM).

Mr. DENHAM. In addressing his concern about the cost of this bill, it is yet to be defined. It's something that we will need the administration to define the cost of, as we would with any bill that goes through the appropriations process. We look forward to working not only with the gentleman from California on the amendment, but certainly working with the administration to define an unknown cost that we are realizing today.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the gentleman very much for yielding. I also want to tell him how much I appreciate him raising this very important issue.

There is no doubt that individuals brought to the United States as young children by their illegal immigrant parents are the most sympathetic group of people not lawfully present in the United States today, and that is particularly true of those who desire to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. We should embrace these individuals whose goal it is to integrate into American society and live and work by the rules of our Nation.

This is an issue that we plan to look at in the Judiciary Committee, and so I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) also for raising the issue in the context of our overall efforts to deal with immigration reform, and if the gentleman from California would withdraw his amendment, I would commit to him to work with him in addressing the situation and immigration status of these individuals. This should and can be done in the broad spectrum of the entire immigration debate, which as you know we are fully engaged in in the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DENHAM. I look forward to working with the gentleman, but at this time I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENHAM. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, actually I rise to thank you, Mr. DENHAM, for bringing up this very important issue. The gentleman mentioned historically the great contributions that the folks that he mentioned today, people just like that, have made throughout our history. Let me tell you, Mr. DENHAM, you are bringing up an issue which I am glad finally someone has brought up, and I know you're going to continue to, as you have, show the leadership on this issue that you've had from day one.

I just want to tell you that I'm willing to do whatever I can to be of help because I think the issue that you have brought up today is essential not only for a group of individuals, but more importantly, for the national security interests of the United States. So again, thank you, sir, for bringing this up.

□ 1820

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, do I understand that we have the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And I appreciate the gentleman from California being willing to withdraw the amendment, and certainly appreciate the work of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. GOODLATTE, in proposing that we try to resolve this in this Chamber.

I think we want to make it very clear. As I think every one of my colleagues who has spoken on this amendment has said, this is an important issue because we have a lot of young Americans who are trapped in a situation where they have to live in the shadows. And especially for those who wish to provide service to our country in uniform, I think all of us believe, if you're willing to give that highest calling of service, that we want to be there to be not only appreciative of your service, but recognizing the valor involved.

And so I want to make sure we're very clear. We all support the notion of trying to help these young Americans, who are Americans in everything but legal title, the opportunity to serve this country. This amendment, unfortunately, would not accomplish that if it were to go forward, and that's why I think it's so important, as Mr. GOODLATTE, our chairman of the Judiciary Committee pointed out, that we withdraw the amendment and try to make corrections so we can get to the point of dealing with immigration reform.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DENHAM. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding and for bringing up this critical issue.

My father was a veteran of both World War II and Korea, and he taught me, growing up, that there's no greater demonstration of American citizenship than serving one's country in the military. And in my congressional district, there are a lot of young people who came to this country by their parents illegally, who grew up in the United States, who went to school here, and who want to serve this country in the military. It is the only country that they've known, and so they ought to be afforded the right to do that and to demonstrate what is the greatest, I think, form of citizenship, and that is service in the United States military.

So I think that this is something that we've got to accomplish as a part of comprehensive immigration reform and something, certainly, that will make our country a better place.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, let me just finish by saying the precedence is here. Legal permanent residents are already serving in our military from American Samoa, from Micronesia, from Palau. We have a long history of over 660,000 immigrants serving in our military from other countries.

This seems like something that should be a bipartisan, commonsense way to address this problem, allowing people to not only be able to serve in the military, that great opportunity that they have, but, ultimately, the ultimate sacrifice, giving your life for a great country like this.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. TURNER. Mr Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 79, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 241. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NEGOTIATIONS AFFECTING THE MISSILE DEFENSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On April 15, 2013, the National Security Advisor to the President, Tom Donilon, conveyed a personal letter from President Obama to the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin.

(2) Press reports indicate that in this letter the President proposed, ''developing a legally-binding agreement on transparency, which would include exchange of information to confirm that our programs do not pose a threat to each other's deterrence forces,'' through ''a so-called executive agreement, for which [the President] does not need to seek the consent of Congress.''.

(3) The Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia, Sergei Ryabkov, stated in response to the letter that, ''the proposals of the U.S. side on the issue are quite concrete and are related in a certain way to the discussions our countries had at various levels in the past years. And it cannot be said from this point of view that the offers are decorative and not serious. No, I want to emphasize that we are committing to the seriousness of these proposals but we note their insufficiency.''.

(4) Press reports indicate that the Secretary of the Russian Security Council, Nikolai Patrushev, conveyed a response to the letter from President Putin.

(5) President Obama's proposed deal with Russian President Putin has been kept secret from Congress and the American people.

(6) The Administration has systematically denied Congress information about past offers of U.S. missile defense concessions to Russia, including written requests from Members of the House of Representatives.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should promptly convey to Congress the details of any proposed deals with the Russian Federation concerning the missile defenses or nuclear arms of the United States; and

(2) the missile defenses of the United States are central to the defense of the homeland from ballistic missile threats, particularly if nuclear deterrence fails, thus such defenses are not something that the President should continue to trade away for the prospects of nuclear arms reductions with Russia, the People's Republic of China, or any other foreign country.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, last year I stood here on the House floor and I asked the President of the United States to make available to us, to Congress and the American public, the details of what I believe is, and many have seen is, a secret deal that the President has with the Russians concerning the United States missile defense.

Everyone is very much aware that the President had an open mic incident where he didn't expect the American public to hear what he was saying when he was meeting in Seoul, South Korea, with then-President Medvedev of Russia, and he said to him that he needed some space from the Russians.

He said to him, as we all are familiar with now, ''This is my last election,'' Obama told Medvedev during the two-day nuclear summit. He said, ''After my election, I will have more flexibility.''

You don't have to take my word for it. You can see this on YouTube, where the President offers the issue of missile defense as one that's negotiable with the Russians after he's no longer answering to the American public through the election.

What's troubling is that, as we stood on the House floor and demanded the President make public the terms of this secret deal that he was talking about with Medvedev, the President didn't make any of those details available. But, instead, after the election, with the stroke of his pen, abandoned phase IV of his own phased adaptive approach missile defense plan that would have provided missile defense protection for the United States homeland. It was a portion of the missile defense shield that was objected to by the Russians.

So here we have the President sitting with Medvedev saying wait till after the election, I'll have more flexibility, and then subsequent to the election, abandoning a portion of the missile defense shield that was intended to protect the homeland.

But what's more troubling is Russian press reports indicate that President Putin says that they have received from the United States indications of a further deal and further negotiations, further offers from this administration to what I believe weaken and diminish our missile defense shield.

The President needs to make these public. We are asking for a sense of Congress demanding that the President of the United States make public the details of the terms of what he is offering President Putin.

The President has said he's going to be the most open, most transparent administration; and yet this is an area where not only did the administration deny negotiations are ongoing, which we know to be the case, but he even denies the American public and us the terms of those negotiations.

Our sense of Congress says, Mr. President, make these public.

As we know, South Korea is incredibly vulnerable to North Korea. Now the United States is vulnerable, as North Korea has taken missiles and put them on a launch pad. We have Iran that's emerging. We have real concerns and threats to the United States. This President should not be negotiating away our missile defense shield, especially not in a manner that's not open and transparent to the Members of Congress.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I'd encourage our colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment. The amendment implies that the President is negotiating some secret deal with Russia that would weaken U.S. security for the ideological pursuit of nuclear weapons reductions.

Now, we know the President has the constitutional power to conduct formulations, and Congress has the authority to provide advice and consent to ratification and to deny funding for any implementation of any treaty. The administration has provided regular briefings and has supplied senior State and Defense officials over here to our committee and to the House Foreign Affairs Committee and informed us on talks on Russia.

This amendment also is not necessary. The bill already contains numerous provisions asking for information on U.S.-Russian missile defense cooperation and blocking nuclear weapons reductions. So I'd ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. TURNER. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE).

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the Turner amendment.

The President, as everybody remembers, told then-Russian President Medvedev that we would have more flexibility to cut a secret deal—of course, he didn't use the word ''secret,'' but I think we all understand that's what it was—on missile defense after the 2012 elections.

We also know that the National Security Adviser, Tom Donilon, conveyed a letter from the President to Russian President Putin that reportedly proposed a missile defense agreement that would avoid congressional review and consent. Given this administration's lack of transparency, I have no confidence in the President's abilities to negotiate on missile defense or on nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman, missile defenses protect our Nation. They protect our deployed forces and our allies from attack. Our nuclear deterrent is a stabilizing force that promotes restraint and assures our allies of security.

□ 1830

Given our economic and military superiority currently, we have military dominance when compared to Russia. I personally don't trust this President to negotiate it away. And I think it's important that we, as Members of Congress, should have oversight here.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I think virtually everyone on our side of the aisle in this Chamber would agree that if the President wants to submit a treaty, he has to follow the Constitution to get it approved. I think all of us should agree that if the President wants to implement a so-called executive agreement not subject to treaty confirmation that we should vigorously exercise our power of the purse and our oversight authority to make sure that that's in the best interest of the American people, and if it's not, we shouldn't fund it, as the Constitution gives us the prerogative.

The problem with this amendment is, if it's said that we call on the President to give us complete information about what's going on between us and Russia, I would vote for it; but I can't vote for an amendment that has findings that are hearsay at best and inaccurate at worst.

But the word ''finding'' in the operation of this institution implies that there's been a sober, thorough, and factual inquiry as to what's gone on. These findings are pure hearsay. They say that certain Members have read newspaper articles. Well, that's interesting, but that's not a finding. It then characterizes—characterizes—the President as trading away for the prospect of nuclear arms reductions certain weapons system or defense systems. And I would really ask anyone on the other side if they could cite to us any instance where the President has, in fact, made an agreement where he has traded away any defense system to the Russians or anyone else. I don't think they can.

The right vote on this is ''no.'' We should exercise oversight. We should not engage in science fiction.

Mr. TURNER. I yield the balance of my time to the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama, MIKE ROGERS.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Turner amendment.

This administration must be transparent with the Congress on negotiating proposals with foreign states, especially on something as important to U.S. security as missile defense. Numerous members of the HASC, including Chairman MCKEON, have written asking questions of DOD and the President as to the content of proposals that the administration is and may be making with the Russians.

We see over and over again Russian officials, after visits by U.S. officials, referencing proposals that have been made on U.S. missile defenses. We know from these press reports that the President is proposing ''executive agreements'' and drafting executive orders to provide ''legally binding'' constraints on our missile defenses. When we, as Members of Congress, ask about these proposals, we're told next to nothing.

It's unacceptable for this administration to stiff-arm the Congress when negotiating over U.S. missile defenses. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, again, I would ask my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment.

We have heard from this side not just the content of this amendment being sort of out of whack with reality, but also when we consider whether or not it's necessary to commit a case, this is not a necessary amendment given the provisions that are already in H.R. 1960.

So I ask my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 29, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 66, 68, 71, 75, 80, and 160, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL OF VIRGINIA

Page 317, line 20, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 317, line 23, strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon.

Page 317, insert after line 23 the following new paragraphs:

(3) by striking subsection (c);

(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c); and

(5) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (c) (as so redesignated) and redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2).

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON OF CALIFORNIA

Page 136, after line 24, insert the following:

SEC. 1065. DESIGNATION OF STATE STUDENT CADET CORPS AS DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (14) as paragraph (15); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (13) the following new paragraph (14):

''(14) Any State student cadet corps authorized under State law.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF WASHINGTON

Page 170, after line 4, insert the following:

SEC. 530F. PROOF OF PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE FOR PURPOSES OF INTEREST RATE LIMITATION UNDER THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

Section 207(b)(1) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App 527(b)(1)) is amended by inserting after ''calling the servicemember to military service'' the following: '', or other appropriate indicator of military service, including a certified letter from a commanding officer or information from the Defense Manpower Database Center,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. KLINE OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. POLICY ON MILITARY RECRUITMENT AND ENLISTMENT OF GRADUATES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a) CONDITIONS ON USE OF TEST, ASSESSMENT, OR SCREENING TOOLS.—In the case of any test, assessment, or screening tool utilized under the policy on recruitment and enlistment required by subsection (b) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1403; 10 U.S.C. 503 note) for the purpose of identifying persons for recruitment and enlistment in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) implement a means for ensuring that graduates of a secondary school (as defined in section 9101(38) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(38)), including all persons described in subsection (a)(2) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, are required to meet the same standard on the test, assessment, or screening tool; and

(2) use uniform testing requirements and grading standards.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 532(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 or this section shall be construed to permit the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department to create or use a different grading standard on any test, assessment, or screening tool utilized for the purpose of identifying graduates of a secondary school (as defined in section 9101(38) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(38)), including all persons described in subsection (a)(2) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, for recruitment and enlistment in the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. MILITARY HAZING PREVENTION OVERSIGHT PANEL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a panel to be known as the Military Hazing Prevention Oversight Panel (in this section referred to as the ''Panel'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Panel shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Secretary of the Army or the Secretary's designee.

(2) The Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary's designee.

(3) The Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary's designee.

(4) The Secretary of Homeland Security (with respect to the Coast Guard) or the Secretary's designee.

(5) Members appointed by the Secretary of Defense from among individuals who are not officers or employees of any government and who have expertise in advocating for—

(A) women;

(B) racial or ethnic minorities;

(C) religious minorities; or

(D) gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender individuals.

(c) DUTIES.—The Panel shall—

(1) make recommendations to the Secretary concerned (as defined in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code) on the development of the policies, programs, and procedures to prevent and respond to hazing in the Armed Forces; and

(2) monitor any policies, programs, and procedures in place to prevent and respond to hazing in the Armed Forces and make recommendations to the Secretary concerned on ways to improve such policies, programs, and procedures.

(d) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Panel shall hold its initial meeting.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet not less than annually.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

SEC. 550A. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AT MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each of the military service academies adds a section in the ethics curricula of such academies that outlines honor, respect, and character development as such pertain to the issue of preventing sexual assault in the Armed Forces. Such curricula shall include a brief history of the problem of sexual assault in the Armed Forces, a definition of sexual assault, information relating to reporting a sexual assault, victims' rights, and dismissal and dishonorable discharge for offenders. Such ethics training shall be provided within 60 days after the initial arrival of a new cadet or midshipman at a military services academy and repeated in annual ethics training requirements.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MS. PINGREE OF MAINE

At the end of subtitle D of title V of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 550A. ENSURING AWARENESS OF POLICY TO INSTRUCT VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SEEKING SECURITY CLEARANCE TO ANSWER "NO" TO QUESTION 21.

(a) ENSURING AWARENESS OF POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense shall inform members of the United States Armed Forces of the policy described in subsection (b)—

(1) at the earliest time possible, such as upon enlistment and commissioning; and

(2) during sexual assault awareness training and service member interactions with sexual assault response coordinators.

(b) POLICY DESCRIBED.—The policy described in this subsection is the policy of instructing an individual to answer ''no'' to question 21 of Standard Form 86 of the Questionnaire for National Security Positions with respect to consultation with a health care professional if—

(1) the individual is a victim of a sexual assault; and

(2) the consultation occurred with respect to an emotional or mental health condition strictly in relation to the sexual assault.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 550A. REPORT ON POLICIES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING SERVICE MEMBERS LIVING WITH OR AT RISK OF CONTRACTING HIV.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on the use of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations with regard to service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations are exercised in a way that demonstrates an evidence-based, medically accurate understanding of—

(A) the multiple factors that lead to HIV transmission;

(B) the relative risk of HIV transmission routes;

(C) the associated benefits of treatment and support services for people living with HIV; and

(D) the impact of HIV-specific policies and regulations on public health and on people living with or at risk of contracting HIV.

(2) A review of court-martial decisions in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Recommendations for adjustments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations, as may be necessary, in order to ensure that policies and regulations regarding service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV are in accordance with a contemporary understanding of HIV transmission routes and associated benefits of treatment.

(c) DEFINITION OF HIV.—In this section, the term ''HIV'' means infection with the human immunodeficiency virus.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO OF CONNECTICUT.

At the end subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. ADDITIONAL MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULTS AND PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF EACH REPORT.—Section 1631(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4433; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(11) A description of the implementation of the comprehensive policy on the retention of and access to evidence and records relating to sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces required to comply with section 586 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1434; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note).

''(12) The policies, procedures, and processes implemented by the Secretary concerned to ensure detailed evidence and records are transmitted to the Department of Veterans Affairs, including medical records of sexual assault victims that accurately and completely describe the physical and emotional injuries resulting from a sexual trauma that occurred during active duty service.''.

(b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendment made by this section shall apply beginning with the report regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces required to be submitted by March 1, 2014, under section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. CUMMINGS OF MARYLAND

Page 232, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 555. MORTGAGE PROTECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, SURVIVING SPOUSES, AND CERTAIN VETERANS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

(a) MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, SURVIVING SPOUSES, AND CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 303A, as added by section 553, the following new section:

"SEC. 303B. MORTGAGES AND TRUST DEEDS OF CERTAIN SERVICEMEMBERS, SURVIVING SPOUSES, AND DISABLED VETERANS.

''(a) MORTGAGE AS SECURITY.—This section applies only to an obligation on real or personal property owned by a covered individual that—

''(1) originated at any time and for which the covered individual is still obligated; and

''(2) is secured by a mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage.

''(b) STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with subsection (d)(1), in a judicial action pending or in a nonjudicial action commenced during a covered time period to enforce an obligation described in subsection (a), a court—

''(A) may, after a hearing and on its own motion, stay the proceedings until the end of the covered time period; and

''(B) shall, upon application by a covered individual, stay the proceedings until the end of the covered time period.

''(2) OBLIGATION TO STOP PROCEEDINGS.—Upon receipt of notice provided under subsection (d)(1), a mortgagee, trustee, or other creditor seeking to foreclose on real property secured by an obligation covered by this section using any judicial or nonjudicial proceedings shall immediately stop any such proceeding until the end of the covered time period.

''(c) SALE OR FORECLOSURE.—A sale, judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure, or seizure of property for a breach of an obligation described in subsection (a) that is not stayed under subsection (b) shall not be valid during a covered time period except—

''(1) upon a court order granted before such sale, judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure, or seizure with a return made and approved by the court; or

''(2) if made pursuant to an agreement as provided in section 107.

''(d) NOTICE REQUIRED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be covered under this section, a covered individual shall provide to the mortgagee, trustee, or other creditor written notice that such individual is so covered.

''(2) MANNER.—Written notice under paragraph (1) may be provided electronically.

''(3) TIME.—Notice provided under paragraph (1) shall be provided during the covered time period.

''(4) CONTENTS.—With respect to a servicemember described in subsection (g)(1)(A), notice shall include—

''(A) a copy of the servicemember's official military orders, or any notification, certification, or verification from a servicemember's commanding officer that provides evidence of servicemember's eligibility for special pay as described in subsection (g)(1)(A); or

''(B) an official notice using a form designed under paragraph (5).

''(5) OFFICIAL FORMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall design and distribute an official Department of Defense form that can be used by an individual to give notice under paragraph (1).

''(B) USE OF OFFICIAL FORM NOT REQUIRED.—Failure by any individual to use a form designed or distributed under subparagraph (A) to provide notice shall not make such provision of notice invalid.

''(e) AGGREGATE DURATION.—The aggregate duration for which a covered individual (except a servicemember described in subsection (g)(1)(A)) may be covered under this section is one year.

''(f) MISDEMEANOR.—A person who knowingly makes or causes to be made a sale, foreclosure, or seizure of property that is prohibited by subsection (c), or who knowingly attempts to do so, shall be fined as provided in title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'covered individual' means the following individuals:

''(A) A servicemember who is or was eligible for hostile fire or imminent danger special pay under section 310 of title 37, United States Code, during a period of military service.

''(B) A servicemember placed on convalescent status, including a servicemember transferred to the temporary disability retired list under section 1202 or 1205 of title 10, United States Code.

''(C) A veteran who was medically discharged and retired under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code, except for a veteran described in section 1207 of such title.

''(D) A surviving spouse (as defined in section 101(3) of title 38, United States Code, and in accordance with section 103 of such title) of a servicemember who died while in military service if such spouse is the successor in interest to property covered under subsection (a).

''(2) COVERED TIME PERIOD.—The term 'covered time period' means the following time periods:

''(A) With respect to a servicemember who is or was eligible for hostile fire or imminent danger special pay under section 310 of title 37, United States Code, during a period of military service, during the period beginning on the first day on which the servicemember is or was eligible for such special pay during such period of military service and ending on the date that is one year after the last day of such period of military service.

''(B) With respect to a servicemember described in paragraph (1)(B), during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the servicemember is placed on convalescent status or transferred to the temporary disability retired list under section 1202 or 1205 of title 10, United States Code.

''(C) With respect to a veteran described in paragraph (1)(C), during the one-year period beginning on the date of the retirement of such veteran.

''(D) With respect to a surviving spouse of a servicemember as described in paragraph (1)(D), during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the spouse receives notice of the death of the servicemember.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 303 the following new item:

''Sec. 303B. Mortgages and trust deeds of certain servicemembers, surviving spouses, and disabled veterans.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 107 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 517) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) OTHER INDIVIDUALS.—For purposes of this section, the term 'servicemember' includes any covered individual under section 303B.''.

(b) INCREASED CIVIL PENALTIES FOR MORTGAGE VIOLATIONS.—Paragraph (3) of section 801(b) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 597(b)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) to vindicate the public interest, assess a civil penalty—

''(A) with respect to a violation of section 207, 303, or 303B regarding real property—

''(i) in an amount not exceeding $110,000 for a first violation; and

''(ii) in an amount not exceeding $220,000 for any subsequent violation; and

''(B) with respect to any other violation of this Act—

''(i) in an amount not exceeding $55,000 for a first violation; and

''(ii) in an amount not exceeding $110,000 for any subsequent violation.''.

(c) CREDIT DISCRIMINATION.—Section 108 of such Act (50 U.S.C. App. 518) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Application by'' and inserting ''(a) APPLICATION OR RECEIPT.—Application by''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) ELIGIBILITY.—In addition to the protections under subsection (a), an individual who is entitled to any right or protection provided under this Act may not be denied or refused credit or be subject to any other action described under paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) solely by reason of such entitlement.''.

(d) REQUIREMENTS FOR LENDING INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE CREDITORS FOR OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES COVERED BY THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.—Section 207 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 527) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) LENDING INSTITUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) COMPLIANCE OFFICERS.—Each lending institution subject to the requirements of this section shall designate an employee of the institution as a compliance officer who is responsible for ensuring the institution's compliance with this section and for distributing information to servicemembers whose obligations and liabilities are covered by this section.

''(2) TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER.—During any fiscal year, a lending institution subject to the requirements of this section that had annual assets for the preceding fiscal year of $10,000,000,000 or more shall maintain a toll-free telephone number and shall make such telephone number available on the primary Internet website of the institution.''.

(e) PENSION FOR CERTAIN VETERANS COVERED BY MEDICAID PLANS FOR SERVICES FURNISHED BY NURSING FACILITIES.—Section 5503(d)(7) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''November 30, 2016'' and inserting ''March 1, 2017''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 303B of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, as added by subsection (a), and the amendments made by this section (other than the amendment made by subsection (e)), shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. MICHELE LUJAN GRISHAM OF NEW MEXICO

Page 232, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 555. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOGNITION OF DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO SERVE IN COMBAT ZONES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PRESENTATION OF LAPEL BUTTONS.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1126 the following new section:

''§ 1126b. Dependent-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button: eligibility and presentation

''(a) DESIGN AND ELIGIBILITY.—A lapel button, to be known as the dependent-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button, shall be designed, as approved by the Secretary of Defense, to identify and recognize the dependent of a member of the armed forces who is serving or has served in a combat zone for a period of more than 30 days.

''(b) PRESENTATION.—The Secretary concerned may authorize the use of appropriated funds to procure dependent-of-a-combat-veteran lapel buttons and to provide for their presentation to eligible dependents of members.

''(c) EXCEPTION TO TIME-PERIOD REQUIREMENT.—The 30-day period specified in subsection (a) does not apply if the member is killed or wounded in the combat zone before the expiration the period.

''(d) LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL LAPEL BUTTONS.—Section 901(c) of title 36 shall apply with respect to the dependent-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button authorized by this section.

''(e) COMBAT ZONE DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'combat zone' has the meaning given that term in section 112(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section. The Secretary shall ensure that the regulations are uniform for each armed force to the extent practicable.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1126 the following new item:

''1126b. Dependent-of-a-combat-veteran lapel button: eligibility and presentation.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. GENE GREEN OF TEXAS

Page 243, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 568. INTERNET ACCESS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS SERVING IN COMBAT ZONES.

(a) PROVISION OF INTERNET ACCESS REQUIREMENT.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall ensure that members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps who are deployed in an area for which imminent danger pay or hazardous duty pay is authorized under section 310 or 351 of title 37, United States Code, have reasonable access to the Internet in order to permit the members—

(1) to engage in video-conferencing and other communication with their families and friends; and

(2) to enjoy the educational and recreational capabilities of the Internet via websites approved by the Secretary concerned.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of a military department may waive the requirement imposed by subsection (a) for an area, or for certain time periods in an area, if the Secretary determines that the security environment of the area does not reasonably allow for recreational Internet use.

(c) NO CHARGE FOR ACCESS AND USE.—Internet access and use shall be provided to members under this section without charge.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirement imposed by subsection (a) shall take effect on January 1, 2014.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN OF TENNESSEE

At the end of subtitle F of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 568. REPORT ON THE TROOPS TO TEACHERS PROGRAM.

Not later than March 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees

on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the Troops to Teachers program that includes each of the following:

(1) An evaluation of whether there is a need to broaden eligibility to allow service members and veterans without a bachelor's degree admission into the program and whether the program can be strengthened.

(2) An evaluation of whether a pilot program should be established to demonstrate the potential benefit of an institutional based award for troops to teachers, as long as any such pilot maximizes benefits to soldiers and minimizes administrative and other overhead costs at the participating academic institutions.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. CULBERSON OF TEXAS

Page 255, after line 9, insert the following new section:

SEC. 589. REQUIRED GOLD CONTENT FOR MEDAL OF HONOR.

(a) ARMY.—

(1) GOLD CONTENT.—Section 3741 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''The President'' and inserting ''(a) AWARD.—The President''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) GOLD CONTENT.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.''.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR DUPLICATE MEDAL.—Section 3754 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Section 3741(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.''.

(b) NAVY.—

(1) GOLD CONTENT.—Section 6241 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''The President'' and inserting ''(a) AWARD.—The President''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) GOLD CONTENT.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.''.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR DUPLICATE MEDAL.—Section 6256 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Section 6241(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.''.

(c) AIR FORCE.—

(1) GOLD CONTENT.—Section 8741 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''The President'' and inserting ''(a) AWARD.—The President''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) GOLD CONTENT.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.''.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR DUPLICATE MEDAL.—Section 8754 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Section 8741(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.''.

(d) COAST GUARD.—

(1) GOLD CONTENT.—Section 491 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''The President'' and inserting ''(a) AWARD.—The President''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) GOLD CONTENT.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.''.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR DUPLICATE MEDAL.—Section 504 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Section 491(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to Medals of Honor awarded after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 589. CONSIDERATION OF SILVER STAR AWARD NOMINATIONS.

The Secretary of the Army shall consider the nominations for the Silver Star Award, as previously submitted, for retired Master Sergeants Michael McElhiney, Ronnie Raikes, Gilbert Magallanes, and Staff Sergeant Wesley McGirr.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 273, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 595. ELECTRONIC TRACKING OF CERTAIN RESERVE DUTY.

The Secretary of Defense shall establish an electronic means by which members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces can track their operational active-duty service performed after January 28, 2008, under section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10, United States Code. The tour calculator shall specify early retirement credit authorized for each qualifying tour of active duty, as well as cumulative early reserve retirement credit authorized to date under section 12731(f) of such title.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. TERRY OF NEBRASKA

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. MILITARY SALUTE DURING RECITATION OF PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES NOT IN UNIFORM AND BY VETERANS.

Section 4 of title 4, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MR. TERRY OF NEBRASKA

Page 306, after line 10, insert the following new subsection:

(f) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the methods, as of the date of the report, employed by the military departments to collect charges from third-party payers incurred at military medical treatment facilities, including specific data with respect to the dollar amount of third-party collections that resulted from each method currently being used throughout the military departments. The Secretary shall take into account the results of such report in evaluating the results of the pilot program under subsection (a)(1).

AMENDMENT NO. 160 OFFERED BY MR. BEN RAY LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, insert the following new section:

SEC. 3123. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO ENTER INTO TRANSACTIONS TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN RESEARCH PROJECTS.

Section 646(g)(10) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256(g)(10)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2020''.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that amendment No. 29 be modified in the form I have placed at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

Modification to amendment No. 29 offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

Page 317, strike lines 15 to 23 and insert the following:

Section 808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1489) is amended—

(1) in subsections (a) and (b), by striking ''fiscal year 2012 or 2013'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012, 2013, 2014 or 2015'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''during fiscal years 2012 and 2013'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1);

(B) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively; and

(C) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by striking ''fiscal years 2012 and 2013'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015'';

(3) in subsection (d)(4), by striking ''fiscal year 2012 or 2013'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2012, 2013, 2014 or 2015''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(e) CARRYOVER OF REDUCTIONS REQUIRED.—If the reductions required by subsection (c)(2) for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are not implemented, the amounts remaining for those reductions in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 shall be implemented in fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

''(f) ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT VIOLATION.—Failure to comply with subsections (a) and (e) shall be considered violations of section 1341 of title 31, United States Code (popularly referred to as the Anti-Deficiency Act).''.

Mr. MCKEON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the modification be dispensed with.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is modified.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

At this time, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, my amendment No. 66 in the bill is very straightforward.

The Medal of Honor is our Nation's highest award, given only to those soldiers who have performed personal acts of valor above and beyond the call of duty. The medal has been made of brass. My amendment today would ensure that from this day forward, the Medal of Honor be made of gold. It's the least we can do for our bravest soldiers who have earned America's highest award, and I would move passage.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS).

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Chairman, I'd also like to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I also want to thank them for allowing me to speak on my amendments, even though they will be considered later on today.

The three amendments that I have offered will strengthen our Nation's cybersecurity so we can effectively defend our Nation, economy, and innovation.

We all know that cyber-based terrorism, espionage, computer intrusions, and fraud are not going away any time soon. These attacks occur far more frequently and far more rapidly and are more sophisticated than most people would care to know. Anonymity makes it difficult to trace the origin of these attacks and prosecute criminals.

These attacks are not only intended to steal defense secrets and technology, but are also targeted at some of our most critical industries. According to a Mandiant study, those industries include construction and manufacturing; media, advertisement, and entertainment; financial services; health care; food and agriculture; and education. This is not only a national security issue but also an economic issue as well.

My first amendment strengthens our preparedness and ability to fend off attacks by expanding our understanding of the economic impact of cyber intrusions on the U.S. defense industry. It also requires the Department of Defense to identify ways to protect our intellectual property when attacks occur.

My second amendment directs the Secretary of Defense to establish an outreach and education program to educate small businesses on cyber threats and assist them in developing plans to protect intellectual property and their networks.

My third amendment ensures that the comprehensive mission analysis of cyber operations mandated in this bill also includes an assessment of the retention, recruitment, and management of the cyber workforce.

The Department of Defense must provide appropriate incentives, opportunities, and professional development paths that will encourage civilians and servicemembers to enter and hone their technical skills that they need to be part of this cyber field.

These amendments will strengthen our national security, and I urge their passage.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the Armed Services Committee on their excellent work here, and I want to take this opportunity to highlight an issue addressed in last year's NDAA which required the Secretary of Defense to produce a report this fall that examines an issue of great importance.

During my prior service on the Armed Services Committee, I learned of a discrepancy in the law where military facilities closed outside of the BRAC process are not given the same indemnification against liabilities that are a result of hazardous substances left over from any previous DOD activities.

Several Army ammunition plants were closed outside of the BRAC process, and because DOD is not required to maintain responsibility for potential problems related to military use, we are hindering redevelopment of these properties.

□ 1840

Last year, I wrote a bill called the Base Redevelopment and Indemnification Correction Act, or the BRIC Act, that would extend the same BRAC protections to non-BRAC closed facilities. It was included in the House-passed NDAA but was removed during conference. However, language was adopted that requires a DOD assessment of the status of these former defense facilities as well as recommendations to facilitate their redevelopment. Local redevelopers should not be held responsible for any lingering issues that were a result of DOD operations.

I anticipate the Secretary's report on this matter will provide a path forward for these former military installations that remain disadvantaged without these important indemnification protections. I thank the chairman for his continued support to address this ongoing issue and look forward to working with the committee after the report is released to address this glaring anomaly.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. I thank the gentleman.

Reuse of former military installations is essential for the local communities and in many circumstances represents a real opportunity to amortize the initial costs of a new development.

I also look forward to receiving a copy of the Secretary's report and I hope it will inform Congress so that we may address this important issue in a deliberate and thoughtful manner. I specifically look forward to hearing the Secretary's recommendations in dealing with this important matter.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong support for the amendments submitted by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), known previously as H.R. 1842, the Military Family Home Protection Act.

As a member of the Veterans Affairs Committee and the ranking member of the Economic Opportunity Subcommittee, taking care of our servicemembers and their families is one of my top priorities. This legislation does just that: it takes care of our heroes.

By staying foreclosures when servicemembers are receiving hostile fire or when they are medically discharged, by doubling the civil penalties for mortgage-related violations, and by prohibiting banks from discriminating against servicemembers, veterans or surviving spouses, the Military Family Home Protection Act no longer allows our heroes and their families to be taken advantage of.

Since the economic downturn, more than 700 servicemembers have been wrongfully foreclosed on, and more than 1,500 servicemembers have been subjected to illegal practices by mortgage providers. The men and women who fight bravely for our Nation deserve better.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HOLDING). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. TAKANO. We owe it to them not to allow their families to be thrown out of their houses when they are putting their lives on the line in the name of freedom.

I urge my colleagues to support our military families.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, I have a colloquy on an amendment I intend to withdraw.

Mr. Chairman, we are facing a serious and growing national security threat in central Africa. Rebel groups, long active in the region, have taken on a new form of illicit activity to fill their coffers, and that form is poaching. On the black market, ivory from elephant tusks runs over $1,000 per kilo. Rhino horns are worth more than their weight in gold—$30,000 per pound.

The black market for wildlife is now in the league of drug smuggling. The low risk and high reward of poaching makes it ideal for criminal groups, but also for extremist groups. Indeed, groups like the Lord's Resistance Army, which the U.S. military is helping Africans to track down, and the al Qaeda-linked al-Shabaab are reaping the benefits by brutally slaughtering these majestic, defenseless animals.

These aren't your poor man's poachers either. Many poachers today are outfitted with night-vision goggles and sophisticated GPS equipment. They fly helicopters, slaughtering these endangered species from above.

A recent U.N. report cites an increase in advanced weapons used in poaching, which can be traced back to the fall of Qadhafi in Libya.

Earlier this year, testifying on worldwide threats, the head of our intelligence community noted that the multibillion-dollar industry of illicit wildlife trade ''threats to disrupt the rule of law in important countries

around the world,'' and that this trade involves ''disparate actors—from government and military personnel to members of insurgent groups and transnational organized crime organizations.''

Unfortunately, African nations trying to fight off transnational poachers lack the capacity to address the problem. With relatively few security resources dedicated to combating them, poachers operate freely.

This amendment would have provided authority for the Defense Department to advise and assist Africans to suppress this illicit wildlife trade. AFRICOM is rightly involved in many of these regions, focusing on counterterrorism and on counternarcotics. Since these illicit activities are interwoven, this is an ideal area to further our cooperation with African partners, helping their stability, our security, and the chances that magnificent species aren't extinguished.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

The Acting CHAIR. The chairman's time has expired.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, the sexual assault epidemic plaguing our military has taken hold at the academies, which reported 80 cases of sexual assault last year—a 23 percent increase—and these are just the cases that were reported. My amendment would require the service academies to incorporate sexual assault prevention into their ethics curricula.

Cadets and midshipmen enter academies at an impressionable age. Using ethics as an avenue to teach sexual assault prevention can strengthen the core messages of honor and respect in character development. It would also put discussion of this essential policy at the center of the service's culture, which must be changed to stop sexual assault in the military.

I thank the chair and the ranking member for including my amendment in the en bloc.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) has 5 minutes remaining on the en bloc amendments.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I yield to the gentleman from California to finish when we were so rudely interrupted.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank the gentleman.

Chairman MCKEON, I know you share my concern with this growing transnational threat of poaching. And I am hopeful that, looking ahead, we can work together to address any concerns that may exist and support a more aggressive U.S. commitment to this problem.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I hope you appreciate my weak attempt at humor.

The Acting CHAIR. Indeed.

Mr. MCKEON. I would like to start off first by acknowledging the longstanding work that Chairman ROYCE has done on this issue.

The gentleman from California spelled out the growing links between poaching and terrorist groups in Africa. I share his concern. He is also correct that AFRICOM is continuing to engage with our African partners in a variety of ways.

Under Chairman ROYCE's leadership, I understand that the Foreign Affairs Committee will be continuing to look into illegal wildlife trafficking in Africa and the national security consequences. I fully support that effort. I believe that we should seek a greater understanding of the linkages between these illicit activities and find an interagency approach to counter this threat.

The U.S. military has a role to play in countering terrorist groups and their networks that would target our national interests in this region. So I look forward to our two committees continuing to work together.

Mr. ROYCE. I appreciate the Chairman's comments.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. I thank the gentleman.

I just wanted to describe two amendments that I have that the chairman and the leadership were kind enough to include en bloc.

I am a member of the United States commission on research and development in the intelligence community. I won't go through the whole report—in fact, it's being declassified in part now—but we talk about the great looming threat to our technological advantage in the intelligence arena—the shortage of scientists, engineers, and mathematicians.

□ 1850

I have an amendment directing the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 60 days from this bill on whether the science, mathematics, and research transformation of the SMART scholarship program is providing adequate help to undergraduate and graduate students to meet our scientific and technical needs.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the Rules Committee making this amendment in order, My amendment's purpose is to ensure that the United States defense and intelligence communities have the necessary scientific and technical talent in the years ahead so that our nation maintains its ability to avoid strategic surprise and preserve our technological edge against known or potential opponents.

For the last 18 months, I have served as a member of the United States Commission on Research and Development in the Intelligence Community. Although the Commission was created in law as part of the annual Intelligence Authorization Act passed a decade ago, it was not funded and no Commissioners were appointed until the Fiscal Year 2012 budget was passed. Indeed, funding for the Commission was blocked for several years by the then chairman of HPSCI. The Commission did not formally start meeting until early 2012. My colleague from Texas, Rep. CONAWAY, is also a member of the Commission, as are Senators MARK WARNER of Virginia and DAN COATS of Indiana. The balance of the commission is made up of former government officials with S&T expertise, a former NSC official, a Silicon Valley venture capitalist, a Wall Street banker, and a university president with a deep scientific background, among others.

Our mandate was to examine the current state of the IC's R&D efforts & make recommendations for changes where necessary. Classified and unclassified versions of our report were delivered to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence just before Memorial Day, and the unclassified version will be released soon, most likely before the July 4th holiday. I encourage all Members to take the time to review the full classified report at their earliest convenience.

Because the unclassified version remains under an embargo for the moment, I cannot discuss directly our key findings. However, I can and will give you this Commissioner's view on the single greatest looming threat to our technological advantage in the intelligence arena: a potential shortage of scientists, engineers, and mathematicians.

My amendment seeks to address that potential shortage by directing the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 60 days of the enactment of this bill on whether the Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation or SMART scholarship program is providing the necessary number of undergraduate students to meet our scientific and technical needs, specifically in the defense and intelligence communities. If the Secretary assess that the existing SMART program will not be sufficient, he is to make recommendations to Congress on what measures would be necessary to ensure our scientific and technical talent pipeline is sufficient to meet our projected needs.

I offer this amendment because I have already seen evidence that such an assessment is overdue and urgently needed.

At a recent cyber briefing on the Hill, CYBERCOM officials told my staff that NSA is seeing a marked increase in employees asking to have resumes undergo clearance reviews so they can look for other jobs. During my own visit to some other NSA facilities in the DC metro area last year, I heard from NSA officials that some universities are now telling NSA—in writing—that their pay scales are not sufficiently competitive. These are warning signs of a potential skilled personnel shortage in the S&T components of the IC, and the Commission found others as you will see in our report. If adopted, this amendment will allow us to take a much needed step towards assessing our defense and intelligence personnel needs in the areas of science, technology, mathematics and engineering. Accordingly, I urge adoption of my amendment.

I have another amendment that grew out of a suicide tragedy in my district.

This amendment would allow any State adjutant general to request information for any Individual Ready Reserve or any individual mobilization augmentee living in the State so that the adjutant general can provide suicide prevention and outrage services for such Reservists.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Rules Committee for making this amendment in order. The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that suicide outreach and prevention programs reach specific at-risk populations of Reservists.

Sergeant Coleman Bean of East Brunswick, New Jersey did two combat tours in Iraq. In between and after those tours, he sought treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Because Sgt. Bean was a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)—a pool of Reserve soldiers not assigned to any unit but available for mobilization if needed—he could not get treatment for his condition because the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs refused to take ownership of Sgt. Bean and the thousands like him. Since his death in the fall of 2008, I have worked in a bipartisan way to secure additional funding for suicide prevention and outreach services for our active duty, Guard and Reserve members, and for our veterans. One component of that outreach effort must involve our state National Guard Adjutant Generals.

My amendment would allow any state AG to request contact information for any IRR or Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) living in their state so that the AG can provide suicide prevention and outreach services to such Reservists.

Within my own state, our extremely successful Vet2Vet and the national Vets4Warriors program have been providing peer-to-peer counseling services for years. Its success was so great—no servicemember who used the program took his or her life—that the 2010 DoD Task Force on the Prevention of Suicide by Members of the Armed Forces recommended that Vet2Vet should be examined as a potential national model. In December 2011, the National Guard Bureau decided to support a parallel, national program to Vet2Vet, named Vets4Warriors to denote its national character, and designated it as the program of record for Guard personnel nationwide who were seeking counseling services.

The key reason these programs work so well is that every person who takes a call from a servicemember or veteran is also a former servicemember. This peer-to-peer connection is vital in building the trust necessary to get a soldier or veteran with a problem to open up about their experiences, fears, needs and hopes. Both Vet2Vet and Vets4Warriors work in direct partnership with the New Jersey Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, and thus passing this amendment would allow all Adjutant Generals, including New Jersey's, to conduct targeted suicide prevention and outreach to IRR and IMA members in their states.

Mr. Chairman, the suicide epidemic sweeping our armed forces can only eliminated if we utilize every tool at our disposal to reach every servicemember or veteran who may be at risk. Passing this amendment would give us one more such tool, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, we have no more speakers on the en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 3¾ minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of that time.

Just an hour ago, the President confirmed chemical weapons, including sarin gas, have been used by the Assad regime against Syrian civilians. The President has stated that a red line has been crossed. But I would observe that red lines are meaningless unless they are backed by action.

The underlying bill reflects a sense of Congress that any red line should be backed with substantive measures. The White House stated this evening that President Obama agrees with this sentiment.

Tonight, representatives of the National Security Council stated:

> The President has made the decision to support Syrian opposition. That includes military support.

I expect to see more details in the coming days from the White House and the Department of Defense.

I am, however, deeply concerned about our ability to honor and uphold red lines. Our military readiness and our ability to respond is degraded today. Seventeen combat coded Air Force squadrons are grounded due to budget cuts. A carrier battle group should be in the Middle East, but instead is in port. We just pulled the last A–10 ground attack squadron out of Germany because some felt that a forward-operating presence was unnecessary for a so-called Cold War mission.

Yet we have an amendment here this evening that would cut $5 billion that, in addition to funding the troops in Afghanistan, provides support to help alleviate deep readiness problems that are porting our ships and grounding our fighter jets.

Another amendment this evening would strike the very sense of Congress that all courses of action, not just military, should be considered in Syria and that our red lines must have meaning.

Reality has overwhelmed both of these proposals.

To my friends who think there is no risk to ever-deeper cuts, I ask you to tell that to the airman and the sailor who may well face down Syrian missiles in the coming weeks. To my friends who are contemplating further cuts when they vote tomorrow, consider that you may be denying that warfighter the hour of training or the piece of hardware that means the difference between life and death. None of us is comfortable in putting them into harm's way at this time, or in that place; but that does not mean that they may not have to go. And that does not mean we shouldn't give them all they need.

Here Congress and the White House agree in principle. Boundaries are useless unless they are enforced and resourced.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. HOLT. I have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

> Strike page 59, line 15, and all that follows through page 72, line 12.
>
> Strike page 72, line 23, and all that follows through page 79, line 23.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. I thank the Chair, and I thank the Rules Committee and the leadership of the Armed Services Committee for making this amendment in order.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment's purpose is simple: to eliminate the missile defense-related portions of the bill with the exception of the relatively successful Iron Dome program.

As some of you may know, I have been involved with arms control issues for decades, since I was a part of the U.S. Geneva delegation sent to investigate the then-Soviet phased array radar in Krasnoyarsk in the early 1980s. My training as a physicist, as well as the decades I've spent dealing with these issues, long ago led me to conclude a couple of things: effective strategic ballistic missile defense systems have not been and are not likely to be technically feasible; and, second, attempting to build them only fuels the international arms race.

If you don't believe the latter point, let me quote from a Russian Television story on June 8 of this year:

> Russia's Strategic Missile Forces have reported a successful launch of a next-generation ICBM that can supposedly pierce any antiballistic missile system. The test came after the U.S. announced it would resume its ABM program in Europe.

That is a description of the arms race that should have ended years ago.

The article goes on to quote Russian Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin who says that the new Russian ICBM was a ''missile defense killer. Neither current nor future American missile defense systems will be able to prevent that missile from hitting the target dead on.''

Yes, arms race.

Just as it has for over 30 years, our continued pursuit of a strategic ballistic missile defense system is perpetuating the arms race, in this case between the United States and Russia, and would perpetuate arms races between the United States and China or others. It is also an expense we cannot afford.

The Missile Defense Agency itself estimates that since fiscal year 1985, Congress has appropriated $149.5 billion for strategic ballistic missile defense programs, and the system has still never been tested successfully against any of the kind of real-world threats offered by missiles equipped with decoys, jammers, and so on.

This bill proposes to continue throwing good money after bad, with one exception: the tactical Iron Dome missile defense system. Our Israeli allies, with funding approved by this Congress and that I have supported, and many here have supported, have developed what is arguably the best, and certainly most well-tested, tactical missile defense system in the world. It is not perfect, and the missile defense experts, both here and in Israel, continue to debate the exact kill rate, which Israeli officials claim is 84 percent. What is clear is that this system is more practical and more immediately useful for the defense of Israel than our strategic defense system is for us.

What my amendment would do is stop the United States from throwing more money at a failed, politically destabilizing strategic missile defense system and instead would allow continuing funding for further development of efforts for Iron Dome and tactical systems like that—the kind of systems that may help save lives in Israel and save lives of deployed American troops should they face opponents like North Korea or Iran.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. MCKEON. I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the chairman.

I rise in vigorous opposition to Mr. HOLT's amendment. At a time when the technical and strategic case for missile defense has never been stronger, the gentleman's amendment would strike bipartisan provisions that will improve our missile defenses.

For example, the amendment would strike a provision the committee adopted that would improve the kill assessment capability of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense system. Why would the gentleman want a national missile defense system with a less robust kill assessment capability than is technically possible?

The amendment would strike a provision dealing with an Analysis of Alternatives on the future space sensor architecture for our missile defense system. Does the gentleman not want an informed judgment and study on a persistent overhead space sensor system? The gentleman may be laboring under misimpressions of missile defense.

I know there are so-called ''experts'' in the disarmament community who labor to create doubts about our missile defense system, but I ask, How many of these ''experts'' have been briefed on what the system does, on the incredibly technically demanding tests that the warfighters create? I would say none.

I urge the gentleman to withdraw his amendment, to come get some classified briefings; and let's see if we can't add him to the overwhelming bipartisan group of policymakers that supports a strong and robust national and regional missile defense system.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I ask the Members to vote ''no.''

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. HOLT. I thank the Chair.

I will just quickly say then, in closing, that the desire for a strategic missile defense system may be as strong as it ever has been; but the demonstrations, the accomplishments of the work towards such a system are no further along than they have been for decades.

We can repeal legislation—we could repeal, perhaps, ObamaCare if the other side had its way—but we cannot repeal the laws of physics, and long experience with this tells me this is a wasteful program. The Iron Dome tactical system and systems like that, on the other hand, are worth pursuing, and I propose keeping that funding intact.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank the chairman of the full committee. I also appreciate what the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), has said. I totally agree with what he has already put forward.

Against this amendment, I would have to add that one of the other things it does which is harmful to our national defense is to stop the progress we are making on creating a third site on the eastern coast of the United States for missile defense.

The gentleman quoted some Russian television commentator. That has no relevance to what Ground-Based Midcourse Defense is all about. Ground-Based Midcourse Defense is against a rogue missile fired from a North Korea or an Iran or from some country like that or is an accidental single launch from another country. It is not to fight against the Russians or the Chinese. That's not it at all. We have some interceptors already in place in Alaska and in California. The eastern site would add that same capability of defense against a rogue missile on the east coast.

I happen to believe that we should be protecting the east coast better than we are today. I think the people of New Jersey, let's say, deserve just as much protection as the people of California, and we have that capability.

You said it hasn't defeated jammers and decoys. The North Koreans don't have jammers and decoys. The Iranians aren't even that far along. They're not as far along as the North Koreans.

We don't have to have the perfect. In this case, the perfect would be the enemy of the good. We have had missiles in tests like a bullet shooting down a bullet. We have had many successful tests, and we could stop a North Korean or an Iranian missile. We have that on the west coast. We should have that on the east coast. This Congress in last year's NDAA put in language calling for an environmental assessment and study of the east coast site. That should go forward. Unfortunately, this amendment, should it pass, would stop this progress in its tracks.

So for that reason and for the reasons already stated by Representative ROGERS, I would urge a strong ''no.'' This would be destructive of missile defense. This would be destructive of our national defense. Please vote ''no.''

Mr. THORNBERRY. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. PROHIBITION ON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD SPONSORSHIPS OF PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENT OR MOTOR SPORTS.

Section 503(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Recruiting and advertising campaigns authorized by paragraphs (1) and (2) or by any other provision of law, including section 561(b) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 114 Stat. 1654A–129; 10 U.S.C. 503 note), for the purposes of branding or marketing of, or promoting enlistment in, the Army National Guard may not include payments for professional wrestling entertainment sponsorships or motor sports sponsorships. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit recruiters from making direct, personal contact with secondary school students and other prospective recruits.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. The Army National Guard is spending over $53 million in taxpayer funds this year to sponsor World Wrestling Entertainment and motor sports racing.

That's right. At a time of enormous Federal budget deficits, endless borrowing from China, sequestration's harming military readiness, and deep cuts to services for vulnerable children, seniors and people with disabilities, the Army National Guard is spending over $53 million to have its logo highlighted at World Wrestling Entertainment events and to sponsor NASCAR racing and IndyCar racing. After years of congressional debate, the Army National Guard still cannot provide any data—zero statistics—to demonstrate anyone has signed a recruiting contract as a result of this program.

This amendment can bring both liberals and Tea Party conservatives together. The fact that $53 million in taxpayer funds is going to sponsor some of the most violent and sexist entertainment on television and NASCAR racing teams that result in zero recruits is a waste of money, and it should be stopped.

As a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, over and over these past 3 months, our subcommittee has heard from military leaders that sequestration is causing a crisis: military readiness is diminished; hundreds of thousands of critical civilian Pentagon employees are being furloughed; and vital services, like access to mental health care, are being cut. In fact, the National Guard testified that, because of sequestration, 115,000 traditional National Guard forces will not receive their annual medical or dental examinations.

The Guard says: ''This reduction in examinations will bring total force medical readiness down by 39 percent.''

Yet the National Guard can afford to pay one NASCAR race car driver $29 million and to pay another driver $14 million for IndyCar racing?

Clearly, this is a case of misplaced priorities. Congress has to make tough choices and smart cuts. Terminating this wasteful, ineffective program is an easy choice unless you want to protect government handouts to millionaire race car drivers and owners.

In the past, some of my conservative friends have made the claim that cutting this wasteful spending was micromanaging the Pentagon.

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My job is not to protect race car track owners and millionaire race car drivers. Cutting government waste and protecting taxpayer dollars is not micromanaging. It is our job.

In recent years, the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps have all terminated NASCAR sponsorships because these sponsorships failed to meet their recruiting goals. They're making other more effective investments in recruiting dollars.

The Army is sponsoring high school football, the All-American Bowl. That's fantastic. They're also sponsoring robotic competitions to engage with and help our young people develop the skills to best service our Nation and to serve in the Armed Forces.

The very best marketing and branding the Army National Guard gets is not from a logo on a race car or a violent wrestling performance. It is from the lifesaving work that our National Guardsmen and -women perform during times of crisis in our communities during the floods, during the forest fires, and during national disasters.

I am so proud of the service and sacrifice of the Minnesota National Guardsmen and -women who have served our Nation in Kosova, Iraq, Afghanistan, and at home in Minnesota over the past decade. They are heroes.

The opponents of my amendment believe that a $29 million taxpayer-funded logo on a race car results in National Guard recruits and reenlistments. Based on what? The National Guard has failed to prove any data, no program measures, that this program has resulted in any recruits—zero data, zero recruits.

This Republican Congress is cutting children off of school lunch programs and kicking them off of Head Start to save money. This Congress is willing to inflict sequestration on our military, and it undermines our readiness. This amendment gives Members an opportunity to cut real waste.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON).

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise amongst a broad bipartisan coalition to oppose this misguided amendment offered by my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, facts are a stubborn thing. The National Guard has reiterated time and time again the immense value of their recruiting and retention programs in professional motor sports. The facts of this program show a successful return on investment for the taxpayers.

To demonstrate the success of this program, I would like to cite three crystal clear numbers which support strong opposition to this amendment:

First, 90 percent. In the June 4 letter to House Appropriations, the National Guard Association of the United States and their counterpart, the Enlisted Association of the National Guard, stated that a recent independent study found that 90 percent of the Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or reenlisted were exposed to the Guard from recruiting or retention materials featuring NASCAR drivers and their cars. That's a real return on your investment, a return on the invest of the American people;

Second, 85 percent. Of those who enlisted or reenlisted during that time period, 85 percent agree that professional sports are beneficial to attracting and retaining good soldiers. That's, again, a good return on your investment;

And the last number is 400,000. Since embarking on a more robust use of professional sport sponsorships in fiscal year 2007, the Army National Guard has added more than 400,000 new soldiers. That, Mr. Chairman, is a return on your investment.

Mr. Chairman, these facts come from sound research and independent study which the National Guard has shared with us, and I will enter into the RECORD my remarks here today.

I submit these facts to my colleagues and encourage them to consider the tremendous return on investment we would be stealing from our Nation's military and hardworking taxpayers if this amendment were to pass. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ENLISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES,

June 4, 2013.

Hon. BILL YOUNG,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, Washington, DC.
Hon. PETE VISCLOSKY,
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE: As you may be aware, there have been proposals in Congress to restrict the Department of Defense's ability to utilize sports sponsorships as part of recruitment and retention campaigns. We would urge you to oppose any effort to restrict DoD leadership's ability to utilize creative and innovative tactics to ensure that the National Guard is able to promote their career opportunities.

Recruiting for the all-volunteer force isn't what it used to be. Only one in every four young people today is even eligible to join. Today, you have to know how smart, fit young people think, where they live and play, and go to them. Innovative techniques such as sports sponsorships help the National Guard do just that.

The enhanced use of sponsorships was a direct response to specific recruiting challenges faced during the height of the wars in

Iraq and Afghanistan in 2006 and 2007, when traditional and more expensive recruiting efforts were failing to attract enough quality applicants. It was during this time period that recruiting goals were reached, partly, by lowering minimum entrance requirements and accepting enlistees who lacked high school diplomas, had low scores on the military's aptitude test, or received waivers for criminal and medical problems. However, since embarking on a more robust use of professional sports sponsorships in fiscal year 2007, the Army National Guard has added more than 400,000 new soldiers.

A recent study has found that 90 percent of Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted since 2007 were exposed to the Guard through recruiting or retention materials featuring NASCAR cars and/or drivers. Of those who enlisted or re-enlisted during that time period, 85 percent agree that professional sports are beneficial to attracting and retaining good soldiers. The survey also found that racing fans are an especially receptive group for National Guard recruiting. NASCAR enthusiasts aged 18–34, the National Guard's target age demographic, are twice as likely to consider a military career than non-fans.

For the National Guard, marketing through sports is a direct appeal to our target audience and their influencers, providing the opportunity to reach individuals who are like-minded. Any limitations or bans on this may look good on the surface in a tight fiscal environment, but, in reality, it would provide no savings and hinder the National Guard's effort to reach the most qualified potential recruits.

Sponsorships provide the Guard a national platform to build relationships, promote our image and aid in recruiting efforts. The recruiting and retention dollars spent through sports sponsorships increase the National Guard's prestige and visibility, as well as help generate recruiting leads at events.

But these sport sponsorships go beyond a race or match. They extend into the community, creating partnerships to develop a national effort to address issues affecting military personnel and their spouses, including providing education assistance, combating unemployment, fostering technology sharing and innovation, and sharing the story of the National Guard.

Pro sports sponsorships are not just a matter of money. They are an effective and important marketing platform for awareness and development to target future potential recruits, while also working to improve the lives of our Guardsmen and women.

I ask that you please support the National Guard's continued efforts to partner with professional sports programs and create lasting community partnerships that positively impact our National Guard.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

GUS HARGETT,
Major General, USA, (Ret.), President, NGAUS.
JOHN HELBERT,
CSM, ARNG, President, EANGUS.

NEW RESEARCH: SPORTS SPONSORSHIPS VALUABLE TO MILITARY RECRUITMENT

New research paints a clear picture of the value sponsorships and marketing around professional sports provide the U.S. military and its efforts to recruit and retain soldiers. Conducted by respected independent firm Alan Newman Research, the empirical study was deployed through a joint initiative by the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) and the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS). The effort surveyed thousands of Americans, including general population, sports fans and, for the first time, more than 1,300 currently serving and retired National Guard soldiers and airmen.

NASCAR DRIVES RECRUITING

The Army National Guard has added more than 400,000 new soldiers since fiscal year 2007 when the Department of Defense embarked on a more robust use of professional sports sponsorships for recruiting purposes. During this time, the National Guard has leveraged NASCAR as a key platform to promote its career opportunities, reporting a three-to-one return on the current sponsorship program while routinely meeting and exceeding recruiting targets. Most recently, the Army National Guard exceeded fiscal-year-to-date 2013 accession goal by more than 1,000 recruits (or 104 percent). Ninety percent of Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted from 2007–2013 said they have been exposed to the Guard through recruiting or retention materials that incorporated NASCAR. Of those who enlisted or re-enlisted since 2007, 85 percent agree that professional sports are beneficial to the National Guard's overall efforts to attract and retain soldiers. More than six of ten of all National Guard respondents have seen NASCAR leveraged at a recruiting center or event.

FANS ADVOCATE FOR MILITARY CAREERS

Research confirms the NASCAR audience is tailor-made for programs promoting career opportunities in the U.S. military. Young fans (age 18–34) of NASCAR are twice as likely as non-fans in the same age group to consider the military as a career option. In addition, NASCAR fans are more passionate advocates for military careers. They are 20 percent more likely than non-fans to be ''very likely'' to support a friend or family members choice to pursue military service.

THE POWER OF PATRIOTISM

National Guard members consider NASCAR, which hosts swearing-in ceremonies for hundreds of new recruits each year, the most patriotic of all major professional sports. In a powerful statement for recruiting and retention programs that utilize NASCAR, a nearly unanimous 92 percent of National Guard respondents say they are more likely to engage with an organization that they perceive as pathetic over competitors.

AMERICANS SUPPORT MILITARY RECRUITMENT

Americans clearly support the ability of the U.S. military to recruit where it sees fit. An overwhelming 83 percent believe military branches should be able to promote career opportunities where the branches feel a receptive audience will be found. Just 12 percent of Americans do net feel that fans of professional sports represent a reasonable target audience for recruiting programs.

OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS PRO SPORTS

Nearly all members of the National Guard are avid fans of at least one major professional sport, notably the National Football League, Major League Baseball and NASCAR. Guard soldiers are similarly interested in pro sports in their home areas—such as minor league baseball and hockey, arena football and local short-track racing—indicating opportunities for recruiting and retention programs at the grassroots level in hundreds of communities around the country. A majority of Americans—64 percent—are more likely to engage with organizations that, like the National Guard, are affiliated with a favorite sport, team or athlete.

CONCLUSION: SPONSORSHIPS WORK FOR THE MILITARY

For the same reasons they are a preferred venue for corporate advertising, NASCAR and other professional sports are a prime place for recruitment advertising due to wide and devoted fan bases and demographics ideal for messaging regarding military careers. For the National Guard, participation in NASCAR allows the opportunity to leverage the largest American spectator sport with a massive and loyal fan base of 75 million. Sports marketing is a widely accepted and important piece of the marketing mix for the most successful brands and organizations in the world, and it should remain so for the U.S. military.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Army decided to end its 10-year NASCAR sponsorship, calling it ''not a good investment'' because 5 percent of NASCAR viewers weren't even the age for recruitment.

Let's end this wasteful program. Let's put the money to work to recruit and keep a strong military. I ask for the Members to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Name	Contract Number	Prime	2013 Cost	End Date
		Army National Guard		
NASCAR	W9133L08D0100	LM&O under marketing IDIQ	$29,962,425	30-Nov-13
Indy Race League	W9133L08D0100	LM&O under marketing IDIQ	$14,496,424	28-Sep-13
American Motorcycle Association	W9133L09D0002	MPSC	$3,960,100	17-Oct-13
World Wrestling Entertainment	W9133L11C0057	WWE, INC.	$5,150,000	25-Sep-13
Total			$53,568,949	
		Air National Guard		
MOTOCROSS	W9133L-08-D-0100-0092	Lucas Oil	$380,000	30-Sep-13

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlelady from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

NASCAR is a vital part of the National Guard's outreach to young Americans. NASCAR fans between the age of 18 and 34 are twice as likely as their peers to consider the military. Their fellow fans are more likely to support their friends and family members choosing the military as a career option.

Advertising through NASCAR gives the military a cost-effective way to reach 75 million patriotic fans. That's why it is has reported a 3-to-1 return on the program's investment.

NASCAR support of the military goes beyond mere sponsorship opportunities. NASCAR holds swearing in ceremonies for hundreds of new recruits each year, giving the fans a real-life example of the patriotism they support. NASCAR is a real part of hundreds of American communities.

The National Guard has chosen to use its limited recruiting budget through the means it feels are most effective. We should not force it to turn its back on a proven means of leveraging that budget and introducing millions of potential heros to their opportunity to serve.

I urge my fellow Americans to oppose this amendment and thank the chairman for the opportunity to speak.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Chairman, this amendment wrongly targets one of our best recruiting practices of the National Guard.

Motor sports sponsorship programs have helped the Guard add 400,000 new citizen soldiers since it was begun in 2007, many of whom were sworn in right at the track. Why would we want to cut something that's working?

Every season, the National Guard emblem is seen by millions on the hood of Dale Earnhardt, Jr.'s car, one of the most popular drivers during the last 10 years.

Since the National Guard is prohibited from advertising on broadcast television, motor sports sponsorships are one of the few ways the Guard can market to a national audience while still interacting with local communities.

This amendment takes a strong program proven valuable to our military readiness and arbitrarily cuts it for the sake of political posturing. This amendment does not save any money. It does not address any government excess or impropriety. It unnecessarily attacks our National Guard, and it shackles their best opportunity to recruit and retain the very best for national security.

As in the previous two defense authorization acts, I urge Members to hold strong and continue to oppose this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished subcommittee chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the chairman.

I rise in strong opposition to the McCollum amendment. The McCollum amendment would prohibit the Army National Guard from sponsoring and advertising in professional motor sports. This amendment would have a negative impact on the recruiting of soldiers to enlist or reenlist in the National Guard.

Recent studies have shown that around 90 percent of the Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or reenlisted since 2007 were exposed to this form of advertising. Additionally, these creative advertising techniques reach a sport with over 75 million loyal viewers, many of whom are between the age of 18 and 34 years old, the target audience to recruit quality soldiers for the Army National Guard.

I fully recognize the need for Congress to cut unnecessary spending, and I have voted many times to rein in government spending; however, I see no need to prohibit this successful form of advertising which works to recruit quality men and women to help protect and defend our Nation.

I urge a ''no'' vote on McCollum amendment No. 25.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 28 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. NOLAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10_. ACROSS-THE-BOARD FUNDING REDUCTION.

Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the total amount authorized to be appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by 9.4 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

□ 1920

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today on a matter of the highest priority critical to the future of our great Nation and our people. It is time to put an end to the wars of choice and nation-building abroad, and to start rebuilding America. Daily we are reminded of our Nation's fiscal crises, massive deficits, and unemployment, and shortage of revenue for the things that we know we need to do. The simple truth is, the trillions of dollars spent on the wars of choice and nation-building abroad are the primary cause of our current financial crises, not Social Security and Medicare as some would have us believe.

The sad fact is our own bridges are falling down. Our infrastructure is crumbling, and our education system is struggling, while millions more middle class men and women are unemployed or underemployed.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support a strong national defense, but I also agree completely with my Republican colleague, Congressman MO BROOKS of Alabama, who recently said:

I don't believe America can financially afford to be the police cop on every street corner in the world. We no longer have the financial resources to do that.

In fact, the $652 billion we spent on the military last year amounts to 57 percent of our discretionary budget. Mind you, education is at 6 percent; agriculture at 1 percent; transportation at 2 percent.

Moreover, that $652 billion spent last year accounts for more than the next 10-largest military budgets in the world combined—China, Russia, U.K., Japan, France, Saudi, India, Germany, Italy, Brazil—we spent more than all of them combined. This $60 billion cut that is proposed in this amendment, or a 9.4 percent cut that I propose, is not an unreasonable amount. In fact, it is exactly the same amount the Commission on Wartime Contracting estimates to have been wasted through fraud and abuse in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Understand that my amendment is not an across-the-board cut from every line item as in sequestration, which makes no sense at all. My proposed cut is a cut from the bottom line that would give the Appropriations Committee the authority to decide where the cuts can most prudently be made. And to me, those categories are crystal clear. We want to cut our excessive network of military bases in every nook and cranny of the world. We need to cut the failed infrastructure and investments in nation-building abroad. We need to cut assistance to the armed combatants in every sectional and civil war in the world. We need to cut discretionary funds to initiate new programs not authorized by the Congress. We need to cut funds for the extravagant compensation of CEOs for giant defense contractors. We need to cut military weapons systems that were not requested by our military. We need to cut funds maintaining unnecessary facilities in Guantanamo, and we need to cut funding maintaining out-of-date weapons systems and naval vessels.

Now, let me be clear where we must not cut. We must not cut veterans benefits. We must not cut the National Guard. It's our most efficient bang for the dollar that we get in our national defense. We must not cut compensation

to soldiers and their families. We must not cut assistance to Israel and our other strategic allies. We should not cut funds to the teams and other elite units that can respond to crises abroad. And we cannot cut efforts to fund reform of military justice and reduce sexual assaults in the military.

Moreover, it is my recommendation that the savings achieved here can be used for deficit reduction and used for investment in our own infrastructure—our roads, our bridges, our ports, our education, and the unmet human development needs in this country. We can use this money to improve the quality of American lives, to stimulate our economy, to strengthen our power as a Nation, and to help restore America's confidence in the future.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, my amendment is entirely consistent with the spirit of the bipartisan Budget Control Act of 2011, which recommended $1 trillion in defense cuts over the next decade, and consistent as well with the significant cuts recommended across the spectrum by liberal policy groups such as the Center for American Progress, as well as conservative and libertarian groups.

Mr. Chairman, we all support a strong national defense. We support our troops, and we are committed to our veterans. This amendment is not politics, it is commonsense economics.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in some ways I admire the gentleman from Minnesota because he states clearly what he believes. In my opinion, his argument, however, is dangerous, and it will mean a very much more dangerous world for the United States and many of the people around the world who depend upon us.

If we're going to talk numbers, we ought to just remind everybody that in 1960 the defense budget was about half of the total budget of the United States Government. Today, it's 17 percent of the budget for the United States budget. Now it's true it's most of the discretionary spending, but that completely leaves out the entitlements or the mandatory spending programs which are a vast majority of the government.

In more recent history, let's think about that defense already took a reduction of $487 billion over a 10-year period. In the current fiscal year, it was cut another $55 billion. And now this amendment would take another $60 billion on top of that.

Mr. Chairman, I think defense has been cut enough. If anyone has been listening to some of the debates we've been having today, you'd hear about readiness being down, about training not occurring, and about more expensive procurements because we can't buy at the most efficient rate. And this amendment would take another $60 billion on top of the other things, and would include the personnel accounts which were exempt under sequestration.

But the ironic thing, Mr. Chairman, is that after you take this $60 billion out of defense, it would get hit again once sequestration kicks in. So in effect this doubles the cuts that come on defense from sequestration. It is mistaken. It is tragically mistaken, and I think it should be rejected.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I never ceased to be amazed in this Chamber. The only time I see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle concerned about fiscal restraint and cutting spending is when it comes to national defense. You know, one of the most knuckle-headed things this Congress has done is the sequestration framework that I, unfortunately, was a part of setting into place. But as you just heard my colleague from Texas state, we had already cut $480 billion out of defense before sequestration comes into play. Now we have sequestration coming into play.

The thought that we could be in a war, defend against potential areas of war that are emerging around the world with further cuts is mindless and irresponsible. We owe it to the men and women in this country who serve in uniform and their families to make sure they have everything they need to be safe and successful when we send them into a theater of war.

This amendment is dangerous, and I urge my colleagues to reject it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I appreciate my colleague from Alabama and I would just conclude with two points. One, is that it is in the Constitution where it clearly provides that a primary, and I believe the primary responsibility of the Federal Government, is to defend the country. You can't do that on the cheap. Obviously, you have to be efficient. You shouldn't waste money, but the first job of the Federal Government is to defend the country.

□ 1930

The second point I'd want to make is this: there are some people who seem to want to stick their head in the sand and believe that all the threats have gone away.

As a matter of fact, the President seemed to say a few weeks ago in his speech that the war on terrorism was over. And then today, the President acknowledges that there is evidence that is clear, at least in his mind, that chemical weapons have been used in Syria.

So, whether you think about al Qaeda and its affiliates spreading out all over the world or whether you think about the very real dangers of chemical weapons in Syria, not just being used against Syrians, but potentially getting in the hands of terrorists and being used against us, or whether you think about the new domain of warfare, which is cybersecurity, or warfare in space, whether you think about the potential military rise of China and what that means for the United States and its interests, as you just wrap your mind around the headlines and the news of the world, my point is, the threats have not gone away. This is a dangerous world.

Only the United States is a super power to maintain stability and to protect the lives and freedoms of Americans. That takes some resources.

We've already cut defense. We've already cut defense enough, and certainly, we should not cut defense again.

This amendment, as I say, Mr. Chairman, is dangerous. It should be rejected.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. THORNBERRY

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, as a designee of the chairman, and pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 64, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 102, 107, and 126, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. THORNBERRY of Texas:

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REPORT ON FEASIBILITY OF REQUIRING AUTOMATIC OPERATION OF CURRENT PROHIBITION ON ACCRUAL OF INTEREST ON DIRECT STUDENT LOANS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to Congress a report addressing the following:

(1) Whether application of the benefits provided under section 455(o) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(o)) could occur automatically for members of the Armed Forces eligible for the benefits.

(2) How the Department of Defense would implement the automatic operation of the current prohibition on the accrual of interest on direct student loans of certain members, including the Federal agencies with which the Department of Defense would coordinate.

(3) If the Secretary determines that automatic operation is not feasible, an explanation of the reasons for that determination.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MRS. BUSTOS OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle H of title V (page 255, after line 9), insert the following new section:

SEC. 589. REPORT ON ARMY REVIEW, FINDINGS, AND ACTIONS PERTAINING TO MEDAL OF HONOR NOMINATION OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. ALBRACHT.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report describing the Army's review, findings, and actions pertaining to the Medal of Honor nomination of Captain William L. Albracht. The report shall account for all evidence submitted with regard to the case.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MS. ESTY OF CONNECTICUT

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5____. REPLACEMENT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS.

(a) PROMPT REPLACEMENT REQUIRED; ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 1135 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

''(b) PROMPT REPLACEMENT REQUIRED.—When a request for the replacement of a military decoration is received under this section or section 3747, 3751, 6253, 8747, or 8751 of this title, the Secretary concerned shall ensure that—

''(1) all actions to be taken with respect to the request, including verification of the service record of the recipient of the military decoration, are completed within one year; and

''(2) the replacement military decoration is mailed to the person requesting the replacement military decoration within 60 days after verification of the service record.

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report regarding compliance by the military departments with the performance standards imposed by subsection (b). Each report shall include—

''(1) for the one-year period covered by the report—

''(A) the average number of days it took to verify the service record and entitlement of members and former members of the armed forces for replacement military decorations;

''(B) the average number of days between receipt of a request and the date on which the replacement military decoration was mailed; and

''(C) the average number of days between verification of a service record and the date on which the replacement military decoration was mailed; and

''(2) an estimate of the funds necessary for the next fiscal year to meet or exceed such performance standards.''.

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code) a plan to implement the amendments made by subsection (a), including an estimate of the funds necessary for fiscal year 2015 to meet or exceed the performance standards imposed by such amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. KIND OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 589. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO FIRST LIEUTENANT ALONZO H. CUSHING FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to subsection (c), notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President is authorized and requested to award the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of such title to then First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing for conspicuous acts of gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life and beyond the call of duty in the Civil War, as described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the actions of then First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing while in command of Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1863, during the American Civil War.

(c) REPORT SUBMISSION.—Subsection (a) shall take effect upon receipt by the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives of the report, as required in House Report 112-705, providing information on the process and materials used by review boards for the consideration of Medal of Honor recommendations for acts of heroism that occurred during the Civil War.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MRS. KIRKPATRICK OF ARIZONA

Page 273, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 595. PROVISION OF SERVICE RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall make the covered records of each member of the Armed Forces available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in an electronic format.

(b) TIMELINE.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the covered records of members are made available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs as follows:

(1) With respect to a member of the Armed Forces who was discharged or released from the Armed Forces during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, not later than 120 days after the date of such discharge or release.

(2) With respect to a member of the Armed Forces who is discharged or released from the Armed Forces on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, not later than 90 days after the date of such discharge or release.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—For each member of the Armed Forces whose covered records are made available under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs a letter certifying that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense thoroughly reviewed the records of the member;

(2) the information provided in the covered records of such member is complete as of the date of the letter;

(3) no other information that should be included in such covered records exist as of such date; and

(4) if other information is later discovered—

(A) such other information will be added to such covered records; and

(B) the Secretary of Defense will notify the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of such addition.

(d) SHARING OF PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION.—For purposes of the regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note), making medical records available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under subsection (a) shall be treated as a permitted disclosure.

(e) CURRENTLY AVAILABLE RECORDS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall ensure that the covered records of members of the Armed Forces that are available to the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this Act are made electronically accessible and available in real-time to the Veterans Benefits Administration.

(f) COVERED RECORDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered records'' means, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces—

(1) service treatment records;

(2) accompanying personal records;

(3) relevant unit records; and

(4) medical records created by reason of treatment or services received pursuant to chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF NEW YORK

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5____. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES KILLED IN THURSTON ISLAND, ANTARCTICA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Commencing August 26, 1946, though late February 1947 the United States Navy Antarctic Developments Program Task Force 68, codenamed ''Operation Highjump'' initiated and undertook the largest ever-to-this-date exploration of the Antarctic continent.

(2) The primary mission of the Task Force 68 organized by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd Jr. USN, (Ret) and led by Rear Admiral Richard H. Cruzen, USN, was to do the following:

(A) Establish the Antarctic research base Little America IV.

(B) In the defense of the United States of America from possible hostile aggression from abroad - to train personnel test equipment, develop techniques for establishing, maintaining and utilizing air bases on ice, with applicability comparable to interior Greenland, where conditions are similar to those of the Antarctic.

(C) Map and photograph a full two-thirds of the Antarctic Continent during the classified, hazardous duty/volunteer-only operation involving 4700 sailors, 23 aircraft and 13 ships including the first submarine the U.S.S. Sennet, and the aircraft carrier the U.S.S. Philippine Sea, brought to the edge of the ice pack to launch (6) Navy ski-equipped, rocket-assisted R4Ds.

(D) Consolidate and extend United States sovereignty over the largest practicable area of the Antarctic continent.

(E) Determine the feasibility of establishing, maintaining and utilizing bases in the Antarctic and investigating possible base sites.

(3) While on a hazardous duty/all volunteer mission vital to the interests of National Security and while over the eastern Antarctica coastline known as the Phantom Coast, the PBM-5 Martin Mariner ''Flying Boat'' ''George 1'' entered a whiteout over Thurston Island. As the pilot attempted to climb, the aircraft grazed the glacier's ridgeline and exploded within 5 seconds instantly killing Ensign Maxwell Lopez, Navigator and Wendell ''Bud'' Hendersin, Aviation Machinists Mate 1st Class while Frederick Williams, Aviation Radioman 1st Class died several hours later. Six other crewmen survived including the Captain of the ''George 1's'' seaplane tender U.S.S. Pine Island.

(4) The bodies of the dead were protected from the desecration of Antarctic scavenging birds (Skuas) by the surviving crew wrapping the bodies and temporarily burying the men under the starboard wing engine nacelle.

(5) Rescue requirements of the ''George-1'' survivors forced the abandonment of their crewmates' bodies.

(6) Conditions prior to the departure of Task Force 68 precluded a return to the area to the recover the bodies.

(7) For nearly 60 years Navy promised the families that they would recover the men: ''If the safety, logistical, and operational prerequisites allow a mission in the future, every effort will be made to bring our sailors home.''.

(8) The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command twice offered to recover the bodies of this crew for Navy.

(9) A 2004 NASA ground penetrating radar overflight commissioned by Navy relocated the crash site three miles from its crash position.

(10) The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command offered to underwrite the cost of an aerial ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the crash site area by NASA.

(11) The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command studied the recovery with the recognized recovery authorities and national scientists and determined that the recovery is only ''medium risk''.

(12) National Science Foundation and scientists from the University of Texas, Austin, regularly visit the island.

(13) The crash site is classified as a ''perishable site'', meaning a glacier that will calve into the Bellingshausen Sea.

(14) The National Science Foundation maintains a presence in area - of the Pine Island Glacier.

(15) The National Science Foundation Director of Polar Operations will assist and provide assets for the recovery upon the request of Congress.

(16) The United States Coast Guard is presently pursuing the recovery of 3 WWII air crewmen from similar circumstances in Greenland.

(17) On Memorial Day, May 25, 2009, President Barak Obama declared: ''. . .the support of our veterans is a sacred trust. . .we need to serve them as they have served us. . .that means bringing home all our POWs and MIAs. . .''.

(18) The policies and laws of the United States of America require that our armed service personnel be repatriated.

(19) The fullest possible accounting of United States fallen military personnel means repatriating living American POWs and MIAs, accounting for, identifying, and recovering the remains of military personnel who were killed in the line of duty, or providing convincing evidence as to why such a repatriation, accounting, identification, or recovery is not possible.

(20) It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to return to the United States for proper burial and respect all members of the Armed Forces killed in the line of duty who lie in lost graves.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In light of the findings under subsection (a), Congress—

(1) reaffirms its support for the recovery and return to the United States, the remains and bodies of all members of the Armed Forces killed in the line of duty, and for the efforts by the Joint POW-MIA Accounting Command to recover the remains of members of the Armed Forces from all wars, conflicts and missions;

(2) recognizes the courage and sacrifice of all members of the Armed Forces who participated in Operation Highjump and all missions vital to the national security of the United States of America;

(3) acknowledges the dedicated research and efforts by the US Geological Survey, the National Science Foundation, the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, the Fallen American Veterans Foundation and all persons and organizations to identify, locate, and advocate for, from their temporary Antarctic grave, the recovery of the well-preserved frozen bodies of Ensign Maxwell Lopez, Naval Aviator, Frederick Williams, Aviation Machinist's Mate 1ST Class, Wendell Hendersin, Aviation Radioman 1ST Class of the ''George 1'' explosion and crash; and

(4) encourages the Department of Defense to review the facts, research and to pursue new efforts to undertake all feasible efforts to recover, identify, and return the well-preserved frozen bodies of the ''George 1'' crew from Antarctica's Thurston Island.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 299, after the matter following line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 703. EXTENSION OF TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) TELEMEDICINE.—In carrying out the Transitional Assistance Management Program, the Secretary of Defense shall extend the coverage of such program to individuals by an additional 180 days for treatment provided through telemedicine.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND BEHAVIORAL SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall extend the coverage of the Transitional Assistance Management Program for covered treatment to covered individuals for a period determined necessary by a health care professional treating the covered individual.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term ''covered individual'' means an individual who—

(i) during the initial 180-day period of being enrolled in the Transitional Assistance Management Program, received any mental health care treatment or covered treatment; or

(ii) during the one-year period preceding separation or discharge from the Armed Forces, received any mental health care treatment.

(B) The term ''covered treatment'' means behavioral services provided through telemedicine.

(3) SUNSET .—The authority of the Secretary to carry out paragraph (1) shall terminate on December 31, 2018, if the Secretary determines that by that date the suicide rates for both members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty and for members of a reserve component are 50 percent less than such rates as of December 31, 2012.

(c) TELEMEDICINE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''telemedicine'' means the use by a health care provider of telecommunications to assist in the diagnosis or treatment of a patient's medical condition, including for behavioral services.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. GUTHRIE OF KENTUCKY

Page 299, after the matter following line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 703. COMPREHENSIVE POLICY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO CARE AND TRANSITION OF SERVICE MEMBERS WITH UROTRAUMA.

(a) COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly develop and implement a comprehensive policy on improvements to the care, management, and transition of recovering service members with urotrauma.

(2) SCOPE OF POLICY.—The policy shall cover each of the following:

(A) The care and management of the specific needs of service members who are urotrauma patients, including eligibility for the Recovery Care Coordinator Program pursuant to the Wounded Warrior Act (10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

(B) The return of service members who have recovered to active duty when appropriate.

(C) The transition of recovering service members from receipt of care and services through the Department of Defense to receipt of care and services through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall develop the policy in consultation with the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government, with representatives of military service organizations representing the interests of service members who are urotrauma patients and with appropriate nongovernmental organizations having an expertise in matters relating to the policy.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to Congress a report that includes a review identifying and options for responding to gaps in the care of service members who are urotrauma patients.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO OF TEXAS

Page 308, line 7, strike ''and'' after the semicolon.

Page 308, line 11, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

Page 308, after line 11, insert the following:

(3) determine the effectiveness of the efforts of the Department of Defense in reducing suicide rates of members of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 726. REPORT ON ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs of the Senate a report on the centers of excellence established under sections 1621, 1622, and 1623 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note). Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) The amount of resources that have been obligated by Department of Veterans Affairs in support of each of the centers since the dates on which they were established, including the amount of personnel, time, money, and function provided in support of the centers.

(2) An estimate of the amount of resources the Secretary expects the Department to dedicate to each of the centers during each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

(3) A description of the role of the Department within each of the centers.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 726. PRELIMINARY MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS.

Before any individual enlists in the Armed Forces or is commissioned as an officer in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the individual with a mental health assessment. The Secretary shall use such results as a baseline for any subsequent mental health examinations, including such examinations provided under sections 1074f

and 1074m of title 10, United States Code, and section 1074n of such title, as added by section 702.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. DESANTIS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle D of title IX, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR COLLABORATIVE CYBERSECURITY ACTIVITIES WITH CHINA.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used for collaborative cybersecurity activities with the People's Republic of China or any entity owned or controlled by China, including cybersecurity war games, cybersecurity working groups, the exchange of classified cybersecurity technologies or methods, and the exchange of procedures for investigating cyber intrusions.

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1080. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PALOMARES NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCIDENT REVISED DOSE EVALUATION REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Palomares Nuclear Weapons Accident Revised Dose Evaluation Report released in April by the Air Force in 2001.

AMENDMENT NO. 126 OFFERED BY MR. CONAWAY OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle D of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS AT TRAINING LOCATIONS IN SOUTHWEST ASIA.

Section 544(c)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347c(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting after ''programs'' the following: ''and integrated air and missile defense programs''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''post-undergraduate flying and tactical leadership'' and inserting ''such''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment and encourage our colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

Mr. POSEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am pleased that my bipartisan bill, the Deployed Troops Support Act, is part of an en bloc amendment later this evening.

My amendment simply allows the Department of Defense to transport, on a space-available basis, goods supplied by nonprofit organizations to members of the armed services who are deployed overseas.

We ensure that the Secretary has the authority to determine that there is a legitimate need for the goods being shipped, and that the supplies are suitable for distribution, and that adequate arrangements have been made for the distribution when the shipment arrives.

This legislative idea was brought to me by veterans in my congressional district, specifically, AVET Project. If enacted into law, it would give our troops the same consideration on a space available as currently granted to foreigners under the Denton Program.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY).

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment, which includes my amendment to add the Proper Replacement of Medals and Performance Tracking, the PROMPT Act, to the underlying legislation.

I want to first thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership and cooperation. And I'd also like to thank my colleague, Dr. JOE HECK, for making the PROMPT Act a bipartisan effort aimed at improving our service to veterans, servicemembers, and their families.

I drafted this legislation after working with several veterans in my district to replace medals and decorations that they've been waiting months, and sometimes years, to receive.

One constituent, a Korean War veteran, has grandchildren that want to see his medals and document his service as part of the family history. He should not have to wait indefinitely for the medals he earned in service to this country.

Nor should Paul Sypek, the Vietnam veteran in my district seeking to replace his Army Commendation Medal. He first had to correct a clerical error that omitted the decoration from his separation papers. More than 2 years later, he's still waiting for the replacement medal he requested.

The PROMPT Act creates performance standards to ensure that requests are fulfilled in a timely and organized fashion. We can and we must do better for those who served our country with distinction. Adding the PROMPT Act to H.R. 1960 ensures that we will. I urge support for the en bloc amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of New York. I rise tonight to speak on behalf of an amendment to be offered later. This amendment provides a sense of Congress to the Secretary of Defense and urges my colleagues to support this amendment, which will help maintain a strong National Guard and Reserve.

We've seen, time and again, whether it's Superstorm Sandy or other national catastrophes, the National Guard and the Reserve that have come to the Nation and helped support us in a time of need. September 11 it was the members of the Air National Guard that flew jets over New York City and this Nation's Capitol.

Many members of both the Guard and Reserve have fought and died for this country in Iraq and Afghanistan. Time and again we have called on them to support us, and this proposed amendment just urges the Secretary of Defense to make sure that we send the message that he should make every effort to ensure our military Reserve and National Guard forces are fully manned and fully funded to help the United States fulfill its longstanding commitment to the unyielding defense of this country.

Mr. Chairman, the brave men and women who fill the ranks of both the National Guard and Reserve deserve nothing else.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GALLEGO).

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Chairman, I too would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member as I rise today in support of the en bloc amendments. These amendments include two amendments which I have authored to support the men and women who serve in our armed services, and to support their families.

The first amendment ensures that the Department of Defense can continue to fast-track and to expedite the hiring of critical health care workers who treat our wounded warriors and provide care to military families. Members of our armed services make incredible sacrifices, and taking care of them, and taking care of their loved ones, is one of the most sacred promises that our country can make.

This amendment helps folks who receive medical attention at places like Brooke Army Medical Center and Fort Bliss William Beaumont Army Medical Center.

The amendment would designate critical health care workers as part of a special ''shortage category'' and thus make them eligible for salaries that are competitive with the higher salaries that are offered by the VA for similar positions.

We need to ensure the highest standard of treatment for the men and the women who have given so much to our country.

There is no increase in costs associated. The Department of Defense has already budgeted for this proposal.

The second amendment helps ensure that the Secretary of Defense can take measures, as he sees fit, to determine the effectiveness of our efforts to reduce suicide by members of our armed services.

The military suicide rate hit a record high last year with 349 people who took their own lives across the four branches. That averages out to 1 every 25 hours.

□ 1940

We must take any and all measures to help reduce the suicide rates among those who serve our country. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member and all of the members of the committee for their hard work on a very vital piece of legislation, including these provisions to treat wounded warriors and to reduce suicide rates.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage passage of the en bloc amendments.

Mr. TURNER. We have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer amendment 33 as the designee of Mr. COOPER.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 425, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 1060. NEW START TREATY FUNDING.

(a) REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, defense-wide, Space Programs and Technology, is decreased by $50,000,000; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance, defense-wide, Office of the Secretary of Defense is decreased by $20,491,000.

(b) INCREASES.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D:

(1) The amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for procurement is increased as follows:

(A) Weapons Procurement, Navy, Trident II Modifications by $14,100,000.

(B) Other Procurement, Navy, Strategic Missiles System Equipment by $25,919,000.

(C) Other Procurement, Navy, Spares and repair Parts by $275,000.

(D) Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, B52 by $500,000.

(2) The amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Missile Procurement, Air Force, Initial Spares/Repair Parts is increased by $703,000.

(3) The amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance is increased as follows:

(A) Combat Communications by $9,594,000.

(B) Depot Maintenance by $4,000,000.

(C) Other Service-wide Activities by $15,400,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would restore funding for commonsense nuclear weapons reductions that have already been approved with the advice and consent of the Senate and that the Navy and the Air Force have planned for fiscal year 2014.

The $70 million cut in the bill keeps nuclear weapons at Cold War levels, and denying fiscal year '14 funding risks the United States missing the deadline for treaty compliance as there will be insufficient lead time for procurement and installation to support conversion efforts to implement the reductions required by 2018, the date of entry into force.

This amendment is funded by an offset of $50 million from DARPA's space technology program due to the recently terminated System F6, which was aimed to distribute functions of big satellites into several small ones orbiting in tight formation—so this funding is available—and $20 million from the $2.1 billion in the Office of the Secretary of Defense O&M funds which pays OSD staff. This is a 1 percent cut with minimal impact, as the Secretary of Defense has indicated that he intends to make cuts to overhead.

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the chairman.

Today I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend and colleague from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER) as well as my good friend from Washington State.

The committee zeroed out these funds because the administration appears to be expecting a blank check from the Congress to implement this treaty. The House, through the appropriation power, must have a chance to evaluate whether the implementation of a treaty and the manner in which an administration intends to implement a treaty is in the U.S. national security interest. That's the reason the 1042 report was required in the FY12 NDAA in the first place.

I remind the House, this report is mandated by law. Are we really comfortable in this House with letting the President ignore the law of the land as he sees fit?

Additionally, while the gentleman from Tennessee withdrew the amendment at the full committee level because the offset he selected was of concern, the offset he has now is also a problem. It takes a program in DARPA that has been eliminated recently, and the funds for that program are planned to support transition activities to two other DARPA programs. Diverting $50 million from this effort now would significantly slow down the schedule for these two programs.

Additionally, we expect President Obama to announce, likely next week in Berlin, that he will seek to reduce our deployed nuclear forces by one-third—beyond the New START treaty reductions we have yet to put in place. We need to put the brakes on this rush to zero. This President is proposing dangerous and irreversible changes to our nuclear forces.

I urge my colleagues to reject the amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 3¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER).

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee will control the remainder of the time.

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, it's a shame that President Ronald Reagan would have a hard time getting nominated in today's Republican Party. If you look back at what President Reagan said, he called for the abolition of ''all nuclear weapons.'' Furthermore, he went on to say that these weapons are ''totally irrational, totally inhumane, good for nothing but killing, possibly destructive of life on Earth and civilization.''

Now, no one on this side of the aisle is calling for abolition, but we are calling for the United States of America to live up to its legitimate treaty commitments as passed by an overwhelming majority of the United States Senate. Now, I know there is very little love lost for the other body, but it was an overwhelming vote, and it was just 2 or 3 years ago.

The treaty is supposed to be implemented in 2018. Why the other side of the aisle is not more interested in reducing Russian nuclear weapons, I do not know, but this just simply allows us to live up to our legitimate and legal treaty commitments.

The other side is welcome to have suspicions of all sorts of things, but we should obey the treaties that we have ratified. So this calls for $70 million to do that.

We can always question offsets. I've worked very hard with the other side to try to find appropriate offsets. But the key is let's restore the $70 million that our own military wants so that we

can implement this treaty which could reduce nuclear risk in this world as President Reagan called for.

This is an opportunity. This is a necessity if we're going to live up to our legal obligations. I have the utmost respect for my friend from Alabama, the chairman of the subcommittee. This is a fixable problem. This is a needless political fight. In the full committee, as the gentleman knows, we try to work very closely with folks on the other side of the aisle. This is just $70 million to live up to our existing treaty commitments.

I would urge my colleagues of good faith on both sides of the aisle, we can do this. We must do this. Let's follow what President Reagan would have wanted and let's support this treaty commitment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, let's be clear. It has been misstated that if this amendment doesn't pass that we would leave nuclear weapons at the Cold War level. Our nuclear weapons have already been reduced by 90 percent since the peak of the Cold War and 75 percent since the end of the Cold War.

Ronald Reagan never said that the United States should disarm itself at its disadvantage. He saw a world where no one would have nuclear weapons, not that we would place ourselves at a disadvantage. I certainly believe that, as Ronald Reagan would look around the world today, he would have never foreseen a nuclear-capable North Korea, and he certainly wouldn't have seen the world watch as Iran marches to become a nuclear state.

This amendment actually would take money from programs that are important, but it would put money toward something that is just not ready. We know we're not ready for New START treaty implementation, and we also know that we are certainly not going to be in breach.

This is not an issue of our walking away from a treaty obligation. This is not at all an issue of saying that Russia should not reduce their nuclear weapons. In fact, we believe that Russia ought to further reduce especially their tactical nuclear weapons, the overwhelming thousands that they have pointed at Europe that are in greater numbers than Europe or the United States would ever imagine.

We believe that we should stand up to the treaty obligations. But to fulfill those, we have to look to what the President promised, which, as the President said, in order for us to go to the New START treaty levels, that America has work to do. That work needs to be done.

While the President walks away from his commitments to nuclear modernization of our infrastructure and our weapons and fails to turn in the 1042 report that would give us the understanding of what our overall strategy is, the President wants to continue down this path of dismantling nuclear weapons when we're just not ready. New START can wait until we satisfy the convictions that even the President had put forward.

□ 1950

But even further, we have to look at what the President currently is doing. The President has signaled that he wants to reduce nuclear weapons further even before we've gone to New START. The problem is that obviously North Korea has just recently marched a weapon to the launch pad that could threaten the United States. This is not the time to do this.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, let me speak very briefly, and then I will yield the balance of my time to my friend from California.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle, no one can know for sure what President Reagan would have done today. But read what Henry Kissinger is writing today, George Shultz—keepers, I think, of the Reagan legacy. They are working with Sam Nunn and others to do what we can to have enforceable, reliable treaties with the former Soviet Union, with Russia. And I would urge my colleagues to do what our own military is requesting, to give them the means to implement this treaty.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Trust and verify. Wow. In the New START treaty, it's trust and verify. But to get to the trust and verify, we're going to have to begin the process—$70 million requested by the military to begin the process.

I know the gentleman on the other side of this question has spent days and days working through this budget. The military plans years ahead; And in order to carry out the New START treaty and see the reductions that we need to make on our side, as obligated by that treaty, we need to begin that planning process now.

It's not a matter of throwing the weapons out or disposing of these weapons today. It's how we go about getting to that point, and the $70 million is essential for that.

We'll delay by one whole year the process of carrying out our treaty obligations. Russia is in the process of carrying out their treaty obligations, and we should too.

It's very simple, guys. It's about carrying out an obligation that we have. It's about giving the military the money that they need today to begin the planning, to do the early parts of that process.

Trust and verify. The Russians want us—they trust us, maybe, but they want verification. We want verification from them also. This is all about carrying out a treaty obligation, getting it going.

Mr. COOPER. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, none of us of course could know what President Reagan would have done. I would suggest, however, that if we had a Reagan approach to defense, we would not still be arguing about missile defense, and we certainly wouldn't be debating $60 billion cuts to defense.

The other point I would make is ratification of the New START treaty was conditioned in the Senate upon certain investments to our nuclear deterrent infrastructure. Unfortunately, those investments have not been forthcoming.

Let me talk about the offset for just a second. The most cutting-edge done for our military is done at DARPA. DARPA funding is flat, and there are a number of us who are concerned about that. But what they do at DARPA is they evaluate the projects they have; and if one seems less promising than others, they move that money around. So what this amendment does is punish them for doing that, because as they are moving money from one project to another that seems more promising, it takes that money away. When you're looking at funding research, it seems to me we want to encourage that sort of flexibility towards the most promising avenues of the research, and yet this amendment takes exactly the opposite approach.

For a variety of reasons, Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is not a good idea, and I would recommend Members vote against it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 1251.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON) and a

Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very simple. It strikes the language in section 1251, which pertains to Syria—a very serious subject that's been talked about here this evening. In my view, we should be debating this in regular order, and there should be a stand-alone resolution that deals with Syria.

You know, this language that we have in the underlying bill, the intent of it I understand, it was supposed to deal with the weapons of mass destruction in Syria, the control of them. That would be one thing. But I just want every Member to understand what's in the underlying language.

Subsection b, subsection 1:

> President Obama should fully consider all courses of action to remove President Assad from power.

That sounds a lot like unilateral action for regime change to me.

Subsection 5:

> The United States should continue to support Syrian opposition forces with nonlethal aid.

I don't remember authorizing any aid to begin with, much less continuing.

Subsection 8:

> Should the President decide to employ any military assets in Syria, the President should provide a supplemental budget request to Congress.

Well, yes on the supplemental budget request if it ever comes to it. But should the President decide to employ any military assets, that's for us to decide, not for the President.

So, Mr. Chairman, I have concerns. I certainly understand the initial intent. It is my strongest recommendation that we strike this language, that we work together on language that is more suitable for an NDAA, and then, if desired, to have broader discussion with a separate resolution if somebody wants to move forward with regard to action in Syria.

I would say that I oppose military action in Syria, but I certainly think there should be voices. We should have Representatives speaking for their people.

And I hope that we learn. You know, in 2011, I came here very concerned about Libya. I spoke out against military action. We ended up taking military action. I was concerned that we would empower forces hostile to us. And I regret to say on September 11 of last year, we ended up with a situation in Benghazi that we all are very saddened by. I want to see us learn from this, and I certainly want to see us strike this language.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 2½ minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentlelady from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, while I greatly respect the author of this amendment, I must rise in opposition.

This amendment does, in fact, strike section 1251 of the underlying bill that expresses a sense of Congress in regard to Syria. Section 1251 says the President should have a plan in place to secure U.S. interests in Syria; that the U.S. should support the stability of our allies like Israel—our strongest ally in the region; and that the U.S. should continue to conduct rigorous planning to secure any chemical and biological stockpiles. It does not say that the U.S. should intervene in Syria. And it requires the President to provide a supplemental budget should military action be necessary.

Although much delayed, the confirmation from the Obama administration just a few hours ago that the Assad regime has used chemical weapons against rebel forces demonstrates why section 1251 is needed. It's time to get serious about addressing Syria and develop a plan to protect American interests in the region.

According to the President, Assad has crossed a red line. By turning a blind eye to this civil war that has already claimed more than 90,000 lives, we lose credibility within the region and embolden bad actors like Iran and Hezbollah.

I would ask my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I'll yield myself about 20 seconds, and then I'm going to yield to my good friend from California.

I just want to say in response that, with regard to planning, absolutely. I know our military forces are always in the process of planning.

Standing with Israel, absolutely. But I just would remind my colleagues to read the language in here. This is inappropriate for an NDAA. It is not in our interest to be affirming this language.

At this point, I'd like to yield to my good friend from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

□ 2000

Mr. GARAMENDI. May I inquire as to the time available?

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman has 2¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

A lot of analogies come to mind: slippery slopes, camel's nose under the tent.

Syria is an extremely serious matter, and the role of the United States in the serious issue of Syria needs to be fully vetted by the Congress and the Senate. We are debating; 435 of us are given 10 minutes, 10 minutes of time to this issue, plus perhaps another 5 minutes in the committee hearing, to this matter of what is the role of the United States in the serious Syrian issue.

Slippery slope, red lines, military aid, nonlethal aid. What does it all mean? Where is the House Foreign Affairs Committee on this matter? And by the way, how did this slip by the requirement of dual referencing? It did. We're here.

Ten minutes, 10 minutes on a matter that could very easily suck the United States into another war in the Middle East. We need time. We need to debate this. We need to understand all the ramifications of this. The language in this particular section is really serious language. It's far more than has been stated on the floor. Put it aside, step back, take our time, understand what all the ramifications are.

Mr. GIBSON. I would like to yield my remaining time to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. NOLAN. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the Gibson-Garamendi amendment. I'm using this time to express my regret that a resolution that I presented to the Rules Committee requiring the Congress to decide on whether or not we should send arms and troops to the rebels was denied an opportunity to be heard today.

The fact is, this is a centuries old conflict between the Sunnis and the Shiites. We have no friends in this fight. Believe me, I've lived in the Middle East, I've done business in the Middle East, I've studied the language, I've studied the culture. We have no friends in this conflict. The rebels—make no mistake about it—are the al Mazraa affiliated with al Qaeda.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, at this time, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman of the full committee for yielding me time.

I have total respect for my colleague and friend from New York who authored this amendment, but I believe on this one this amendment is misguided and we should defeat it. This does not call for a declaration of war or any kinds of the, I think exaggerated responses I've heard in favor of this amendment. This says that the President should have a course of action.

The President earlier stated that there are red lines concerning weapons of mass destruction. I believe, if the news today is correct, then belatedly maybe there is a step toward recognizing that and taking some action for red lines just in the last few hours.

But we've been working on this amendment, we debated it in committee, because up until now, and even going forward—I'm not sure how much—there hasn't been very much planning. There hasn't been a stated plan or a course of action by the administration. We need to have that in place.

We can and should and will debate this further. But the administration, I believe, has been lacking in leadership—too much leading from behind, as

we've seen in other places. There needs to be leadership.

This is a volatile area of the world—there's no question about that. That doesn't mean, though, that we can be disengaged. We can't just throw our hands up and withdraw and put our heads in the sand.

We have allies in the region, especially Israel. Israel needs to be supported and defended. We are the most powerful country in the world. We need to take a role of at least planning for what's happening.

That's what this sense of Congress language does. Section 1251, the amendment offered by my friend and colleague from New York, would strike the language.

I would urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment. Let's have some planning for once by this administration on this important issue.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GIBSON. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. COFFMAN. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 1256, insert the following new section (and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 1257. REMOVAL OF BRIGADE COMBAT TEAMS FROM EUROPE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, because defense spending among European NATO countries fell 12% since 2008, from $314 billion to $275 billion, so that currently only 4 out of the 28 NATO allies of the United States are spending the widely agreed-to standard of 2% of their GDP on defense, the United States must look to more wisely allocate scarce resources to provide for the national defense.

(b) REMOVAL REQUIRED.—The President shall end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment (2CR) in Vilseck, Germany and return that Brigade Combat Team currently stationed in Europe to the United States, without permanent replacement, leaving one Brigade Combat Team and one Combat Aviation Brigade.

(c) USE OF ROTATIONAL FORCES TO SATISFY SECURITY NEEDS.—It is the policy of the United States that the deployment of units of the United States Armed Forces on a rotational basis at military installations in European member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pursuant to the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) process is a force-structure arrangement sufficient to permit the United States—

(1) to satisfy the commitments undertaken by United States pursuant to Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Washington, District of Columbia, on April 4, 1949, and entered into force on August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 2241; TIAS 1964);

(2) to address the current security environment in Europe; and

(3) to contribute to peace and stability in Europe.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to require the removal of Landstuhl Regional Medical Center or to prohibit the utilization of the 82nd Airborne's Division Readiness Brigade, Marine Corps Fleet Anti-Terrorism Security Teams, Marine Corps Special-Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Forces, Marine Corps expeditionary units, Special Operations Command forces, or other quick-response forces to respond to threats in Europe and in the vicinity of the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) area.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. COFFMAN. Madam Chairman, I am proud to be joined by Representatives POLIS, GRIFFITH, and BLUMENAUER in offering an amendment to move away from our Cold War posture to meet the challenges of the future. This bipartisan amendment will end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Germany and return that brigade combat team to the United States, without permanent replacement. There is no longer a strategic reason to maintain our current troop numbers in Europe.

This action will still leave one brigade combat team and one combat aviation brigade in Europe. Nothing in this amendment demands the removal of our European medical facilities or rapid response forces.

Should a crisis occur, it is not the BCTs that will be called to respond. In fact, just last month, the U.S. moved marines from a crisis-response force to Italy in anticipation that it could be needed to respond to growing unrest in Libya. In an emergency, expeditionary forces, such as the Marine Corp Special MAG Task Force and FAST teams, or even the Army's 82nd Airborne, would be called to action, not the BCTs in Germany.

Only 4 out of 28 NATO allies spend even the required 2 percent of their GDP on defense. The U.S. spends 4.7 percent. Our allies keep defense spending low because they take for granted that we will guarantee their security. This is an unfair burden to U.S. taxpayers. We should reprioritize our commitments while meeting our security obligations to our NATO allies by utilizing rotational forces.

I ask my colleagues to join in supporting this amendment to better deal with the strategic challenges of the future.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

First of all, this is, a very dangerous, dangerous amendment. I am a member of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. I am also the vice chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of NATO. I have been a member of NATO for 11 years. That means I get to travel across the world two or three times each year into this region. I can tell you firsthand that this is a dangerous amendment, it is very dangerous at this time.

Now, you have mentioned about some of our NATO colleagues. And yes, we are having a challenge. Each nation is going through economic challenges. But let me tell you, they are increasing their input and their financial resources each year.

□ 2010

One thing is for certain: the wrong message that we should send to them now and to encourage them to contribute more is for us to cut and run and contribute less, and that's exactly what this amendment that you are offering will do.

The other point as to why it is dangerous is that we would sit here in Congress and force the hand of President Obama—or, for that matter, of any President or future President—to publicly state that he is going to remove a contingent of a brigade like the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Vilseck, Germany, and then return that brigade to the United States and not put anything in its place. Europe and the Mediterranean and the Middle East—there is no more volatile, unpredictable place on this planet. At the same time, there is no place on this planet that we have the strength of alliances as we have here.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COFFMAN. I think we both have experience in NATO. You serve on this parliamentary committee, and I served in the United States Army in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in the very type of unit that we are talking about today.

That unit was designed to defend the border between what was West Germany and Czechoslovakia against Warsaw Pact forces that were on the other side. That border no longer exists. The Warsaw Pact no longer exists. Yet we still maintain a regiment there, which is not an expeditionary unit, to do the very things that you're talking about. We also have the capability to move our forces when needed over there.

When I was in Europe during the height of the Cold War, protecting the very border in the same units that we are talking about today, we did the Reforger exercise on an annual basis in which U.S. forces would come over to Europe, in about the middle of western Germany, to reinforce our positions

and to push those Warsaw Pact forces back.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield 10 seconds?

Mr. COFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Even today, yes, you are absolutely right; but what did they do in Europe when we asked them to stand with us in Afghanistan? They stood with us. What did they do when we asked in Iraq? All I am simply saying is that we have an obligation today and in the future.

Mr. COFFMAN. I reclaim my time.

There is nothing in the NATO charter that says we have to maintain permanent bases in Europe. I certainly support rotational forces. I support our involvement and our obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but it doesn't say we need to have a unit that is not an expeditionary force in the middle of Europe protecting a border that no longer exists.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. I yield 2 minutes to my dear friend, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. MIKE TURNER.

Mr. TURNER. This amendment is unlike anything that you're going to see in the National Defense Authorization Act. That's because this is not a function of Congress.

This amendment says the President shall end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Germany and return them to the United States.

We don't move troops. There is a reason we don't move troops. There is nowhere in this bill you're going to find any provision that we move troops. That's because, in 10 minutes, we shouldn't have a debate about where troops would be.

The gentleman is absolutely, dangerously incorrect. These troops are not like the troops with whom he served in the early seventies. These troops are active in defending the United States and our allies. They are absolutely necessary for forward deployment. We need the 3 to 5 days it would take for these troops to make it to the important areas of Afghanistan, Israel, the Middle East, and it would take 20 days from the United States.

Mr. COFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TURNER. No, I will not yield to the gentleman.

Here is the most important thing:

The gentleman says that these troops need to be reduced. We've reduced troops. Mind you, the gentleman served in the early seventies. Here is 1989. We had 213,000 troops. We've already drastically reduced them. They're already down to one-sixth of what they were. We are headed towards 30,000 troops in 2013.

You have to think about what it is that these troops do—they do regional security; they do international cooperation; they do partner nation training; they're part of our ISAF support in Afghanistan; they're part of NATO cooperation. These troops are active. If you go and meet with any of our troops who are currently in Europe, they are actively working—our men and women in uniform—on our operations now.

No one since the seventies has been staring down the bad Soviet Union. They are there protecting the United States and the United States' interests. They are our active men and women in uniform, and we have them forward-based because they help the United States in its functions of being able to deliver forces and our men and women to the important areas of where there are conflicts.

General Breedlove of the European Command says that this is as far as we can go. He vehemently opposes this. Even those people who might be for reducing troops should not be for this. Congress should not be specifically telling the Commander in Chief where troops should be and how to move them. This is dangerously wrong. If the gentleman wants to move troops, he should apply for a job at the DOD if he is qualified.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Colorado has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. COFFMAN. In closing, I did apply and work for the DOD. In fact, I served in both the Army and the Marine Corps, and in the 1980s, I served in NATO as well as in the 1970s.

The mission has changed. Times have changed. We need to change. In doing so, we've got a unit there that really has no tactical purpose at this time. It is not an expeditionary force that can be readily moved. It would have to be moved to a railhead and then to a port facility and then be brought by ship in the most cost-effective manner.

We are at a time when we have excess capacity in the United States in terms of the United States Army. The last report was in 2004 of 20 percent excess capacity for the United States, and the administration wants to do another Base Realignment and Closure Commission. We ought to bring that unit home to the United States. It can deploy as needed, where needed, and not be in a country that's spending less than 2 percent of its GDP on defense when we're at 4.7 percent.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. I would like to say this very quickly.

How things have changed. Messages that go out from this floor go out around the world. As we speak, just at our most recent NATO meeting, we were able to get 27 nations out of the 28 nations of NATO to pass a resolution supporting the United States' and Israel's position against Iran's acquiring a nuclear bomb. That's how relevant we are today.

With that, Madam Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE).

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. I would just like to make a couple of points.

Number one, these troops are not for NATO. These troops are for the European Command. These troops are for the United States of America. I'm a Navy pilot myself. I've been a part of units that deploy, that rotate. What I can say is that, when units rotate, the training that we get with our allies is less robust and is just not as good as if you have a permanent presence where you can integrate with our NATO allies. It's true that we are integrated with our NATO allies, but it is also true that these troops are for European Command.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. COFFMAN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

□ 2020

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 109, 112, 115, 119, 121, and 142, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following new section:

SEC. 726. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY PLAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) section 739(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1822) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan to Congress to improve the coordination and integration of the programs of the Department of Defense that address traumatic brain injury and the psychological health of members of the Armed Forces not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of such Act;

(2) the requirement to submit the plan is still in effect and the contents of the plan are still important; and

(3) the Secretary of Defense should deliver the report within the required time frame.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 726. REPORT ON MEMORANDUM REGARDING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Secretary will identify, refer, and treat traumatic brain injuries with respect to members

of the Armed Forces who served in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom before the date in June 2010 on which the memorandum regarding using a 50-meter distance from an explosion as a criterion to properly identify, refer, and treat members for potential traumatic brain injury took effect.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. SESSION OF TEXAS

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 726. PILOT PROGRAM FOR INVESTIGATIONAL TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) PROCESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a five-year pilot program under which the Secretary shall establish a process through which the Secretary shall provide payment for investigational treatments (including diagnostic testing) of traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder received by members of the Armed Forces in health care facilities other than military treatment facilities. Such process shall provide that payment be made directly to the health care facility furnishing the treatment.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL.—The approval by the Secretary for payment for a treatment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any drug or device used in the treatment must be approved or cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for any purpose and its use must comply with rules of the Food and Drug Administration applicable to investigational new drugs or investigational devices.

(2) The treatment must be approved by the Secretary following approval by an institutional review board operating in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) The patient receiving the treatment must demonstrate an improvement under criteria approved by the Secretary, as a result of the treatment on one or more of the following:

(A) Standardized independent pre-treatment and post-treatment neuropsychological testing.

(B) Accepted survey instruments including, such instruments that look at quality of life.

(C) Neurological imaging.

(D) Clinical examination.

(4) The patient receiving the treatment must be receiving the treatment voluntarily and based on informed consent.

(5) The patient receiving the treatment may not be a retired member of the Armed Forces who is entitled to benefits under part A, or eligible to enroll under part B, of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(c) ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may establish additional restrictions or conditions for reimbursement as the Secretary determines appropriate to ensure the protection of human research subjects, appropriate fiscal management, and the validity of the research results.

(d) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall make payments under this section for treatments received by members of the Armed Forces using the authority in subsection (c)(1) of section 1074 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) AMOUNT.—A payment under this section shall be made at the equivalent Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reimbursement rate in effect for appropriate treatment codes for the State or territory in which the treatment is received. If no such rate is in effect, payment shall be made on a cost-reimbursement basis, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(f) DATA COLLECTION AND AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and maintain a database containing data from each patient case involving the use of a treatment under this section. The Secretary shall ensure that the database preserves confidentiality and that any use of the database or disclosures of such data are limited to such use and disclosures permitted by law and applicable regulations.

(2) PUBLICATION OF QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD STUDIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that an Internet website of the Department of Defense includes a list of all civilian institutional review board studies that have received a payment under this section.

(g) ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS TO OBTAIN TREATMENT.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT TO TEMPORARY DUTY.—The Secretary of a military department may assign a member of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary to temporary duty or allow the member a permissive temporary duty in order to permit the member to receive treatment for traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder, for which payments shall be made under subsection (a), at a location beyond reasonable commuting distance of the permanent duty station of the member.

(2) PER DIEM.—A member who is away from the permanent station of the member may be paid a per diem in lieu of subsistence in an amount not more than the amount to which the member would be entitled if the member were performing travel in connection with a temporary duty assignment.

(3) GIFT RULE WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive any rule of the Department of Defense regarding ethics or the receipt of gifts with respect to any assistance provided to a member of the Armed Forces for travel or per diem expenses incidental to receiving treatment under this section.

(h) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall enter into memoranda of understandings with civilian institutions for the purpose of providing members of the Armed Forces with treatment carried out by civilian health care practitioners under treatment—

(1) approved by and under the oversight of civilian institutional review boards; and

(2) that would qualify for payment under this section.

(i) OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a process to notify members of the Armed Forces of the opportunity to receive treatment pursuant to this section.

(j) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of each fiscal year during which the Secretary is authorized to make payments under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report on the implementation of this section and any available results on investigational treatment studies authorized under this section.

(k) TERMINATION.—The authority to make a payment under this section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each fiscal year during which the Secretary is authorized to make payments under this section.

(m) FUNDING INCREASE AND OFFSETTING REDUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, to carry out this section during fiscal year 2014—

(A) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1406 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby increased by $10,000,000, with the amount of the increase allocated to the Defense Health Program, as set forth in the table under section 4501, to carry out this section; and

(B) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by $10,000,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from Line 280, Office of the Secretary of Defense as set forth in the table under section 4301.

(2) MERIT-BASED OR COMPETITIVE DECISIONS.—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds referred to in paragraph (1)(A) with or to a specific entity shall—

(A) be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k), 2361, and 2374 of title 10, United States Code, or on competitive procedures; and

(B) comply with other applicable provisions of law.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON OF CALIFORNIA

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 726. INTEGRATED ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE AND VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) despite repeated attempts at cooperation over the past 20 years, the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs have failed to implement a solution that allows for seamless electronic sharing of medical health care data;

(2) the recent decision by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to abandon their earlier agreement and pursue separate paths to integration jeopardizes the stated goal of providing ''a patient-centered health care system that delivers excellent quality, access, satisfaction, and value, consistently across the Departments'';

(3) despite the repeated concerns and objections of the congressional committees of jurisdiction, the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs seem to be on a continued path to fail in achieving the goal of creating a seamless health record that integrates data across the Departments; and

(4) the President should make the necessary leadership changes to assure timely completion of this requirement.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) implement an integrated electronic health record to be used by each of the Secretaries; and

(2) deploy such record by not later than October 1, 2016.

(c) DESIGN PRINCIPLES.—The integrated electronic health record established under subsection (b) shall adhere to the following principles:

(1) To the extent practicable, efforts to establish such record shall be based on objectives, activities, and milestones established by the Joint Executive Committee Joint Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2013–2015, including any requirements, definition, documents, or analyses previously developed to satisfy said Joint Strategic Plan.

(2) Principles with respect to open architecture standards, including—

(A) modular designs based on standards with loose coupling and high cohesion that allow for independent acquisition of system components;

(B) if existing national standards do not exist as of the date on which the record is being established, the Secretaries shall agree upon and adopt a standard for purposes of

the record until such time as national standards are established;

(C) enterprise investment strategies that maximize reuse of proven system designs;

(D) implementation of aggressive life-cycle sustainment planning that uses proven technology insertion strategies and product upgrade techniques;

(E) enforcement of system design transparency, continuous design disclosure and improvement, and peer reviews that include government, academia, and industry; and

(F) strategies for data-use rights to ensure a level competitive playing field and access to alternative solutions and sources across the life-cycle of the program.

(3) By the point of full deployment decision, such record must be at a generation 3 level or better for a health information technology system.

(d) PROGRAM PLAN.—Not later than January 31, 2014, the Secretaries shall jointly develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a program plan for the oversight and execution of the integrated electronic health record program established under this section. This plan shall include—

(1) program objectives;

(2) organization;

(3) responsibilities of the Departments;

(4) technical system requirements;

(5) milestones, including a schedule for industry competitions for capabilities needed to satisfy the technical system requirements;

(6) technical system standards being adopted by the program;

(7) outcome-based metrics proposed to measure the performance and effectiveness of the program; and

(8) level of funding for fiscal years 2014 through 2017.

(e) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall jointly commission an independent assessment of the program plan under subsection (d).

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the program plan under subsection (d) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretaries shall jointly submit to such committees the independent assessment conducted under paragraph (1).

(f) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for development , modernization, or enhancement of the integrated electronic health record within the Department of Veterans Affairs or for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Agency of the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended until the date on which the program plan under subsection (d) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees.

(g) MONTHLY REPORTING.—On a monthly basis, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans affairs shall each submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the expenditures incurred by the Secretary in the development of an integrated electronic health record under this section. Such reports shall include obligations by major categories of spending and by support of milestones identified in the program plan required under subsection (d).

(h) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2014, all health care information contained in the Department of Defense AHLTA and the Department of Veterans Affairs VistA systems shall be available and actionable in real-time to health care providers in each Department through shared technology.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—At such time as the operational capability described in paragraph (1) is achieved, the Secretaries shall jointly certify to the appropriate congressional committees that the Secretaries have implemented such operational capability.

(3) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—Neither the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may obligate or expend more than 10 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the research, development, test, and evaluation, or procurement for the Virtual Lifetime Electronic Record until the date on which the certification is made under paragraph (2).

(4) RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall each identify a senior official to be responsible for the electronic health record established under this section, including the operational capability described in paragraph (1). Such official shall have included within their performance evaluation performance metrics related to the execution of the responsibilities under this paragraph. Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the name of the senior official selected under this paragraph.

(5) ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW.—If the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs fail to meet the requirements under paragraph (1), the Secretaries shall jointly conduct an accountability review to identify the following:

(A) The root cause of the failure and if the failure is a result of technology or human performance.

(B) The work sections responsible for the failure.

(C) The milestones and resource investment required to achieve such requirements.

(D) The recommendations for corrective actions, to include personnel actions, to achieve such requirements.

(6) SUBMISSION OF ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW.—If the Secretaries conduct a review under paragraph (5), the Secretaries shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report of the results of the review by not later than November 30, 2014.

(i) ADVISORY PANEL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall jointly establish an advisory panel to support the development and validation of requirements, programmatic assessment, and other actions, as needed by the Secretaries, with respect to the integrated electronic health record established under subsection (b). The panel shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that such record meets the definition of ''integrated'' as specified in subsection (j)(4).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The panel established under paragraph (1) shall consist of not more than 14 members, appointed by the Secretaries as follows:

(A) Two co-chairs, one appointed by each of the Secretaries.

(B) The chief information officer of the Department of Defense and the chief information officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(C) One member from the acquisition community of the Department of Defense and one member from such community of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(D) Two members from the academic community appointed by the Secretary of Defense.

(E) Two members from the academic community appointed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(F) Two members from industry appointed by the Secretary of Defense.

(G) Two members from industry appointed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(3) REPORTING.—The Advisory panel established under paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a quarterly report on the activities of the panel. The panel shall submit the first report by not later than December 31, 2013.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''actionable'' means information that is directly useful to customers for immediate use in clinical decision making.

(2) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(3) The term ''generation 3'' means, with respect to an electronic health systems, a system that has the technical capability to bring evidence-based medicine to the point of care and provide functionality for multiple care venues.

(4) The term ''integrated'' means one single core technology or an inherent cross-platform capability without the need for additional patch development to accomplish this capability.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 726. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON RECOVERY AUDIT PROGRAM FOR TRICARE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that evaluates the similarities and differences in the approaches to identifying and recovering improper payments across Medicare and TRICARE. The report shall contain an evaluation of the following:

(1) Medicare and TRICARE claims processing efforts to prevent improper payments by denying claims prior to payment.

(2) Medicare and TRICARE claims processing efforts to correct improper payments post-payment.

(3) The effectiveness of Medicare and TRICARE post-payment audit programs in place to identify and correct improper payments that are returned to the government plans.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. SARBANES OF MARYLAND

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 833. REVISION OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SOURCING LAWS.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to implement the requirements imposed by sections 129, 129a, 2330a, 2461, and 2463 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. CARDENAS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 360, after line 8, insert the following new paragraph:

(3) An assessment of the mechanisms for improving recruitment, retention, and management of cyber operations forces, including through focused recruiting; educational, training, or certification scholarships; bonuses; or the use of short-term or virtual deployments without the need for permanent relocation.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. CARDENAS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 363, line 10, insert after ''investigation'' the following: '', an estimate of the

economic losses from the intrusion, and any additional actions needed to improve the protection of intellectual property''.

Page 363, line 24, insert after ''compromised,'' the following: ''an estimate of the economic losses from the intrusion,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 365, after line 22, insert the following:

SEC. 936. SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY SOLUTIONS OFFICE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of establishing a small business cyber technology office to assist small business concerns in providing cybersecurity solutions to the Federal Government.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ''small business concern'' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Small Business Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. CARDENAS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 365, after line 22, insert the following new section:

SEC. 936. SMALL BUSINESS CYBER EDUCATION.

The Secretary of Defense shall establish an outreach and education program to assist small businesses (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) contracted by the Department of Defense to assist such businesses to—

(1) understand the gravity and scope of cyber threats;

(2) develop a plan to protect intellectual property; and

(3) develop a plan to protect the networks of such businesses.

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 385, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 1035. REPORT COMPARING COSTS OF DDG 1000 AND DDG 51 FLIGHT III SHIPS.

Not later than March 15, 2014, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report providing an updated comparison of the costs and risks of acquiring DDG 1000 and DDG 51 Flight III vessels equipped for enhanced ballistic missile defense capability. The report shall include each of the following:

(1) An updated estimate of the total cost to develop, procure, operate, and support ballistic missile defense capable DDG 1000 destroyers equipped with the air and missile defense radar that would be procured in addition to the three prior-year-funded DDG 1000 class ships, and in lieu of Flight III DDG-51 destroyers.

(2) The estimate of the Secretary of the total cost of the current plan to develop, procure, operate, and support Flight III DDG 51 destroyers.

(3) Details on the assumed ballistic missile defense requirements and construction schedules for both the DDG 1000 and DDG 51 Flight III destroyers referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively.

(4) An updated comparison of the program risks and the resulting ship capabilities in all dimensions (not just ballistic missile defense) of the options referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(5) Any other information the Secretary determines appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS OF MICHIGAN

Page 401, line 23, add at the end before the period the following: ''for purposes of interpreting the scope of section 2 of the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 115 Stat. 224; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. ROSS OF FLORIDA

Page 405, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 1040B. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FUNDS FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide additional or upgraded recreational facilities for individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AMENDMENT NO. 109 OFFERED BY MR. POSEY OF FLORIDA

Page 452, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1082A. TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FROM NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 402 the following new section:

''§ 403. Transportation of supplies from nonprofit organizations

''(a) AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may transport to any country, without charge, supplies that have been furnished by a nonprofit organization and that are intended for distribution to members of the armed forces. Such supplies may be transported only on a space available basis.

''(b) LIMITATIONS.—(1) The Secretary may not transport supplies under subsection (a) unless the Secretary determines that—

''(A) the transportation of the supplies is consistent with the policies of the United States;

''(B) the supplies are suitable for distribution to members of the armed forces and are in usable condition;

''(C) there is a legitimate need for the supplies by the members of the armed forces for whom they are intended; and

''(D) adequate arrangements have been made for the distribution and use of the supplies.

''(2) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall establish procedures for making the determinations required under paragraph (1). Such procedures shall include inspection of supplies before acceptance for transport.

''(3) PREPARATION.—It shall be the responsibility of the nonprofit organization requesting the transport of supplies under this section to ensure that the supplies are suitable for transport.

''(c) DISTRIBUTION.—Supplies transported under this section may be distributed by the United States Government or a nonprofit organization.

''(d) DEFINITION OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—In this section, the term 'nonprofit organization' means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 20 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 402 the following new item:

''403. Transportation of supplies from nonprofit organizations.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MR. HANNA OF NEW YORK

Page 463, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1090. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the use of improvised explosive devices (in this section referred to as ''IEDs'') against members of the Armed Forces or people of the United States should be condemned;

(2) unwavering support for members of the Armed Forces, first responders, and explosive ordnance disposal personnel of the United States who face the threat of IEDs and put their lives on the line to defeat them should be expressed;

(3) all relevant agencies of the Government should be called on to coordinate with international partners and other responsible entities to reduce the use of IEDs and curb their proliferation; and

(4) the exchange of blast trauma research data should be facilitated between all relevant agencies of the Government.

AMENDMENT NO. 115 OFFERED BY MR. COLLINS OF NEW YORK

Page 463, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 1090. SENSE OF CONGRESS TO MAINTAIN A STRONG NATIONAL GUARD AND MILITARY RESERVE FORCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The first volunteer militia unit in America was formed in 1636 in Massachusetts Bay, followed by other units in the colonies of Virginia and Connecticut. the American founding fathers wrote article I, section 8, of the United States Constitution to keep the militia model, authorizing a standing military force that could organize, train, and equip militia volunteers when needed.

(2) In World War I, nearly all National Guardsmen were mobilized into Federal service, and while they represented only 15 percent of the total United States Army, they comprised 40 percent of the American divisions sent to France and sustained 43 percent of the casualties in combat. In World War II, the National Guard comprised 19 Army divisions and 29 observation squadrons with aircraft assigned to the United States Army Air Forces.

(3) On September 11, 2001, the first fighter jets over New York City and Washington, DC, were Air National Guard F-15 and F-16 aircraft from Massachusetts and North Dakota, with over 400 more Air National Guard fighter aircraft on alert by that afternoon. Over 600,000 Air and Army National Guard soldiers and airmen have deployed in the many campaigns since 9/11.

(4) Air and Army National Guard soldiers and airmen have been involved in countless domestic response missions, including missions in response to hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and forest fires including the more recent events of Superstorm Sandy and the tornados in Oklahoma.

(5) The volunteer National Guard and Reserve have time and again demonstrated their readiness to meet operational requirements through cost-effective means.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should make every effort to ensure the Military Reserve and National Guard forces are sustained by a fully manned and fully funded force and that the United States fulfill its longstanding commitment to unyielding readiness in terms of defense;

(2) the Secretary of Defense should act with the knowledge that the National Guard and Reserve are critical components to the Armed Forces, particularly as means of preserving combat power during a time of budget austerity; and

(3) Congress repudiates proposals to diminish the National Guard or Reserve and affirms the growth of these components as circumstances warrant.

AMENDMENT NO. 119 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of titel XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 1108. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

(a) REGULATIONS.—No later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations implementing the authority in subsection (a) of section 1111 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 1580 note prec.).

(b) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall be responsible for coordinating the preparation of the regulations required under subsection (a).

(c) LIMITATIONS.—The regulations required under subsection (a) shall not be restricted by any civilian full-time equivalent or end-strength limitation, nor shall such regulations require offsetting civilian pay funding, civilian full-time equivalents, or end-strength.

AMENDMENT NO. 121 OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 490, after line 6, add the following new subparagraph:

(C) That Pakistan is not using its military or any funds or equipment provided by the United States to persecute minority groups for their legitimate and nonviolent political and religious beliefs, including the Balochi, Sindhi, and Hazara ethnic groups and minority religious groups, including Christian, Hindu, and Ahmadiyya Muslim.

AMENDMENT NO. 142 OFFERED BY MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII (page 551, after line 12), add the following new section:

SEC. 1259. COMBATING CRIME THROUGH INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES.

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to deploy assets, personnel, and resources to the Joint Interagency Task Force South, in coordination with SOUTHCOM, to combat the following by supplying sufficient intelligence capabilities:

(1) Transnational criminal organizations.

(2) Drug trafficking.

(3) Bulk shipments of narcotics or currency.

(4) Narco-terrorism.

(5) Human trafficking.

(6) The Iranian presence in the Western Hemisphere.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by the majority and the minority.

At this time I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY).

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I rise today with an amendment that will be considered later tonight that creates a 1-year ban on the use of funds by the Department of Defense to implement the U.N. Arms Trade Treaty, unless the ATT fulfills all constitutional and legal requirements needed to take domestic legal effect, including the passage of implementing legislation.

Over the last year, I have been joined by over 140 bipartisan Members of this body to express deep concerns with the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty and to urge its rejection.

First, the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty undermines our Second Amendment rights by omitting the fundamental, individual right to keep and bear arms and imposing a national responsibility to prevent firearms diversion, thus opening the door to new gun control measures.

Secondly, the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty undermines our sovereignty by imposing vague, readily politicized requirements on the United States and inviting United Nations-led investigations into what U.S. policymakers knew or should have known regarding arms transfers that allegedly violate the United Nations arms trade treaty.

Ultimately, the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty will stop the good from doing good without stopping the bad from doing bad. As then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton once said, the U.S. maintains the ''gold standard'' of arms export controls.

My amendment upholds our current policies, as well as our enduring values.

I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for including this amendment in the en bloc amendments.

With that, I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I too, encourage my colleagues to support this en bloc, and I now yield 3 minutes to Mr. ELLISON from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Chairman, allow me to thank the ranking member and the chair of the committee.

This graphic I have in front of me, Madam Chairman, was taken in Tahrir Square a few years ago now when the people were peacefully demonstrating to overcome the Mubarak regime which had oppressed them for so many years. They're holding up tear gas, and it says ''Made in America'' on it.

When our government transferred those riot and anti-riot materials to that government, I believe we didn't have any reason to know that it would be misused by a tyrannical regime to oppress and down press peaceful demonstrators. I propose, though, that when our government has reason to know that there is a tyrannical regime using repressive techniques to put down their peaceful demonstrators, that our government should withhold exports of that nature.

The fact is that the tyranny that people lived under under Hosni Mubarak was not made in America. It was made by Hosni Mubarak. But we should not be implicated in the kind of oppression if we know about it, and therefore I think we should have the authority in our government to withhold those kinds of transfers when they come to our attention.

So the young man holding up this tear gas canister that police fired at the pro-democracy demonstrators is labeled ''Made in the USA.'' This is a misrepresentation because it was Mubarak who oppressed his own people, but we should not be implicated in this, particularly if we have reason to know.

Madam Chairman, this is not the message we should be sending. Whether it's being sent deliberately or not, it's not the message we should send to the people who are seeking nothing more than what we want in the United States, which is to democratically control their own country. It's not in our interest, and we should have the authority to stop it.

The United States should not supply tear gas to governments that use it to repress democracy, and my amendment helps us to move to that goal.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, at this time, we have no further speakers.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, we yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I ask that all of our colleagues support this group of en bloc amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 6 consisting of amendment Nos. 106, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 120, 127, 128, 129, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140 and 145, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1080. REPORT ON LONG-TERM COSTS OF OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM AND OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM.

(a) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, with contributions from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall submit to Congress a report containing an estimate of previous costs of Operation New Dawn (the successor contingency operation to Operation Iraqi Freedom) and the long-term costs of Operation Enduring Freedom for a scenario, determined by the President and based on current contingency operation and withdrawal plans, that takes into account expected force levels and the expected length of time that members of the Armed Forces will be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

(b) ESTIMATES TO BE USED IN PREPARATION OF REPORT.—In preparing the report required by subsection (a), the President shall make estimates and projections through at least fiscal year 2023, adjust any dollar amounts appropriately for inflation, and take into account and specify each of the following:

(1) The total number of members of the Armed Forces expected to be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, including—

(A) the number of members of the Armed Forces actually deployed in Southwest Asia in support of Operation Enduring Freedom;

(B) the number of members of reserve components of the Armed Forces called or ordered to active duty in the United States for

the purpose of training for eventual deployment in Southwest Asia, backfilling for deployed troops, or supporting other Department of Defense missions directly or indirectly related to Operation Enduring Freedom; and

(C) the break-down of deployments of members of the regular and reserve components and activation of members of the reserve components.

(2) The number of members of the Armed Forces, including members of the reserve components, who have previously served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom and who are expected to serve multiple deployments.

(3) The number of contractors and private military security firms that have been used and are expected to be used during the course of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(4) The number of veterans currently suffering and expected to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, or other mental injuries.

(5) The number of veterans currently in need of and expected to be in need of prosthetic care and treatment because of amputations incurred during service in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom.

(6) The current number of pending Department of Veterans Affairs claims from veterans of military service in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the total number of such veterans expected to seek disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(7) The total number of members of the Armed Forces who have been killed or wounded in Iraq or Afghanistan, including noncombat casualties, the total number of members expected to suffer injuries in Afghanistan, and the total number of members expected to be killed in Afghanistan, including noncombat casualties.

(8) The amount of funds previously appropriated for the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Department of Veterans Affairs for costs related to Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom, including an account of the amount of funding from regular Department of Defense, Department of State, and Department of Veterans Affairs budgets that has gone and will go to costs associated with such operations.

(9) Previous, current, and future operational expenditures associated with Operation Enduring Freedom and, when applicable, Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn, including—

(A) funding for combat operations;

(B) deploying, transporting, feeding, and housing members of the Armed Forces (including fuel costs);

(C) activation and deployment of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces;

(D) equipping and training of Iraqi and Afghan forces;

(E) purchasing, upgrading, and repairing weapons, munitions, and other equipment consumed or used in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom; and

(F) payments to other countries for logistical assistance in support of such operations.

(10) Past, current, and future costs of entering into contracts with private military security firms and other contractors for the provision of goods and services associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(11) Average annual cost for each member of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, including room and board, equipment and body armor, transportation of troops and equipment (including fuel costs), and operational costs.

(12) Current and future cost of combat-related special pays and benefits, including reenlistment bonuses.

(13) Current and future cost of calling or ordering members of the reserve components to active duty in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

(14) Current and future cost for reconstruction, embassy operations and construction, and foreign aid programs for Iraq and Afghanistan.

(15) Current and future cost of bases and other infrastructure to support members of the Armed Forces serving in Afghanistan.

(16) Current and future cost of providing health care for veterans who served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom, including—

(A) the cost of mental health treatment for veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, and other mental problems as a result of such service; and

(B) the cost of lifetime prosthetics care and treatment for veterans suffering from amputations as a result of such service.

(17) Current and future cost of providing Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits for the lifetime of veterans who incur disabilities while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom.

(18) Current and future cost of providing survivors' benefits to survivors of members of the Armed Forces killed while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom.

(19) Cost of bringing members of the Armed Forces and equipment back to the United States upon the conclusion of Operation Enduring Freedom, including the cost of demobilization, transportation costs (including fuel costs), providing transition services for members of the Armed Forces transitioning from active duty to veteran status, transporting equipment, weapons, and munitions (including fuel costs), and an estimate of the value of equipment that will be left behind.

(20) Cost to restore the military and military equipment, including the equipment of the reserve components, to full strength after the conclusion of Operation Enduring Freedom.

(21) Amount of money borrowed to pay for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom, and the sources of that money.

(22) Interest on money borrowed, including interest for money already borrowed and anticipated interest payments on future borrowing, for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

AMENDMENT NO. 108 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF NEW JERSEY

Page 447, line 20, strike ''is capable and available'' and insert ''are available and capable''.

Page 449, line 5, insert ''or subcontract'' after ''contract''.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle I of title X the following new section:

SEC. 1090. ACCESS OF EMPLOYEES OF CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OFFICES TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that Congressional support offices perform a critical role in enabling Congress to carry out its Constitutionally mandated task of performing oversight of the executive branch.

(b) ACCESS IN SAME MANNER AS EMPLOYEES OF DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide employees of any Congressional support office who work on issues related to national security with access to facilities of the Department of Defense in the same manner, and subject to the same terms and conditions, as employees of the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OFFICES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Congressional support office'' means any of the following:

(1) The Congressional Budget Office.

(2) The Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

(3) The Government Accountability Office.

AMENDMENT NO. 116 OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF GEORGIA

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. COST OF WARS.

The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service and the Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, shall post on the public Web site of the Department of Defense the costs, including the relevant legacy costs, to each American taxpayer of each of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

AMENDMENT NO. 117 OFFERED BY MR. FARR OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1090. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSIDERATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES IN THE BUILDING OF PARTNER CAPACITY.

It is the sense of Congress that the head of each element of the Department of Defense should take into consideration foreign languages and cultures during the development by such element of the Department of training, tools, and methodologies to engage in military-to-military activities and in the building of partner capacity.

AMENDMENT NO. 118 OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO OF TEXAS

At the end of title XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 11___. EXTENSION OF ENHANCED APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION AUTHORITY FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF WOUNDED AND INJURED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (c) of section 1599c of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''December 31, 2015'' both places it appears and inserting ''December 31, 2020''.

(b) REPEAL OF FULFILLED REQUIREMENT.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c), as amended by subsection (a), as subsection (b).

(c) REPEAL OF REFERENCES TO CERTAIN TITLE 5 AUTHORITIES.—Subsection (a)(2)(A) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''sections 3304, 5333, and 5753 of title 5'' and inserting ''section 3304 of title 5''; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking ''the authorities in such sections'' and inserting ''the authority in such section''.

AMENDMENT NO. 120 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act to carry

out sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code, up to 5 percent of such amounts may be made available to conduct monitoring and evaluation of programs conducted pursuant to such authorities during fiscal year 2014.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on mechanisms to evaluate the programs conducted pursuant to the authorities listed in subsection (a). The briefing shall include the following:

(1) A description of how the Department of Defense evaluates program and project outcomes and impact, including cost effectiveness and extent to which programs meet designated goals.

(2) An analysis of steps taken to implement the recommendations from the following reports:

(A) The Government Accountability Office's Report entitled ''Project Evaluations and Better Information Sharing Needed to Manage the Military's Efforts''.

(B) The Department of Defense Inspector General Report numbered ''DODIG–2012–119''.

(C) The RAND Corporation's Report prepared for the Office of the Secretary of Defense entitled ''Developing a Prototype Handbook for Monitoring and Evaluating Department of Defense Humanitarian Assistance Projects''.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 127 OFFERED BY MR. GRIMM OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN FOR ITS STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF ITS BAHA'I MINORITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, and 2013, Congress declared that it deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha'i community and would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha'i faith.

(2) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ''The Baha'i community has long been subject to particularly severe religious freedom violations in Iran. Baha'is, who number at least 300,000, are viewed as 'heretics' by Iranian authorities and may face repression on the grounds of apostasy.''.

(3) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ''Since 1979, Iranian government authorities have killed more than 200 Baha'i leaders in Iran and dismissed more than 10,000 from government and university jobs.''.

(4) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ''Baha'is may not establish places of worship, schools, or any independent religious associations in Iran.''.

(5) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ''Baha'is are barred from the military and denied government jobs and pensions as well as the right to inherit property. Their marriages and divorces also are not recognized, and they have difficulty obtaining death certificates. Baha'i cemeteries, holy places, and community properties are often seized or desecrated, and many important religious sites have been destroyed.''.

(6) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ''The Baha'i community faces severe economic pressure, including denials of jobs in both the public and private sectors and of business licenses. Iranian authorities often pressure employers of Baha'is to dismiss them from employment in the private sector.''.

(7) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ''The government prohibits Baha'is from teaching and practicing their faith and subjects them to many forms of discrimination that followers of other religions do not face.''.

(8) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ''According to law, Baha'i blood is considered 'mobah', meaning it can be spilled with impunity.''.

(9) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated that ''members of religious minorities, with the exception of Baha'is, can serve in lower ranks of government employment'', and ''Baha'is are barred from all leadership positions in the government and military''.

(10) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ''Baha'is suffered frequent government harassment and persecution, and their property rights generally were disregarded. The government raided Baha'i homes and businesses and confiscated large amounts of private and commercial property, as well as religious materials belonging to Baha'is.''.

(11) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ''Baha'is also are required to register with the police''.

(12) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated that ''[p]ublic and private universities continued to deny admittance to and expelled Baha'i students'' and ''[d]uring the year, at least 30 Baha'is were barred or expelled from universities on political or religious grounds''.

(13) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ''Baha'is are regularly denied compensation for injury or criminal victimization.''.

(14) On March 6, 2012, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a report (A/HRC/19/66), which stated that ''the Special Rapporteur continues to be alarmed by communications that demonstrate the systemic and systematic persecution of members of unrecognized religious communities, particularly the Baha'i community, in violation of international conventions'' and expressed concern regarding ''an intensive defamation campaign meant to incite discrimination and hate against Baha'is''.

(15) On May 23, 2012, the United Nations Secretary-General issued a report, which stated that ''the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief . . . pointed out that the Islamic Republic of Iran had a policy of systematic persecution of persons belonging to the Baha'i faith, excluding them from the application of freedom of religion or belief by simply denying that their faith had the status of a religion''.

(16) On August 22, 2012, the United Nations Secretary-General issued a report, which stated, ''The international community continues to express concerns about the very serious discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities in law and in practice, in particular the Baha'i community. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed alarm about the systemic and systematic persecution of members of the Baha'i community, including severe socioeconomic pressure and arrests and detention. He also deplored the Government's tolerance of an intensive defamation campaign aimed at inciting discrimination and hate against Baha'is.''.

(17) On September 13, 2012, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a report (A/67/369), which stated, ''Reports and interviews submitted to the Special Rapporteur also continue to portray a disturbing trend with regard to religious freedom in the country. Members of both recognized and unrecognized religions have reported various levels of intimidation, arrest, detention and interrogation that focus on their religious beliefs.'', and stated, ''At the time of drafting the report, 105 members of the Baha'i community were reported to be in detention.''.

(18) On November 27, 2012, the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a draft resolution (A/C.3/67/L.51), which noted, ''[I]ncreased persecution and human rights violations against persons belonging to unrecognized religious minorities, particularly members of the Baha'i faith and their defenders, including escalating attacks, an increase in the number of arrests and detentions, the restriction of access to higher education on the basis of religion, the sentencing of twelve Baha'is associated with Baha'i educational institutions to lengthy prison terms, the continued denial of access to employment in the public sector, additional restrictions on participation in the private sector, and the de facto criminalization of membership in the Baha'i faith.''.

(19) On December 20, 2012, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/67/182), which called upon the government of Iran ''[t]o eliminate discrimination against, and exclusion of . . . members of the Baha'i Faith, regarding access to higher education, and to eliminate the criminalization of efforts to provide higher education to Baha'i youth denied access to Iranian universities,'' and ''to accord all Baha'is, including those imprisoned because of their beliefs, the due process of law and the rights that they are constitutionally guaranteed''.

(20) On February 28, 2013, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a report (A/HRC/22/56), which stated, ''110 Bahai's are currently detained in Iran for exercising their faith, including two women, Mrs. Zohreh Nikayin and Mrs. Taraneh Torabi, who are reportedly nursing infants in prison''.

(21) In March and May of 2008, intelligence officials of the Government of Iran in Mashhad and Tehran arrested and imprisoned Mrs. Fariba Kamalabadi, Mr. Jamaloddin Khanjani, Mr. Afif Naeimi, Mr. Saeid Rezaie, Mr. Behrouz Tavakkoli, Mrs. Mahvash Sabet, and Mr. Vahid Tizfahm, the seven members of the ad hoc leadership group for the Baha'i community in Iran.

(22) In August 2010, the Revolutionary Court in Tehran sentenced the seven Baha'i leaders to 20-year prison terms on charges of ''spying for Israel, insulting religious sanctities, propaganda against the regime and spreading corruption on earth''.

(23) The lawyer for these seven leaders, Mrs. Shirin Ebadi, the Nobel Laureate, was denied meaningful or timely access to the prisoners and their files, and her successors as defense counsel were provided extremely limited access.

(24) These seven Baha'i leaders were targeted solely on the basis of their religion.

(25) Beginning in May 2011, Government of Iran officials in four cities conducted sweeping raids on the homes of dozens of individuals associated with the Baha'i Institute for Higher Education (BIHE) and arrested and detained several educators associated with BIHE.

(26) In October 2011, the Revolutionary Court in Tehran sentenced seven of these BIHE instructors and administrators, Mr. Vahid Mahmoudi, Mr. Kamran Mortezaie, Mr. Mahmoud Badavam, Ms. Nooshin Khadem, Mr. Farhad Sedghi, Mr. Riaz Sobhani, and Mr. Ramin Zibaie, to prison terms for the crime of ''membership of the deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the country, in order to further the aims of the deviant sect and those of organizations outside the country''.

(27) Six of these educators remain imprisoned, with Mr. Mortezaie serving a 5-year prison term and Mr. Badavam, Ms. Khadem, Mr. Sedghi, Mr. Sobhani, and Mr. Zibaie serving 4-year prison terms.

(28) Since October 2011, four other BIHE educators, Ms. Faran Hessami, Mr. Kamran Rahimian, Mr. Kayvan Rahimian, and Mr. Shahin Negari have been sentenced to 4-year prison terms, which they are now serving.

(29) The efforts of the Government of Iran to collect information on individual Baha'is have recently intensified as evidenced by a letter, dated November 5, 2011, from the Director of the Department of Education in the county of Shahriar in the province of Tehran, instructing the directors of schools in his jurisdiction to ''subtly and in a confidential manner'' collect information on Baha'i students.

(30) The Baha'i community continues to undergo intense economic and social pressure, including an ongoing campaign in the town of Semnan, where the Government of Iran has harassed and detained Baha'is, closed 17 Baha'i owned businesses in the last three years, and imprisoned several members of the community, including three mothers along with their infants.

(31) Ordinary Iranian citizens who belong to the Baha'i faith are disproportionately targeted, interrogated, and detained under the pretext of national security.

(32) The Government of Iran is party to the International Covenants on Human Rights and is in violation of its obligations under the Covenants.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran to immediately release the seven imprisoned leaders, the ten imprisoned educators, and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(3) calls on the President and Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations, to immediately condemn the Government of Iran's continued violation of human rights and demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion.

AMENDMENT NO. 128 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 522, line 8, insert before the semicolon the following: '', including those involved in Egyptian civil society and democratic promotion efforts through nongovernmental organizations''.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA

Page 522, after line 18, insert the following:

(D) A description of the strategic objectives of the United States regarding the provision of United States security assistance to the Government of Egypt.

(E) A description of biennial outlays of United States security assistance to the Government of Egypt for the purposes of strategic planning, training, provision of equipment, and construction of facilities, including funding streams.

(F) A description of vetting and end-user monitoring systems in place by both Egypt and the United States for defense articles and training provided by the United States, including human rights vetting.

(G) A description of actions that the Government of Egypt is taking to—

(i) repudiate, combat, and stop incitement to violence against the United States and United States citizens and prohibit the transmission within its domains of satellite television or radio channels that broadcast such incitement; and

(ii) adopt and implement legal reforms that protect the religious and democratic freedoms of all citizens and residents of Egypt.

(H) Recommendations, including with respect to required resources and actions, to maximize the effectiveness of United States security assistance provided to Egypt.

Page 523, after line 3, insert the following:

(c) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the submission of the report required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) reviews and comments on the report required under subsection (b); and

(2) provides recommendations regarding additional actions with respect to the provision of United States security assistance to Egypt, if necessary.

AMENDMENT NO. 132 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

Page 539, after line 7, insert the following new paragraph:

(4) the sale or transfer of advanced anti-aircraft weapons systems to Syria poses a grave risk to Israel and the United States supports Israel's right to respond to this grave threat as needed;

Page 539, line 8, through page 540, line 12, redesignate paragraphs (4) through (10) as paragraphs (5) through (11), respectively.

AMENDMENT NO. 133 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE ARMS TRADE TREATY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty, or to make any change to existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress in furtherance of, pursuant to, or otherwise to implement the Arms Trade Treaty, unless the Arms Trade Treaty has been signed by the President, received the advice and consent of the Senate, and has been the subject of implementing legislation by the Congress.

AMENDMENT NO. 134 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. WAR POWERS OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1793, George Washington said, ''The constitution vests the power of declaring war in Congress; therefore no offensive expedition of importance can be undertaken until after they shall have deliberated upon the subject and authorized such a measure.''.

(2) In a letter to Thomas Jefferson in 1798, James Madison wrote: ''The constitution supposes, what the History of all Governments demonstrates, that the Executive is the branch of power most interested in war, and most prone to it. It has accordingly with studied care vested the question of war to the Legislature.''

(3) In 1973, Congress passed the War Powers Resolution which states in section 2: ''The constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.''.

(4) In its April 1, 2011, Memorandum to President Obama, the Office of Legal Counsel concluded: ''President Obama could rely on his constitutional power to safeguard the national interest by directing the anticipated military operations in Libya—which were limited in their nature, scope, and duration—without prior congressional authorization.''.

(5) On June 15, 2011, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the Department of Defense and Department of State, the Departments informed Congress that ''The President is of the view that the current U.S. military operations in Libya are consistent with the War Powers Resolution and do not under that law require further congressional authorization, because U.S. military operations are distinct from the kind of 'hostilities contemplated by the Resolution's 60 day termination provision'.''.

(6) The precedence set by the Executive Branch in its assertion that Congress plays no role in military actions like those taken in Libya is contrary to the intent of the Framers and of the Constitution which vests sole authority to declare war in the Legislative Branch.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any use of military force.

AMENDMENT NO. 136 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. PROHIBITION ON USE OF DRONES TO KILL UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Department of Defense may not use a drone to kill a citizen of the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to an individual who is actively engaged in combat against the United States.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''drone'' means an unmanned aircraft (as defined in section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note)).

AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. SALE OF F-16 AIRCRAFT TO TAIWAN.

The President shall carry out the sale of no fewer than 66 F-16C/D multirole fighter aircraft to Taiwan.

AMENDMENT NO. 139 OFFERED BY MR. ROSKAM OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. STATEMENT OF POLICY AND REPORT ON THE INHERENT RIGHT OF ISRAEL TO SELF-DEFENSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8601 et seq.) established the policy of the United States to support the inherent right of Israel to self-defense.

(2) The United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8601 et seq.) expressed the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should transfer to the Government of Israel defense articles and defense services such as air refueling tankers, missile defense capabilities, and specialized munitions.

(3) The inherent right of Israel to self-defense necessarily includes the possession and maintenance by Israel of an independent capability to remove existential threats to its security and defend its vital national interests.

(b) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the policy of the United States to take all necessary steps to ensure that Israel possesses and maintains an independent capability to remove existential threats to its security and defend its vital national interests.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that air refueling tankers and advanced bunker-buster munitions should immediately be transferred to Israel to ensure our democratic ally has an independent capability to remove any existential threat posed by the Iranian nuclear program and defend its vital national interests.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the House and Senate Armed Services committees, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the House and Senate Appropriations committees a report that—

(1) identifies all aerial refueling platforms, bunker-buster munitions, and other capabilities and platforms that would contribute significantly to the maintenance by Israel of a robust independent capability to remove existential security threats, including nuclear and ballistic missile facilities in Iran, and defend its vital national interests;

(2) assesses the availability for sale or transfer of items necessary to acquire the capabilities and platforms described in paragraph (1) as well as the legal authorities available for making such transfers; and

(3) describes the steps the President is taking to immediately transfer the items described in paragraph (1) pursuant to the policy described in subsection (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 140 OFFERED BY MR. BRIDENSTINE OF OKLAHOMA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XII the following:

SEC. 1259. REPORT ON COLLECTIVE AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF CENTRAL ASIAN AND SOUTH CAUCASUS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Assured access to stable energy supplies is an enduring concern of both the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(2) Adopted in Lisbon in November 2010, the new NATO Strategic Concept declares that ''[s]ome NATO countries will become more dependent on foreign energy suppliers and in some cases, on foreign energy supply and distribution networks for their energy needs''.

(3) The report required by section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) reaffirmed the Strategic Concept's assessment of growing energy dependence of some members of the NATO alliance and also noted there is value in the assured access, protection, and delivery of energy.

(4) Development of energy resources and transit routes in the areas surrounding the Caspian Sea can diversify sources of supply for members of the NATO alliance, particularly those in Eastern Europe.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report on the implications of new energy resource development and distribution networks, both planned and under construction, in the areas surrounding the Caspian Sea for energy security strategies of the United States and NATO.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the dependence of NATO members on a single oil or natural gas supplier or distribution network.

(B) An assessment of the potential of energy resources of the areas surrounding the Caspian Sea to mitigate such dependence on a single supplier or distribution network.

(C) Recommendations, if any, for ways in which the United States can help support increased energy security for NATO members.

(3) SUBMISSION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The report under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 145 OFFERED BY MR. BRIDENSTINE OF OKLAHOMA

Page 551, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 1259. REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than June 1, 2014, and June 1 of each year thereafter through 2017, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the specified congressional committees a report, in both classified and unclassified form, on the current and future military power of the Russian Federation (in this section referred to as ''Russia''). The report shall address the current and probable future course of military-technological development of the Russian military, the tenets and probable development of Russian security strategy and military strategy, and military organizations and operational concepts, for the 20-year period following submission of such report.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—A report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the security situation in regions neighboring Russia.

(2) The goals and factors shaping Russian security strategy and military strategy.

(3) Trends in Russian security and military behavior that would be designed to achieve, or that are consistent with, the goals described in paragraph (2).

(4) An assessment of Russia's global and regional security objectives, including objectives that would affect the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Middle East, and the People's Republic of China.

(5) A detailed assessment of the sizes, locations, and capabilities of Russian nuclear, special operations, land, sea, and air forces.

(6) Developments in Russian military doctrine and training.

(7) An assessment of the proliferation activities of Russia and Russian entities, as a supplier of materials, technologies, or expertise relating to nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction or missile systems.

(8) Developments in Russia's asymmetric capabilities, including its strategy and efforts to develop and deploy cyberwarfare and electronic warfare capabilities, details on the number of malicious cyber incidents originating from Russia against Department of Defense infrastructure, and associated activities originating or suspected of originating from Russia.

(9) The strategy and capabilities of Russian space and counterspace programs, including trends, global and regional activities, the involvement of military and civilian organizations, including state-owned enterprises, academic institutions, and commercial entities, and efforts to develop, acquire, or gain access to advanced technologies that would enhance Russian military capabilities.

(10) Developments in Russia's nuclear program, including the size and state of Russia's stockpile, its nuclear strategy and associated doctrines, its civil and military production capacities, and projections of its future arsenals.

(11) A description of Russia's anti-access and area denial capabilities.

(12) A description of Russia's command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance modernization program and its applications for Russia's precision guided weapons.

(13) In consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State, developments regarding United States-Russian engagement and cooperation on security matters.

(14) The current state of United States military-to-military contacts with the Russian Federation Armed Forces, which shall include the following:

(A) A comprehensive and coordinated strategy for such military-to-military contacts and updates to the strategy.

(B) A summary of all such military-to-military contacts during the one-year period preceding the report, including a summary of topics discussed and questions asked by the Russian participants in those contacts.

(C) A description of such military-to-military contacts scheduled for the 12-month period following such report and the plan for future contacts.

(D) The Secretary's assessment of the benefits the Russians expect to gain from such military-to-military contacts.

(E) The Secretary's assessment of the benefits the Department of Defense expects to gain from such military-to-military contacts, and any concerns regarding such contacts.

(F) The Secretary's assessment of how such military-to-military contacts fit into the larger security relationship between the United States and the Russian Federation.

(15) A description of Russian military-to-military relationships with other countries,

including the size and activity of military attaché offices around the world and military education programs conducted in Russia for other countries or in other countries for the Russians.

(16) Other military and security developments involving Russia that the Secretary of Defense considers relevant to United States national security.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section the term ''specified congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

At this time, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman for recognizing me, and I rise in strong support of the Connolly-Granger-Diaz-Balart-Gingrey-Sires-Carter amendment No. 185 to H.R. 1960 that was included in the en bloc amendment No. 6.

As a former cochair of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus, I believe this amendment embodies the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 in providing assistance to Taiwan for its own defense.

Through the Taiwan Relations Act, we are able to conduct arms sales to Taipei. Over the past 30 years, we have done this time and time again. Unfortunately, the Obama administration has failed to proceed on Taiwan's top request: the F–16/CD aircraft.

Taiwan has an aging fixed-wing aircraft fleet; and with the growing military gap across the Taiwan Strait, it is critical that we sell them this aircraft.

Our bipartisan amendment does just that by requiring the President to move forward on the sale of no fewer than 66 F–16/CDs. And I urge my colleagues to uphold our commitment to Taiwan and support the Connolly-Granger-Diaz-Balart-Gingrey-Sires-Carter amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, at this time I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE).

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendments, No. 116 and No. 158, in the en bloc package.

My first amendment requires the Department of Defense to annually assess military and security developments involving the Russian Federation.

To be quite frank, the Obama administration's so-called ''reset policy'' with Russia is in shambles. Moscow has been intransigent on Iran, continues to supply Syria with weapons, occupies Georgia, has repeatedly threatened our NATO allies with nuclear strikes, and continually seeks to undermine the political independence of former Soviet satellite states.

Vladimir Putin announced plans to spend about $750 billion to modernize the Russian military. The Putin buildup envisions modernized and robust nuclear, space and cyber forces. By the way, Madam Chairman, not too long ago Putin called the Soviet Union's collapse ''the greatest geopolitical catastrophe for the century.''

□ 2030

Russian military modernization concerns us and our allies and our friends, particularly those in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. It is imperative that Congress understand the implications of Russia's military buildup for our bilateral relationship and regional stability.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. How much time do we have left?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I am pleased to support this en bloc amendment which includes important language to put a stop to the practice of using drones to kill Americans and prevent any administration in the future from doing so as well. The only exception would be if a citizen is actively engaged in combat against the United States. Not plotting, not suspected, but currently engaging in combat.

Attorney General Eric Holder made it perfectly clear in a recent white paper that the administration believes that they have the right to be judge, jury and executioner of any and all American citizens.

My amendment would correct this dangerous overreach and defend Americans' God-given constitutionally protected rights.

However, while this will curtail the threat of drones, I'm disappointed that another of my amendments was not made in order to address another overarching issue.

Along with my colleague from California, Congresswoman LEE, I sponsored an amendment to sunset the Authorization for Use of Military Force in Afghanistan, a provision that has outrageously expanded the powers of the Federal Government. This law has allowed our government to engage in indefinite detention, extrajudicial targeted killing, warrantless surveillance and wiretapping activities, and the open-ended expansion of military operations abroad.

It's time for this provision to go. And if we need additional war authorizations, they should be narrow and clear, as our Founders intended. It's time to end this abuse of power by our Federal Government. I will continue working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to meet that goal and to restore liberty in America.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to my good friend from Georgia, Dr. PHIL GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chair, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support my commonsense amendment that was included in one of the en bloc amendments to be considered tomorrow that would express the sense of Congress that Active Duty military personnel who live in or are stationed in Washington, D.C., should be exempt from existing District of Columbia firearms restrictions.

It is no secret that the District of Columbia has historically had some of the most restrictive firearm regulations in the Nation, even after the victory for Second Amendment rights in the 2008 ruling by the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia v. Heller. With approximately 40,000 servicemen and -women across all branches of the Armed Forces either living in or actually stationed on Active Duty within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, these individuals are subject to the very laws of the District of Columbia that make the lawful possession of firearms nearly impossible.

My amendment would recognize that the D.C. handgun law, especially in regard to trained servicemen and -women, punishes individuals.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Chairman, my amendment would recognize that the D.C. handgun law, especially in regard to trained servicemen and -women, punishes individuals well-equipped to protect themselves and others while emboldening perpetrators of violent crime.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. We have no further speakers.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Chair, I am pleased to offer a simple bipartisan amendment with Representatives WOLF and SCHNEIDER to expand an existing report required by Section 1242 of the bill. The amendment clarifies that the report ought to include information on how the Egyptian military is supporting the rights of individuals involved in civil society and democratic promotion efforts through nongovernmental organizations or NGOs.

This a timely issue, given the guilty verdict rendered by an Egyptian court June 4th against 43 NGO workers—including 17 Americans—because of their involvement with pro-democracy groups. The guilty verdict renews concerns about Egypt's commitment to democratic principles. In fact, I am circulating a bipartisan letter with my Virginia colleague, Representative WOLF, urging Egyptian President Morsi to immediately reconsider this action and permit the NGOs to continue their important work. So far, more than 50 Members of Congress have signed our bipartisan letter, including Representative SCHNEIDER, who also cosponsored this amendment.

The United States supports the aspirations of the Egyptian people to become a free and fair society, in which all NGOs—regardless of their nation of origin— are allowed to operate freely. I hope that Egyptian officials will come to this same realization and return property confiscated from the NGOs 18 months ago, remove their staff from the no-fly list, and permit them to continue their work supporting a fair and open election process and helping to improve the lives of all Egyptians.

If the U.S. government and the American people are to have any confidence that the Egyptian government is undertaking a genuine transition to a democratic state, under civilian control, where the freedoms of assembly, association, religion, and expression are guaranteed and the rule of law is upheld, then we must see a swift and satisfactory resolution to this case.

As my colleagues will recall, this ordeal began a year and a half ago, when Egyptian forces raided both American and non-American NGO offices. During the raids, Egyptian forces seized records, computers, other electronic equipment, and hard currency. At every turn Egyptian authorities assured the NGOs and U.S. authorities that the situation would be appropriately resolved, only to renege on their word. For example, three days after the raids, U.S. NGOs were waiting for the return of their confiscated property as promised by Field Marshal Tantawi while simultaneously, another Egyptian official—Fayza Abou Naga, the government minister in charge of coordinating foreign aid—was holding a press conference saying the property would not be returned. Abou Naga also accused the NGOs of illicitly funneling money to the April 6th Youth Movement.

When I traveled to Egypt in March of last year, my colleagues and I raised the issue of the NGOs with General Tantawi. During that trip, we also met with the Egyptian staffers who were facing charges. They were in a precarious position, and their situation has only worsened with the June 4th verdict.

We cannot in good conscience ignore the results of the recent trial, which comes on the heels of a draft law that further restricts NGOs, fails to meet Egypt's international commitments with respect to freedom of association, and lends credence to the opinion that there is an ongoing war against civil society in Egypt.

U.S. law with regard to this issue is clear in the restrictions placed on the $1.3 billion in military aid for Egypt: Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading 'Foreign Military Financing Program,' the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is supporting the transition to civilian government including holding free and fair elections; implementing policies to protect freedom of expression, association, and religion, and due process of law.

With the current state of affairs in Egypt, any such certification that Egypt is, in fact, implementing policies to guarantee the pillars of a free society would be met with skepticism. That is why news reports of Secretary Kerry's recent action to waive the restrictions on that military aid are of particular concern. It is not too late to include these important NGO issues in a larger discussion about releasing (or withholding) other tranches of money to Egypt.

Our amendment would further support the transition to democracy by requiring the Pentagon report on how Egyptian military activities contribute to an atmosphere where pro-democracy NGOs can operate freely. I encourage my colleagues to support the Connolly/Wolf/Schneider amendment and to sign the related letter to President Morsi of Egypt.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 7 consisting of amendment Nos. 76, 92, 93, 122, 124, 125, 131, 135, 141, 144, 147, 148, 151, 155, 162, 167, 168, and 169, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MS. SCHAKOWSKY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle D of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 6___. EXCHANGE STORE SYSTEM PARTICIPATION IN THE ACCORD ON FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY IN BANGLADESH.

(a) SPECIAL PROCUREMENT GUIDANCE FOR GARMENTS MANUFACTURED IN BANGLADESH.—The senior official of the Department of Defense designated pursuant to section 2481(c) to oversee the defense commissary system and the exchange store system shall require, consistent with applicable international agreements, that the exchange store system—

(1) for the purchase of garments manufactured in Bangladesh for the private label brands of the exchange store system, becomes a signatory of or otherwise complies with applicable requirements set forth in the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh;

(2) for the purchase of licensed apparel manufactured in Bangladesh, gives a preference to licensees that are signatories to the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh; and

(3) for the purchase of garments manufactured in Bangladesh from retail suppliers, gives a preference to retail suppliers that are signatories to the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh.

(b) NOTICE OF EXCEPTIONS.—If any garments manufactured in Bangladesh are purchased from suppliers that are not signatories to the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh, the Department of Defense official referred to in subsection (a) shall notify Congress of the purchase and the reasons therefor.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirements imposed by this section shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act or as soon after that date as the Secretary of Defense determines to be practicable so as to avoid disruption in garment supplies for the exchange store system.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 833. PROHIBITION ON PURCHASE OF MILITARY COINS NOT MADE IN UNITED STATES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to purchase military coins that are not produced in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MS. TSONGAS OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title VIII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 833. COMPLIANCE WITH DOMESTIC SOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOTWEAR FURNISHED TO ENLISTED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UPON THEIR INITIAL ENTRY INTO THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 418 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) In the case of athletic footwear needed by members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps upon their initial entry into the armed forces, the Secretary of Defense shall furnish such footwear directly to the members instead of providing a cash allowance to the members for the purchase of such footwear.

''(2) In procuring athletic footwear to comply with paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall comply with the requirements of section 2533a of title 10, without regard to the applicability of any simplified acquisition threshold under chapter 137 of title 10 (or any other provision of law).—

''(3) This subsection does not prohibit the provision of a cash allowance to a member described in paragraph (1) for the purchase of athletic footwear if such footwear—

''(A) is medically required to meet unique physiological needs of the member; and

''(B) cannot be met with athletic footwear that complies with the requirements of this subsection.''.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not take effect until the Secretary of Defense certifies that there are at least two sources that can provide athletic footwear to the Department of Defense that is 100 percent compliant with section 2533a of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 122 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 497, line 13, strike ''(g), (h), and (i)'' and insert ''(h), (i), and (j)''.

Page 497, line 15, strike ''subsection'' and insert ''subsections''.

Page 498, line 11, before the closing quotation marks insert the following:

''(g) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED: ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITY OF ANSF TO PROVIDE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include a detailed assessment of the capability of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to provide operations and maintenance functions for infrastructure projects constructed for the ANSF after January 1, 2015, including—

''(1) a description of training provided to the ANSF by the United States and the International Security Assistance Force;

''(2) a comprehensive evaluation of operations and maintenance capabilities and skills; and

''(3) the Government of Afghanistan's financial wherewithal to perform or contract out such functions.

AMENDMENT NO. 124 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. LIMITATION ON FUNDS TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OR BASES IN AFGHANISTAN.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended by the United States Government to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

Page 509, line 7, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 509, line 11, strike the first period, the closing quotation marks, and the second period and insert ''; and''.

Page 509, after line 11, add the following new subparagraph:

''(G) an analysis of how sanctions on Iran are effecting its military capability and its ability to export terrorism to proxy groups within its Threat Network.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

Page 539, strike lines 4 through 7 and insert the following:

(3) the conflict in Syria threatens the vital national security interests of Israel and the stability of Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, the implications of which should be sufficiently weighed by the President when considering policy approaches towards the conflict in Syria;

Page 540, line 11, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 540, line 14, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 540, after line 14, insert the following new paragraph:

(11) the President should use all diplomatic means to disrupt the flow of arms into Syria, including efforts to dissuade Russia from further arms sales with Syria, the influx of weapons and fighters from Hezbollah, and the infiltration of weapons and fighters from Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 135 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE TEAR GAS OR OTHER RIOT CONTROL ITEMS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to provide tear gas or other riot control items to the government of a country undergoing a transition to democracy in the Middle East or North Africa unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that the security forces of such government are not using excessive force to repress peaceful, lawful, and organized dissent.

AMENDMENT NO. 141 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1259. REPORT ON CERTAIN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AFGHAN MILITARY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on measures to monitor and ensure that United States financial assistance to the Afghan National Security Forces to purchase fuel is not used to purchase fuel from Iran in violation of United States sanctions.

AMENDMENT NO. 144 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE.

Congress fully supports Israel's lawful exercise of self-defense, including actions to halt regional aggression.

AMENDMENT NO. 147 OFFERED BY MR. WALORSKI OF INDIANA

At the appropriate place in title XII insert the following new section:

SEC. 12__. SENSE OF CONGRESS STRONGLY SUPPORTING THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS ON IRAN AND URGING THE PRESIDENT TO CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS LEGISLATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On May 14, 1948, the people of Israel proclaimed the establishment of the sovereign and independent State of Israel.

(2) On March 28, 1949, the United States Government recognized the establishment of the new State of Israel and established full diplomatic relations.

(3) Since its establishment nearly 65 years ago, the modern State of Israel has rebuilt a nation, forged a new and dynamic democratic society, and created a thriving economic, political, cultural, and intellectual life despite the heavy costs of war, terrorism, and unjustified diplomatic and economic boycotts against the people of Israel.

(4) The people of Israel have established a vibrant, pluralistic, democratic political system, including freedom of speech, association, and religion; a vigorously free press; free, fair, and open elections; the rule of law; a fully independent judiciary; and other democratic principles and practices.

(5) Since the 1979 revolution in Iran, the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran have repeatedly made threats against the existence of the State of Israel and sponsored acts of terrorism and violence against its citizens.

(6) On October 27, 2005, President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for a world without America and Zionism.

(7) In February 2012, Supreme Leader of Iran Ali Khamenei said of Israel, ''The Zionist regime is a true cancer tumor on this region that should be cut off. And it definitely will be cut off.''.

(8) In August 2012, Supreme Leader Khamenei said of Israel, ''This bogus and fake Zionist outgrowth will disappear off the landscape of geography.''.

(9) In August 2012, President Ahmadinejad said that ''in the new Middle East . . . there will be no trace of the American presence and the Zionists'';

(10) The Department of State has designated the Islamic Republic of Iran as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1984 and has characterized the Islamic Republic of Iran as the ''most active state sponsor of terrorism'' in the world.

(11) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has provided weapons, training, funding, and direction to terrorist groups, including Hamas, Hizballah, and Shiite militias in Iraq that are responsible for the murder of hundreds of United States service members and innocent civilians.

(12) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has provided weapons, training, and funding to the regime of Bashar al Assad that has been used to suppress and murder its own people.

(13) Since at least the late 1980s, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has engaged in a sustained and well-documented pattern of illicit and deceptive activities to acquire a nuclear weapons capability.

(14) Since September 2005, the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has found the Islamic Republic of Iran to be in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement with the IAEA, which Iran is obligated to undertake as a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (NPT).

(15) The United Nations Security Council has adopted multiple resolutions since 2006 demanding of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran its full and sustained suspension of all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and its full cooperation with the IAEA on all outstanding issues related to its nuclear activities, particularly those concerning the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program.

(16) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has refused to comply with United Nations Security Council resolutions or to fully cooperate with the IAEA.

(17) In November 2011, the IAEA Director General issued a report that documented ''serious concerns regarding possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme'', and affirmed that information available to the IAEA indicates that ''Iran has carried out activities relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device'' and that some activities may be ongoing.

(18) The Government of Iran stands in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for denying its citizens basic freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, religion, peaceful assembly and movement, and for flagrantly abusing the rights of minorities and women.

(19) In his State of the Union Address on January 24, 2012, President Barack Obama stated, ''Let there be no doubt: America is determined to prevent Iran from getting a nuclear weapon, and I will take no options off the table to achieve that goal.''.

(20) Congress has passed and the President has signed into law legislation imposing significant economic and diplomatic sanctions on Iran to encourage the Government of Iran to abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons and end its support for terrorism.

(21) These sanctions, while having significant effect, have yet to persuade Iran to abandon its illicit pursuits and comply with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(22) More stringent enforcement of sanctions legislation, including elements targeting oil exports and access to foreign exchange, could still lead the Government of Iran to change course.

(23) In his State of the Union Address on February 12, 2013, President Obama reiterated, ''The leaders of Iran must recognize that now is the time for a diplomatic solution, because a coalition stands united in demanding that they meet their obligations. And we will do what is necessary to prevent them from getting a nuclear weapon.''.

(24) On March 4, 2012, President Obama stated, ''Iran's leaders should understand that I do not have a policy of containment; I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.''.

(25) On October 22, 2012, President Obama said of Iran, ''The clock is ticking . . . And we're going to make sure that if they do not meet the demands of the international community, then we are going to take all options necessary to make sure they don't have a nuclear weapon.''.

(26) On May 19, 2011, President Obama stated, ''Every state has the right to self-defense, and Israel must be able to defend itself, by itself, against any threat.''.

(27) On September 21, 2011, President Obama stated, ''America's commitment to Israel's security is unshakeable. Our friendship with Israel is deep and enduring.''.

(28) On March 4, 2012, President Obama stated, ''And whenever an effort is made to delegitimize the state of Israel, my administration has opposed them. So there should not be a shred of doubt by now: when the chips are down, I have Israel's back.''.

(29) On October 22, 2012, President Obama stated, ''Israel is a true friend. And if Israel is attacked, America will stand with Israel. I've made that clear throughout my presidency . . . I will stand with Israel if they are attacked.''.

(30) In December 2012, 74 United States Senators wrote to President Obama ''As you begin your second term as President, we ask you to reiterate your readiness to take military action against Iran if it continues its efforts to acquire a nuclear weapon. In addition, we urge you to work with our European and Middle Eastern allies to demonstrate to the Iranians that a credible and capable multilateral coalition exists that would support a military strike if, in the end, this is unfortunately necessary.''.

(31) The United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–150) stated that it is United States policy to support Israel's inherent right to self-defense.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) reaffirms the special bonds of friendship and cooperation that have existed between the United States and the State of Israel for more than sixty years and that enjoy overwhelming bipartisan support in Congress and among the people of the United States;

(2) strongly supports the close military, intelligence, and security cooperation that President Obama has pursued with Israel and urges this cooperation to continue and deepen;

(3) deplores and condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the reprehensible statements and policies of the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran threatening the security and existence of Israel;

(4) recognizes the tremendous threat posed to the United States, the West, and Israel by the Government of Iran's continuing pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability;

(5) reiterates that the policy of the United States is to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon capability and to take such action as may be necessary to implement this policy;

(6) reaffirms its strong support for the full implementation of United States and international sanctions on Iran and urges the President to continue and strengthen enforcement of sanctions legislation;

(7) declares that the United States has a vital national interest in, and unbreakable commitment to, ensuring the existence, survival, and security of the State of Israel, and reaffirms United States support for Israel's right to self-defense; and

(8) urges that, if the Government of Israel is compelled to take military action in legitimate self-defense against Iran's nuclear weapons program, the United States Government should stand with Israel and provide, in accordance with United States law and the constitutional responsibility of Congress to authorize the use of military force, diplomatic, military, and economic support to the Government of Israel in its defense of its territory, people, and existence.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as an authorization for the use of force or a declaration of war.

AMENDMENT NO. 148 OFFERED BY MR. FORTENBERRY OF NEBRASKA

At the end of title XIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 13__. STRATEGY TO MODERNIZE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION AND PREVENT THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND RELATED MATERIALS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a comprehensive and broad nonproliferation strategy to modernize cooperative threat reduction and advance cooperative efforts with international partners to reduce the threat from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials in the Middle East and North Africa region.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) build upon the current activities of the Departments of Defense, State, and Energy's nonproliferation programs that aim to mitigate the range of threats in the Middle East and North Africa region posed by weapons of mass destruction;

(2) review issues relating to the threat from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials in the Middle East and North Africa region on a regional basis as well as on a country-by-country basis;

(3) review the activities and achievements in the Middle East and North Africa region of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program and the nonproliferation programs at the Department of State and Department of Energy and other United States Government agencies and departments designed to address nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological safety and security issues;

(4) ensure the continued coordination of cooperative nonproliferation efforts within the United States Government and further mobilize and leverage additional resources from partner nations, nongovernmental and multilateral organizations, and international institutions;

(5) include an assessment of what countries are financially, materially, or technologically supporting proliferation in this region and how the strategy will prevent, stop or interdict the support;

(6) include an estimate of associated costs required to plan and execute the proposed cooperative threat reduction activities in order to execute the comprehensive strategy to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials; and

(7) include a discussion of the metrics to measure the strategy's and activities' success in reducing the regional threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(c) INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment of gaps in current cooperative nonproliferation efforts, an articulation of agencies' threat reduction priorities in the Middle East and North Africa region, the establishment of appropriate metrics for determining success in the region, and steps to ensure that the strategy fits in broader United States efforts to reduce the threat from weapons of mass destruction.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In establishing the strategy required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may consult with both governmental and nongovernmental experts from a diverse set of views.

(e) STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than March 31, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the specified congressional committees the cooperative threat reduction modernization strategy required by subsection (a), as well as a plan for the implementation of the strategy required by subsection (a).

(f) FORM.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(g) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''specific congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 151 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

At the end of title XVI, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1607. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL CONTRACTS TO EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 48. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL CONTRACTS TO EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESSES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a program in accordance with the requirements of this section to provide improved access to Federal contract opportunities for early stage small business concerns.

''(b) PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall identify procurement contracts of Federal agencies for award under the program.

''(2) CONTRACT AWARDS.—Under the program established pursuant to this section, the award of a procurement contract of a Federal agency identified by the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be made by the agency to an eligible program participant selected, and determined to be responsible, by the agency.

''(3) COMPETITION.—

''(A) SOLE SOURCE.—A contracting officer may award a sole source contract under this program if such concern is determined to be a responsible contractor with respect to performance of such contract opportunity and the contracting officer does not have a reasonable expectation that 2 or more early stage small business concerns will submit offers for the contracting opportunity and in the estimation of the contracting officer, the contract award can be made at a fair and reasonable price.

''(B) RESTRICTED COMPETITION.—A contracting officer may award contracts on the basis of competition restricted to early stage small business concerns if the contracting officer has a reasonable expectation that not less than 2 early stage small business concerns will submit offers and that the award can be made at a fair market price.

''(4) CONTRACT VALUE.—Contracts shall be awarded under this program if its value is greater than $3,000 and less than half the upper threshold of section 15(j)(1) of the Small Business Act.

''(c) ELIGIBILITY.—Only an early stage small business concern shall be eligible to compete for a contract to be awarded under the program. The Administrator shall certify that a small business concern is an early stage small business concern, or the Administrator shall approve a Federal agency, a State government, or a national certifying entity to certify that the business meets the eligibility criteria of an early stage small business concern.

''(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall provide early stage small business concerns with technical assistance and counseling with regard to—

''(1) applying for and competing for Federal contracts; and

''(2) fulfilling the administrative responsibilities associated with the performance of a Federal contract.

''(e) ATTAINMENT OF CONTRACT GOALS.—All contract awards made under the program shall be counted toward the attainment of the goals specified in section 15(g) of the Small Business Act.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall—

''(1) issue proposed regulations to carry out this section not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

''(2) issue final regulations to carry out this section not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

''(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than April 30, 2015, the Administrator shall transmit to the Congress a report on the performance of the program.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

''(1) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means a program established pursuant to subsection (a).

''(2) EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term 'early stage small business concern' means a small business concern that—

''(A) has not more than 15 employees; and

''(B) has average annual receipts that total not more than $1,000,000, except if the concern is in an industry with an average annual revenue standard that is less than $1,000,000, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System.''.

(b) REPEAL OF SIMILAR PROGRAM.—Section 304 of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994 (15 U.S.C. 644 note) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 155 OFFERED BY MR. GARCIA OF FLORIDA

Page 617, after line 7, insert the following:

SEC. 2807A. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORT ON MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE.

Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue a report to Congress on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code. The report shall include the details of any project where the project owner has outstanding local, county, city, town or State tax obligations dating back over 12 months, as determined by a final judgment by a tax authority.

AMENDMENT NO. 162 OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE OF NEW MEXICO

Page 723, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 3145. GOVERNMENT WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT EXTENSION.

(a) EXTENSION OF WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT MISSION.—The Secretary of Energy shall manage WIPP in such a way as to include, in addition to the disposal of wastes authorized by section 213 of the Department of Energy National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-164; 93 Stat. 1259, 1265), the transportation and disposal of any non-defense Federal Government-owned transuranic waste that can be shown to meet the applicable criteria described in the document entitled ''Transuranic Waste Acceptance Criteria For The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant'', published by the Department of Energy on April 21, 2011, or any successor document.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DISPOSAL; TRANSURANIC WASTE.—The terms ''disposal'' and ''transuranic waste'' have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act (Public Law 102-579; 106 Stat. 4777).

(2) WIPP.—The term ''WIPP'' means the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant project authorized under section 213 of the Department of Energy National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-164; 93 Stat. 1259, 1265).

AMENDMENT NO. 167 OFFERED BY MR. WHITFIELD OF KENTUCKY

Add at the end of subtitle C of title X the following:

SEC. 1090. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY BOARD ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND WORKER HEALTH.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should establish an Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health, as described in the report of the Comptroller General of the United States titled ''Energy Employees Compensation: Additional Independent Oversight and Transparency Would Improve Program's Credibility'', numbered GAO-10-302, to—

(1) advise the President concerning the review and approval of the Department of Labor site exposure matrix;

(2) conduct periodic peer reviews of, and approve, medical guidance for part E claims examiners with respect to the weighing of a claimant's medical evidence;

(3) obtain periodic expert review of evidentiary requirements for part B claims related to lung disease regardless of approval;

(4) provide oversight over industrial hygienists, Department of Labor staff physicians, and Department of Labor's consulting physicians and their reports to ensure quality, objectivity, and consistency; and

(5) coordinate exchanges of data and findings with the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health to the extent necessary (under section 3624 the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384o).

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 12__. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ILLEGAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAMS OF IRAN AND NORTH KOREA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the paramount security concern of the United States is the ongoing and illegal nuclear weapons programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(2) it should be the primary objective of the President of the United States to ensure that North Korea's nuclear program is completely and verifiably eliminated and that Iran, and its terrorist proxies, are not allowed to develop nuclear weapons capability and the means to deliver them;

(3) the continuing failure to compel Iran and North Korea to comply with their respective obligations under international law risks greater nuclear proliferation throughout already unstable regions by states that have chosen, but not irreversibly so, to refrain from developing or acquiring their own nuclear weapons capability;

(4) nuclear arms reductions by the United States and the Russian Federation have not persuaded or otherwise incentivized Iran and North Korea to halt or reverse their destabilizing and dangerous nuclear weapons programs, nor have they resulted in increased cooperation by other states to deal with these threats; and

(5) the President should use all international fora available to the President to pursue the complete and verifiable elimination of the nuclear weapons programs of Iran and North Korea as the President's paramount obligation to the security of the American people.

AMENDMENT NO. 169 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

Page 456, line 12, strike ''Secretary of the Defense'' and insert ''Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,''.

Page 456, line 15, after '' 'TCAs')'' insert the following: ''that receive power supply from commercial or other non-military sources''.

Page 456, line 21, strike ''Secretary of the Defense'' and insert ''Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,''.

Page 457, lines 3 through 4, after ''Department of Defense'' insert the following: '', in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,''.

Page 457, line 8, after ''Department'' insert the following: '', in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,''.

Page 457, line 12, after ''Department'' insert the following: '', in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,''.

Page 457, line 18, after ''Secretary of Defense'' insert the following: '', in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority. We have no speakers on these amendments.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, we have no speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Chair, I rise today to support the Tsongas-Michaud amendment, which will strengthen the Department of Defenses' (DOD) Buy America requirements.

According to the Berry Amendment, the Department of Defense (DOD) cannot procure clothing items unless they are produced in the United States. In recent years, however, DOD has circumvented this policy by issuing cash allowances to soldiers for their own purchase of physical training shoes.

The amendment that Representative TSONGAS and I sponsored to the Defense Authorization bill would require that any footwear furnished or provided by cash allowance to members of the Armed Forces upon initial entry be Berry compliant. Two major, domestic athletic footwear brands—New Balance and Wolverine World Wide—are already prepared to produce 100% Berry compliant athletic shoes for the U.S. military. And at least one of those companies can do so at a lower price than the value of the cash allowances DOD gives soldiers now.

If DOD started complying with the Berry Amendment, I feel confident many more companies would jump into the market as well.

This would be good for our troops and good for our economy. This amendment makes Congress' intent of the Berry Amendment explicit and will ensure that all components of our troops' PT uniforms are made in the U.S.A.

Madam Chair, this amendment will guarantee our troops fight and train in American-made uniforms from head to toe.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY) having assumed the chair, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 14, 2013, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1834. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Gerald R. Beaman, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1835. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Richard P. Formica, United States Army, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1836. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Francis J. Wiercinski, United States Army, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1837. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Kendall L. Card, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1838. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1839. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of the determination of a waiver under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Belarus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1840. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''Country Reports on Terrorism 2012''; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1841. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency blocking property of the Government of the Russian Federation relating to the disposition of the highly enriched uranium extracted from nuclear weapons that was declared in Executive Order 13617 of June 25, 2012; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1842. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to North Korea that was declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1843. A letter from the Director, International Broadcasting Bureau, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the Board's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1844. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1845. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, transmitting the 2012 management report and statements on system of internal controls of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1846. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period of October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1847. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Final 2013-2015 Spiny Dogfish Fishery Specifications [Docket No.: 130103002-3396-02] (RIN: 0648-BC85) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1848. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Monkfish Fishery; Emergency Action [Docket No.: 121126649-3347-02] (RIN: 0648-BC79) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1849. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; 2013 Sector Operations Plans and Contracts and Allocation of Northeast Multispecies Annual Catch Entitlements [Docket No.: 120912442-3395-02] (RIN: 0648-XC240) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1850. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; 2013 Management Measures [Docket No.: 130108020-3409-01] (RIN: 0648-XC438) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1851. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 121018563-3148-02] (RIN: 0648-XC369) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1852. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 121009528-2729-02] (RIN: 0648-XC634) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1853. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery off the Southern Atlantic States; Amendment 18B [Docket No.: 120404257-3325-02] (RIN: 0648-BB58) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1854. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 121018563-3148-02] (RIN: 0648-XC654) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1855. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Temporary Rule To Extend the Increase of the Commercial Annual Catch Limit for South Atlantic Yellowtail Snapper [Docket No.: 120919471-2584-01] (RIN: 0648-BC59) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1856. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod

by Catcher Vessels Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 120918468-3111-02] (RIN: 0648-XC612) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1857. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2013 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish [Docket No.: 120403249-2492-02] (RIN: 0648-XC626) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1858. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 120814338-2711-02] (RIN: 0648-BD14) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1859. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 120918468-3111-02] (RIN: 0648-XC606) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1860. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #1 and #2 [Docket No.: 120424023-1023-01] (RIN: 0648-XC631) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1861. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; Correcting Amendment [Docket No.: 130123063-3423-03] (RIN: 0648-BC75) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1862. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1863. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., transmitting proceedings of the 113th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Reno, Nevada, July 21-25, 2012, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 118 and 44 U.S.C. 1332; (H. Doc. No. 113—35); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. KLINE, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GOWDY, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 2346. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to ensure the right of employees to a secret ballot election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. KLINE, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GOWDY, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 2347. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act with respect to the criteria for determining employee units appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 2348. A bill to provide certainty that Congress and the Administration will undertake substantive and structural housing finance reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD (for herself and Ms. HAHN):

H.R. 2349. A bill to restore and extend the grace period of Federal Direct Stafford Loans and Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 2350. A bill to provide employees with 2 hours of paid leave in order to vote in Federal elections; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2351. A bill to repeal the fossil fuel consumption percentage reduction requirements for Federal buildings under the Energy Conservation and Production Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 2352. A bill to require all newly constructed, federally assisted, single-family houses and town houses to meet minimum standards of visitability for persons with disabilities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself and Mr. RIBBLE):

H.R. 2353. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to the operation of vehicles on certain Wisconsin highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. ESTY (for herself and Mr. HECK of Nevada):

H.R. 2354. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the prompt replacement of military decorations upon the request of the recipients of the decorations or their immediate next of kin; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. LOBIONDO):

H.R. 2355. A bill to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2356. A bill to provide for notification to consumers before a video service collects visual or auditory information from the viewing area and to provide consumers with choices that do not involve the collection of such information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COBLE:

H.R. 2357. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that Members must complete 12 years of creditable service in order to be vested in an annuity under the Federal Employees' Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2358. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to give preference to local contractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MEEKS, and Ms. CLARKE):

H.R. 2359. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure funding for grants to promote responsible fatherhood and strengthen low-income families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 2360. A bill to reauthorize the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, and the Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 2361. A bill to limit the authority of States and local governments to impose new

taxes, or to increase rates of existing taxes, payable with respect to the sale of certain firearms or ammunition or payable for background checks incident to sales of firearms or ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 2362. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to urbanized area formula grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 2363. A bill to foster further innovation and entrepreneurship in the health information technology sector; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POLIS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 2364. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation or gender identity when extending credit; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 2365. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the national collection of data on stillbirths in a standardized manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAMBORN (for himself and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 2366. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of World War I; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico (for himself, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 2367. A bill to strengthen Indian education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 2368. A bill to provide support to develop career and technical education programs of study and facilities in the areas of renewable energy; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2369. A bill to apply reduced sentences for certain cocaine base offenses retroactively for certain offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2370. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the juvenile accountability block grants program through fiscal year 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2371. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2372. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act regarding penalties for cocaine offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. BACHUS):

H. Res. 261. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Members of Congress should support and promote the respectful and dignified disposal of worn and tattered American flags; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 2346.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2347.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 2348.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD:

H.R. 2349.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I section 8

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 2350.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution relating to the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States)

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 2351.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 2352.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 2353.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 7

By Ms. ESTY:

H.R. 2354.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 14 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 2355.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 2356.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States); and Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. COBLE:

H.R. 2357.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2358.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2359.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2360.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 2361.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the indian tribes;

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 2362.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in:

Commerce Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 2363.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2364.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2365.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 2366.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 states ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 2367.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 2368.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2369.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2370.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2371.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2372.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 140: Mr. BRADY of Texas.
H.R. 176: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 207: Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 208: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 272: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BECERRA, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 351: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 375: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 407: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 493: Mr. BENTIVOLIO and Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 523: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 578: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 647: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 685: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 693: Mr. PALLONE and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 721: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. RADEL, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida; Mr. OWENS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. HULTGREN, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. MARINO.
H.R. 755: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. POSEY, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 863: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 897: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 901: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BARBER, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 914: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 915: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 946: Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 948: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 961: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1015: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1024: Mrs. CAPPS and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 1077: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 1094: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 1148: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 1149: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H.R. 1154: Ms. SCHWARTZ.
H.R. 1179: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 1199: Mr. BARBER, Mr. DENT, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 1201: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 1261: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1310: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
H.R. 1390: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H.R. 1404: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1425: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1449: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 1473: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1491: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1518: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 1528: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 1565: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 1595: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1667: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 1696: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1717: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 1731: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MENG, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. HECK of Nevada, and Mr. RUNYAN.
H.R. 1750: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. LONG, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PITTENGER, and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 1775: Mr. LANCE.
H.R. 1787: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1797: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 1801: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 1814: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 1825: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 1842: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 1848: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 1851: Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HONDA and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1861: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 1864: Mr. CASTRO of Texas and Mr. REED.
H.R. 1869: Mr. PETERS and Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 1882: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 1900: Mr. HALL.
H.R. 1908: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 1920: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 1955: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 1962: Mr. POCAN and Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 1971: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 1979: Mr. MARKEY and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 1985: Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 2009: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 2011: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2016: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2020: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 2022: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2028: Ms. HAHN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HIMES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2030: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2053: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 2085: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 2089: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 2094: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.
H.R. 2107: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2112: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2154: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 2182: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2232: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 2238: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2273: Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2277: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 2278: Mr. HOLDING.
H.R. 2283: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 2289: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 2291: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2293: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2305: Mr. COOPER and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 2307: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 2309: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 2310: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 2328: Mr. LONG and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 2333: Mr. COURTNEY.
H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. TIERNEY.
H. Res. 112: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H. Res. 188: Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Res. 213: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H. Res. 236: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H. Res. 250: Mr. MCINTYRE.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, we trust You to order our steps. Show us Your path and teach us to follow You. Lord, guide us by Your truth and instruct us with Your wisdom.

Today, help our Senators to give You their challenges as they remember that You have promised to make them more than conquerors. Infuse them with a spirit of peace, and may they find new strength in Your gift of quiet confidence. May they trust You above all and through all, as You pour into their hearts a greater love for You and humanity.

Use us, O God, to bring healing to those in pain, hope to those in despair, and peace to those in war.

We pray in Your awesome Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my statement the Republican leader will be recognized. I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized when he completes his statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks the Senate will resume consideration of S. 744, the comprehensive immigration bill.

I renew my request to be recognized following the remarks of Senator MCCONNELL and the reporting of the immigration bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 744, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 744) to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

Pending:

Leahy/Hatch amendment No. 1183, to encourage and facilitate international participation in the performing arts.

Grassley/Blunt amendment No. 1195, to prohibit the granting of registered provisional immigrant status until the Secretary has maintained effective control of the borders for 6 months.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, when Alfredo Castaneda crossed the border from Mexico into the United States two decades ago, he didn't climb over a fence. He didn't swim across a river. He didn't fly over the border. He didn't walk through the desert. When Alfredo Castaneda crossed the border, he was a 2-year-old little boy perched on his father's shoulders.

The choice to leave Mexico wasn't an easy one for Alfredo's father, but the rumble of hunger in his belly and in his son's belly convinced Alfredo's dad to leave behind the world he knew for a hopefully better life in America. He wrote me a letter; it is addressed to me. Here is what he said:

I lived in a shack with one wall of my house leaning on my neighbor's; the other three were made of sticks and mud bricks. I wanted to give my family a better life, and so I hear the U.S. is a land of opportunity. All I want is to have a sliver of that opportunity for my family.

So with his wife by his side and his son on his shoulders, Alfredo's father came to America illegally. Alfredo was a 2-year-old boy, as I mentioned, at the time. Today he is a 23-year-old man who appreciates the privileges that come with life in America, but he is also conscious of the opportunities available only to U.S. citizens—opportunities that aren't available to him because of his immigration status.

When his friends applied for part-time jobs in high school, Alfredo knew he could never work legally. When he was researching a paper for a class, Alfredo was denied a library card because he had no identification. When he filled out an application for his dream school, selecting ''noncitizen'' on an online form, Alfredo received an error message in bold red letters that said ''noncitizens cannot apply''—cannot apply for entry into this institution.

Alfredo's life in Nevada bears little in common with the shack of sticks and mud he left behind. For him, America truly is the land of opportunity his father envisioned. Yet, until recently, Alfredo could not get a Social Security number, a driver's license, or even a full-time job because he is an undocumented immigrant. But that hasn't stopped him from reaching for his dreams. This is what he wrote in addition to what we have already heard:

My parents constantly reminded me to be a good citizen and volunteer in my community whenever possible. They said that it would pay off and would help me acquire citizenship in the future. I took that to heart.

So Alfredo worked hard in high school—really hard—volunteered in a local hospital, and became politically

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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active. He enrolled in the College of Southern Nevada.

Since he can't find steady work, it has been difficult for Alfredo to afford tuition while he helps support his family. But he believes things are about to change for the better.

Thanks to a directive issued last year by President Obama, Alfredo and 800,000 DREAMers just like him won't be deported and will be able to work and drive legally. Alfredo has already applied for several jobs. He has even gotten a few interviews. He looks forward to learning to drive, going back to school, completing his associate's degree, and one day owning a business.

But President Obama's directive isn't a permanent answer. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives voted last week to resume deportation of outstanding young people just like Alfredo who were brought to this country through no fault of their own. Remember, this boy got here on his dad's shoulders. And the directive isn't a solution for Alfredo's parents and 10 million people just like them who live in the United States without the proper paperwork.

It is more important than ever that Congress pass a permanent fix for this Nation's broken immigration system. Alfredo believes in us. He believes we will succeed. He believes we will find the political will to pass commonsense, bipartisan immigration reform and do it now.

His letter contained a reminder of what is at stake in this debate. This is what he wrote:

> It's not just a piece of legislation; that piece of paper holds our dreams, ambitions, and potential in it.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the immigration bill was reported, so we are on that bill right now; is that right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. REID. And the pending amendment is what?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is Grassley amendment No. 1195.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, in a brief moment I am going to move to table that amendment, but I want everyone to understand that I talked to Senator GRASSLEY yesterday and told him I was going to do this, and the staffs have been advised of it as well.

So I ask unanimous consent to move to table the Grassley amendment and that the vote on the motion to table occur at 10 a.m. following the remarks of Senator MCCONNELL; and that at a time following Senator MCCONNELL's remarks, there be 5 minutes for the opposition and 5 minutes for those supporting the motion to table. So the vote would occur a little after 10 a.m., but that depends on how long Senator MCCONNELL speaks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

YOUNG AMERICANS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the Obama economy has been pretty rough on our Nation's young people. If you are a teenager looking for work over the summer break or if you are a high-schooler looking for a part-time job after school, good luck with that. The unemployment rate for 16- to 19-year-olds is 25 percent—25 percent—which is near historic highs. If you are a college graduate, things don't look much brighter. In fact, the unemployment rate for 20- to 24-year-olds is over 13 percent.

It hardly needs mentioning at this point that many Americans are likely to see their hours cut or their jobs disappear altogether as ObamaCare continues to come online. That is because so far we know that the President's new health care law will impose about 20,000 pages of onerous regulations and probably many more than that when all is said and done.

Many of these regulations will hit small businesses, which create the majority of new jobs in our country. Many of these regulations will hit part-time workers very hard. For instance, the law punishes businesses if they allow employees to work too many hours. So it is no surprise when we read any one of the numerous stories about companies slashing hours. It also punishes businesses if they dare to give jobs to too many people, so, of course, it will probably lead them to slash jobs or actually limit hiring.

I am sure the Washington Democrats who drafted ObamaCare thought they were striking some blow for ''fairness'' with these job-crushing ideas. Well, now the youth of our country are finding out what Democrats' so-called fairness means for them. It means smaller paychecks or no paychecks at all. It must seem pretty unfair from where they stand.

It actually gets a lot worse. Many experts predict that ObamaCare will also cause health care premiums to skyrocket, especially for younger Americans. Some studies show that young men in particular could see rate increases of 50 percent—50 percent—or more. Think about that. You work your tail off in high school just to get into a good college. You spend 4 years pulling all-nighters and cramming for finals, all for the privilege of putting on a gown, accepting your degree, and potentially spending who knows how long frantically searching to find work. Then, if you are lucky—if you are lucky—your hours get cut after you find a job or maybe your job gets cut altogether. You get a letter in the mail that says: Sorry, your premium is going up by double-digits. Can't pay the higher premium? Too bad. If you don't, Uncle Sam slaps you with a penalty tax. And for all the talk of subsidies, the studies indicate these payments from taxpayers might not even make up for the higher costs.

Look, I would be pretty disillusioned if I were in that position, and I think everyone else would be also. Well, it could get worse if Washington Democrats don't start getting serious about working with Republicans on student loans too. As I mentioned last week, President Obama and Republicans actually agree in broad terms on the way forward for student loan reform. As the President's Secretary of Education told Politico yesterday—this is the Obama administration's Secretary of Education:

> My strong preference would be for a longer-term solution, and not to just keep solving it this year, and then the next year and then the next year.

So it is time for Senate Democrats to stop blocking us from enacting permanent reform because Federal rates for new student loans are set to double—double—if we don't act soon.

Several Senate Democratic leaders have basically already admitted to the media that they would rather have a failed bill they can morph into a campaign issue than a signed bill that can help 100 percent of students.

It is time for that to change, and they should not assume younger Americans will be that easily tricked one more time in 2014. These young men and women may be drowning in the Obama economy, but it is not because they are dumb or lazy or apathetic. It is because of policies dreamed up in Washington during the years of the Obama administration.

As the days go by, these young Americans are discovering just how unfairly Washington Democrats have treated them in the past few years.

KEEPING A COMMITMENT

Finally, Mr. President, we have been discussing on a daily basis whether the majority leader will keep the commitment he made at the beginning of the last two Congresses that no rules changes would be made other than by following the rules. In other words, the commitment was: I will not break the rules of the Senate in order to change the rules of the Senate.

My friend the majority leader has made that commitment on two occasions. He made it in January of 2011 for the next two Congresses. We are in the second Congress now. At the beginning of this Congress, we had an extensive discussion about rules changes, after which the vast majority of Senate Republicans supported two rules changes and two standing orders, and in return for those changes we made, the majority leader committed once again that

for this Congress he would not pull the nuclear trigger, as we call it around here, use the nuclear option; in other words, turn the Senate into the House.

So the majority leader will be confronted with his promise, his commitment, on a daily basis until we understand fully that he intends to keep his commitment to the Senate and to the American people.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1195

Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. is equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the motion to table the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the proponents be given 5 minutes and the opponents be given 5 minutes and then we vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise to speak against the amendment offered by my friend and colleague, the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

What does this amendment do? It is very simple. It says that the 11 million people living in the shadows cannot even get RPI status, the provisional status by which they can work and travel, until—until—the Secretary of Homeland Security says the border is fully secure.

We all know that will take years and years and years, and that is why an amendment very similar to this came up in the Judiciary Committee and was defeated 12 to 6, with two Republicans joining the Democrats in voting against it, Mr. FLAKE and Mr. GRAHAM, who were part of our so-called Gang of 8.

The problem with the amendment is very simple: What do we do for 5, 6 years until the border is fully secure? It is going to take a while to do it. We need to bring equipment there. We need to build fences there. We need to do all of the kinds of things that are in our bill. We provide $6.5 billion to build $1 billion worth of border fence, to deploy sensors, fixed towers, radar, drones that will cover the entire border.

So what are we telling those 11 million? If you hide successfully from the police, then maybe 5 years from now you can stay here and get the right to work and the right to travel. This clearly would undo the entire theme and structure of the immigration bill that has such bipartisan support that is before us today.

Again, let me repeat, as I understand it, it is opposed by all the Members of the Gang of 8—the four Democrats and the four Republicans—for the very reason it will take years and years until the border is secure. To wait that long, we will have millions more come across the borders illegally, the number of illegal immigrants in America will increase, and we may never get to real immigration reform that is needed—so desperately needed—by the country.

I strongly urge that this amendment be defeated. The American people made it resoundingly clear they want us to move forward with immigration reform in a careful, balanced, and bipartisan way. They want us to secure the border, and they want us to be reasonable about the 11 million who are here and about future immigration so we can grow the American economy. That is what our bill does.

This proposal would undo much of that without proposing any real solutions as to what we do before that. It has bipartisan opposition, and I strongly urge that it be defeated.

I yield the rest of my time to the chairman of our Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this amendment offered by my friend from Iowa would significantly delay even the initial registration process for the 11 million undocumented individuals in the country.

We believe the pathway to citizenship has to be earned, but it also has to be attainable. This amendment would further delay a process that already would take at least 13 years.

Bringing these 11 million people out of the shadows is not only the right thing to do, it is the best thing to do. It keeps our country safe. We would know who is here. We could focus our resources on who poses a threat.

This amendment is also unnecessary. We have been pouring billions of dollars into border security in recent years. We have made enormous progress since the last immigration bills in 2006 and 2007, and this bill takes even more steps.

As I said yesterday on the floor, I am going to have to oppose this amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I wish to remind my colleagues that we were promised an open and fair process on this legislation. The fact that the majority is moving to table my amendment proves this so-called open and fair process is a farce. The majority is afraid to have an up-or-down vote on my amendment. They are apparently afraid to have an open debate and vote on a provision that ensures true border security before legalization, and that is what the people of this country want. They claim to be open to improving the bill, but this motion to table shows they are not ready to fundamentally change the bill.

By tabling my amendment, the majority is stifling progress on this bill. They are refusing to have an amendment process to improve it. This is not the right way to start off on a very important bill.

You know, we only do immigration reform once every 25 years. So what is the hurry? Surely, we need an amendment process in which true immigration reform can succeed. There is a lesson to be learned from the 1986 legislation that is now the law of the land. Then, we legalized first and thought we were going to secure the border later, which we never did.

So this amendment is the first of many that will improve the bill and do what the authors of the bill say they want to do, secure the border and do what the American people expect us to do. If the American people are being asked to accept a legalization program in exchange for that compassionate approach, they should be assured that the laws are going to be enforced.

But as we read the details of the bill, it is clear the approach taken is legalize first, enforce later, the same mistake that was made in 1986. My amendment would fundamentally change that. The amendment that is now pending would require the Secretary to certify to Congress that the Secretary has maintained effective control over the entire southern border for at least 6 months before processing applications for legalization.

It is a commonsense approach: border security first, like promised, legalize next. If the bill passes as is, the Secretary only needs to submit two plans before processing people through the legalization program. We do not need to pass any more legislation that tells this administration to do a job that is already required of them that they are not doing. People want laws enforced. Nevertheless, the bill would start legalization even if the strategies the Secretary submits to Congress are flawed and inadequate. What if this Secretary is not committed to fencing? What if this Secretary believes the border is more secure than ever? Well, in fact, this Secretary told the committee she thought the borders were secure. That should concern all of us.

Legalization status is more than probation. This RPI status is, in fact, legalization. Once a person gets RPI, they get the freedom to live in the United States. They can travel, work, and benefit from everything our country offers. RPI status is de facto permanent legalization.

We all know it will never be taken away. People who say 10 years down the road if we do not have the borders secure, that they are going to take

back and classify these people as illegal again, that is naive. Given the history of these types of programs, we know it will never end.

My amendment improves the trigger and fulfills the wish of the American people. My amendment ensures that the border is secured before one person gets legal status.

If we pass this bill as it is, there will be no pressure on this administration or future administrations to secure the border. There will be no push by the legalization advocates to get that job done. We need to work together. We need to secure the border for several reasons, so that we are not back here in the same position 25 years from now saying we made a mistake 25 years ago, like we know now we made a mistake. We need to protect our sovereignty and to protect the homeland and improve national security.

Under my amendment the Secretary would have to prove that we have effective control, as defined in the bill, for 6 months before the applications for registered provisional immigration status are processed. I agree with at least one of the authors of this bill that if the border security title is not improved this bill does not stand a chance of getting to the President.

So my amendment is a first and necessary step to fixing this issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my dear friend—we have served together in the Congress for more than three decades—I care a great deal about him. He is a good legislator. But I think the only criticism I have is he must be reading my speeches because the speech he just gave is almost a carbon copy of what I have been saying for a long time: that we should not have this 60-vote threshold on everything the Republicans created.

For him to come now and say we are going to have 50 votes, he should go back and reread my speeches, which maybe his staff has done.

I move to table the Grassley amendment. I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the motion to table amendment No. 1195 offered by the Senator from Iowa.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 148 Leg.]

YEAS—57

Baldwin	Cantwell	Durbin
Baucus	Cardin	Feinstein
Begich	Carper	Flake
Bennet	Casey	Franken
Blumenthal	Coons	Gillibrand
Boxer	Cowan	Graham
Brown	Donnelly	Hagan
Harkin	McCaskill	Sanders
Heinrich	Menendez	Schatz
Heitkamp	Merkley	Schumer
Hirono	Mikulski	Shaheen
Johnson (SD)	Murkowski	Stabenow
Kaine	Murphy	Tester
King	Murray	Udall (CO)
Klobuchar	Nelson	Udall (NM)
Landrieu	Reed	Warner
Leahy	Reid	Warren
Levin	Rockefeller	Whitehouse
McCain	Rubio	Wyden

NAYS—43

Alexander	Cruz	Moran
Ayotte	Enzi	Paul
Barrasso	Fischer	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Pryor
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Scott
Chiesa	Inhofe	Sessions
Coats	Isakson	Shelby
Coburn	Johanns	Thune
Cochran	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Collins	Kirk	Vitter
Corker	Lee	Wicker
Cornyn	Manchin	
Crapo	McConnell	

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. REID. I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, for the benefit of Members, we have had a number of amendments filed, and I would like to move forward on trying to move this legislation along. That is what this is all about.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be in order and be called up in the order I offer them here: Thune No. 1197, Landrieu No. 1222, Vitter No. 1228, Tester No. 1198, and Heller No. 1227; that the time until 11:30 a.m. be equally divided between the two managers or their designees for debate on these amendments; that at that time; that is, 11:30 a.m., the Senate proceed to vote on the amendments in this agreement in the order listed; that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes; that all the amendments be subject to a 60-affirmative vote threshold; that there be 2 minutes equally divided between the votes, and all after the first vote be 10 minutes in duration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I have a suggestion: that we agree to everything for the first four amendments on the list.

I object.

Mr. REID. So you object to the whole thing?

Mr. GRASSLEY. Yes.

Mr. REID. I thought we had a deal there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The majority leader.

Mr. REID. I therefore ask, because of the objection, unanimous consent that the following amendments be in order to be called up: Thune No. 1197, Landrieu No. 1222, Vitter No. 1228, Tester No. 1198, and Heller No. 1227.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRASSLEY. Reserving the right to object——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I suggest to the majority leader we can agree to what he has suggested except for Heller amendment No. 1227.

Mr. REID. I am disappointed my colleague's amendment is not going to be part of this, but maybe we can work on that at a subsequent time.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request as modified?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while we are determining the best way to move forward on these amendments that are now in order, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Mexico Mr. HEINRICH be allowed to speak for up to 15 minutes to give his maiden speech before the Senate, and during that 15-minute period of time we will try to figure out a way to proceed.

That is the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I also ask unanimous consent that following the Senator's statement I be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Mexico.

MEETING 21ST CENTURY CHALLENGES

Mr. HEINRICH. I thank the Chair for the opportunity to address the Chamber today.

Mr. President, I am a strong believer that innovation is what America does best, that boundless wonder and curiosity can lead to revolutionary discoveries, and that diligence and optimism can break down barriers. I am a believer that technology and, more importantly, the scientific method are how we can best meet many of our 21st-century challenges. And this is, indeed, a time of great challenge for our Nation.

There is no question that it is easier to legislate in a time of peace and prosperity than in a time of economic recovery and global conflict. But Americans, Mr. President, are no strangers to adversity. Time and again we have shown our ingenuity and our perseverance. In fact, the very character of our Nation has been shaped by hard work and innovation. That is America's story. I am certain our capacity to deal with the challenges we face rests heavily on our ability to make policy that is driven by facts, by data, and, yes, by science.

Historically, America has responded to challenges with transformative innovations—electricity, radio, television, transistors, silicon computer

processors, and the rise of the modern distributed Internet. In my own State of New Mexico, we have built our economy around some of the greatest innovations of the modern era.

New Mexico Tech, the University of New Mexico, and New Mexico State University offered advanced degrees in chemistry and engineering as early as the 1890s. After World War I, Kirtland, Holloman, and Cannon military bases in our State provided supreme training conditions for the new flight wing of the Army that would eventually be called the U.S. Air Force.

During World War II, New Mexico was home to the Manhattan Project, which installed Los Alamos National Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, and Sandia National Laboratories.

Through the collaboration of its major defense and research installations, New Mexico has become the birthplace of technologies that have changed the world. Over time, our National Labs, our universities, and our defense installations have proven to be invaluable to research and development not only for our State but for the entire Nation. They led key research efforts during the space race and continue to develop modern defense and computer technology in the digital age, often partnering with private sector innovators such as Intel Corporation.

As innovators in technology transfer, Sandia National Labs and Intel came together on the development of radiation-hardened microprocessors for space and defense applications. With the help of our State universities, New Mexico will continue to lead the way in low-carbon energy technology.

The University of New Mexico Taos Campus is a prime example of the public and private sectors working together to employ cleaner energy. Their campus is home to one of the largest solar arrays in the State—a project that was successful thanks to a partnership with Los Alamos National Lab and Kit Carson Electric Cooperative.

On the research front, Santa Fe Community College and New Mexico State University are developing algal biofuels as a source of liquid renewable energy. In addition to our universities benefiting from technology transfer, Los Alamos National Lab's Labstart Initiative is also promoting growth in the private sector. This program encourages future entrepreneurs to start businesses using technologies first developed within our National Labs. So far, the lab-to-market strategy has brought $20 million in revenue for the 19 companies that have started under this initiative.

Today, the technology industry, both public and private, supports nearly 50,000 jobs in our small State at over 2,000 technology establishments throughout New Mexico. It is our history of innovation and new technology that drive New Mexico's economy and our contributions to this great Nation.

As our country faces the challenges of bringing our economy back from a devastating recession and reversing the effects of climate change, we must embrace the challenge and lead the world in innovation and clean energy, using science as our guide to setting public policy. Yet during my time in Washington, too often I have seen scientific integrity undermined and scientific research politicized in an effort to advance ideological or even purely political agendas. I have watched as too many of us in elected office moved from being entitled to our own opinions—something which our democracy relies upon—to embracing the belief that somehow we are entitled to our own facts. None of us are entitled to our own facts.

As someone who began my adult life studying engineering, I believe we must better use science as a guiding tool in our deliberations on how to set public policy. Whether for our national security, our energy independence, or our Nation's ability to compete in the global economy, our efforts and our solutions should be rooted in fact and driven by the best available science but also with a keen eye to the innovations that are transforming our Nation before our very eyes.

By investing in education, in research, engineering, in our teachers, and in our professors, we will lead the world in scientific and technological innovation. Even in this challenging fiscal environment, we must make the investments that have paid dividends for our Nation time and time again.

My own path to scientific inquiry began in the first grade. I had a teacher named Mrs. Taylor, who saw in me a thirst for knowledge and discovery. She fed that desire, even when it meant considerable extra work and planning a supplemental curriculum that wasn't part of her normal work plan. She was the kind of teacher—and I hope some of you have had one—who would take the extra time to make sure a student hungry to read never ran out of new books to explore or that a student interested in fossils and dinosaurs had extra projects and materials to feed their interest.

I can honestly say, if it weren't for Mrs. Taylor, my own life would have taken some very different turns. When we ensure that every student has a Mrs. Taylor, we ensure that our children will not just spend their afternoons playing on tablets and smart phones, but they will have the education to grow up designing and building the next generation of technology and devices. We should harness their natural intellectual curiosity to solve humankind's greatest challenges.

From the classrooms of our elementary schools to the research labs of our universities, to the grounds of our National Laboratories and research institutes to the offices of venture capital firms and innovative tech startups, the frontiers of human knowledge can be boundless. If we harness it, we will continue to fuel our Nation's prosperity.

No area of innovation and science will be more important in the coming years than our Nation's ability to tackle climate change and to lead the world in clean energy technology. America can and must become truly energy independent, and we must move from traditional carbon-intensive energy sources to ever-cleaner alternatives. Investing in cleaner energy will create quality jobs and protect our Nation from the serious economic and strategic risks associated with our reliance on foreign energy.

I must take the opportunity to say how impressed I have been with the current bipartisan efforts to embrace energy efficiency.

Whether your goal is job creation, economic vitality, saving consumers money, or lowering your carbon footprint, conservation is not only conservative, it is effective. Getting the most out of every unit of energy we use should be a concern for all of levels of government—State, Federal, and local—and for community organizations as well.

I have spent a lot of time traveling across my home State of New Mexico highlighting how innovation and investment in new energy technology can help create good jobs and grow our economy. New Mexico is home to innovators such as EMCORE Corporation, a leading provider of compound semiconductor-based components, which recently deployed a system that uses solar cells with a conversion efficiency of sunlight to electricity of 39 percent, a remarkable feat; Sapphire Energy in Columbus, NM, which is producing drop-in crude oil from algae, sunlight, and CO_2; and, energy storage projects in Los Alamos and Albuquerque that are demonstrating smart-grid technology with solar PV storage fully integrated into a utility power grid. These are just a few examples. It is clear New Mexico is already capitalizing on a diversified but rapidly innovative energy sector.

To help the Nation transition to cleaner sources of energy, I am supporting efforts to streamline permitting for renewable energy projects while still protecting access to our public lands for families and sportsmen to enjoy.

Another key to further development of clean energy is to alleviate the bottlenecks in the electric power grid. New Mexico is an energy exporter, and I am working to spur substantial renewable energy development by adding the transmission capacity that will allow us to export clean energy to markets in Arizona and California. Through American ingenuity, we can unleash the full potential of cleaner homegrown energy and put Americans to work while we are at it.

At the same time, we can, and we must, lead the world in addressing our climate crisis. Climate change is no longer theoretical. It is one of those stubborn facts that doesn't go away simply because we choose to ignore it. In New Mexico we are seeing bigger fires, drier summers, and less snowpack

in the winter. And as I speak these words, too many of our high elevation forests are burning. With humidity levels lower and temperatures higher, we are dealing with fire behavior that is markedly more intense than we have seen in the past. Over the last 3 years alone, we have seen two of the largest fires in New Mexico's history. With elevated temperatures, studies at Los Alamos National Labs predict that three-quarters of our evergreen forests in New Mexico might be gone as early as 2050.

At the same time we are experiencing our driest 2-year drought since record-keeping started in the mid-19th century. Flows in the Rio Grande are less than 20 percent of normal. Since the first of the year, central New Mexico, where I live, has seen less than 1 inch of rain. This is a tragedy, and we must start taking active steps to reverse it. We owe that to our children. We owe that to the next generation.

In 1961 President John F. Kennedy made a bold claim that an American would walk on the Moon by the end of the decade. Eight years later, Neil Armstrong did just that.

Today we face a similarly audacious challenge when it comes to addressing climate change. We need to think big and we need to execute. We did that when President Kennedy said we would go to the Moon—and we made it happen as Americans. Climate change is our greatest future challenge, and we must commit to solving it within the decade.

I am by nature an optimist. I have seen this great Nation defy the odds again and again. And, yes, I believe compromise and even bipartisanship are still possible. Our country is strong because of rigorous debate, but debate doesn't mean endless gridlock. Despite our differences, there are issues where both parties can come together and find common ground. Using science to rise to our Nation's challenges, whatever those may be, should be one of those areas. It is one I am committed to, and I look forward to working with my colleagues so our Nation and my home State of New Mexico can achieve the greatness and future all of our children deserve.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am going to ask consent that we have a vote on some judges in an hour. But prior to saying that, I want to say this. This is a very important bill. People want to offer amendments on this bill. We have five amendments that are now pending. There are ways we could move forward expeditiously, but sometimes that is not the right thing to do.

We have a number of issues I want to focus on for just a minute. No. 1, we have a storm coming—we all know about that—in a couple of different waves. We have meetings going on today in the Capitol with different groups of people trying to figure out a way to go forward on this important legislation. I think what we should do is have these judges votes, have people go ahead and do their meetings—for example, there is one at the White House late this afternoon with some Senators.

But I do say this: We are going to finish the work on the floor soon on this bill, but we are going to come back Monday and we are going to be on this bill. I want to alert everybody that next weekend we will be working on this bill. We are going to finish this bill before the July 4 recess. Everyone should understand that. Everyone has had adequate warning, notice, that we are going to work next weekend. That means Friday, Monday, and that includes Saturday and Sunday to get this legislation done. If something comes up and we do not have to do that, good, but as things now stand, I see that is something we have to do. I want to make sure people know. They know because we have to move forward on this legislation.

We have a lot we have to finish during the July time period. We will be on this legislation. I have had a couple of Senators say: Can we be next? Mr. President, everyone is alerted. We are working. Both sides are working in good faith to get this bill done, and we are going to continue to do that. Hopefully we will not have to terminate all these amendments with procedural votes. If we have to do that, we will, but I would rather not do that.

I hope everyone will continue working to come to an agreement on how we can improve this bill. I kind of like it the way it is, but I am not the one who is going to make this determination. The ranking member is here, and he will have plenty of time for speeches this afternoon on this legislation. I also appreciate everyone being reasonable. My friend the Senator from South Dakota is always very easy and pleasant to work with. I talked to him about how we should move forward on his amendment, and we had a good conversation. Hopefully what I have said will pacify everyone for the time being and hopefully for a long period of time so we can get this done.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

I ask unanimous consent that at 11:30 today the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 47 and 49 under the previous order. Therefore, under the order, the Senate would have one or two votes beginning at noon, beginning on the confirmation of Nitza Alejandro and Jeffrey L. Schmehl to be U.S. district judges for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Both of these judges are from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. So people can plan, we hope the first one will be by voice. This one vote after noon will be the last vote of the week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

AMENDMENT NO. 1197

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I thank the majority leader for trying to work with us in a fashion that will allow us to get to some votes on amendments. We have several amendments pending, one of which is the amendment I have offered, amendment No. 1197. I spoke to this subject a little bit the other evening as we commenced debate on the immigration bill. I would like to, if I might, elaborate a little bit further on why I believe this amendment is important and why I think it strengthens and improves the underlying bill.

I said the other evening that I am very convinced—I think we all are—that we need an immigration system that works. The immigration system we have today is broken, and it must be fixed. Unfortunately, each time Congress has tried to fix our immigration system, promises of a more secure border have never held. The bill in front of us is well-intended, but it is following the same path as past immigration bills.

Under this bill, it is certain that 12 million undocumented workers will receive legal status soon after the bill is enacted. However, the border security provisions of this bill are nothing more than promises which, again, may never be upheld. I have said this before. When I talk to constituents back in my State of South Dakota, there are couple of questions they ask. The first question is, When will our Federal Government keep its promises on border security? They also ask a second question; that is, Why do we need more laws when we are not enforcing the laws that are currently on the books?

It is time that we follow through on promises of a more secure border. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 required 700 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing along the southern border. That goal was reaffirmed when Congress passed the Secure Fence Act back in 2006. To date, less than 40 miles—36, to be exact—out of the 700 miles of fencing required by law has been completed.

My amendment No. 1197 simply requires that when we implement current law prior to legalization—that is an indication that we are serious about border security—as specified by this amendment, 350 miles of the fencing would be required prior to RPI status being granted. The completion of this section of the fence would be a tangible demonstration that we are serious about border security. After RPI status

is granted, the remaining 350 miles required by current law would have to be constructed during the 10-year period before registered provisional immigrants can apply for green cards.

There are still many problems with this bill that need to be addressed. I think that is what the amendment process is all about. But I say to my colleagues here in the Senate that if we want to show we are serious about border security and not just talking about it but actually making real changes to make our border more secure, then this amendment is one way to show we are serious.

There has been a lot of discussion about the various costs associated with building a fence. If we look at the different estimates about border fence costs, there are quotes from private contractors suggesting that the cost of constructing a double-layered fence is about $3.2 million per mile. Putting that in terms of a 700-mile fence, we are looking at about $2.2 billion. Remember, it would cost a lot less than that if we reach the 350-mile mark, which is what my amendment calls for, prior to RPI status. But it is a reasonable cost.

There are dollars allocated in the legislation that are designed to strengthen border security. I suggest to my colleagues that one of the best, simplest, plainest, most straightforward ways of doing that is to build the fence—the fence that is required by law, that was required in the 1996 act and in the 2006 act and to date only 40 miles of which has been built.

This makes a lot of sense. I suggest that as we talk about the various other elements of the immigration debate and the legislation in front of us, we start with this. If we start with this, I think we can convince the American people we are serious.

I think it is difficult for Americans to trust Congress, trust the government to do the right thing on the border when past promises have not been fulfilled. If we go back to the 1986 immigration reform legislation, there were promises made about border security that were never kept, and we allowed people to come in at that time. Since that time, here we are many years later with the same set of circumstances in front of us today, trying to figure out how to deal with the undocumented workers who are currently here but absent anything having happened that would ensure to the American people that the border security requirements are being met.

I encourage my colleagues in the Senate to express our commitment to the American people that before RPI status is granted, we are serious about securing our border, ensuring that the commitments made about building a fence there are fulfilled—again, 350 miles of which would be constructed prior to RPI status, and the other 350 miles of that 700-mile fence would happen subsequent to a green card being issued and moving into that next status that is allowed for in this legislation.

This is not something that is complicated. I think if you are an American citizen in this country, you ask a couple of very straightforward questions. One is, why do we have to pass new laws if we are not going to enforce the laws already on the books? The 700 miles of border fence is on the books—in 1986, when it was first called for, and then in 2006, subsequent to that, it was again stipulated that a fencing requirement be completed on the southern border.

Interestingly enough, I would add that at the time when that vote was held in 2006, then-Senators Obama, BIDEN, and Clinton supported that bill, along with a lot of the current Members, authors of the legislation that is before us today.

It makes perfect sense to the American people. I think it is a necessary and essential, actually, requirement to be met not only for us to move on to the other elements of the immigration debate but, more important, to secure the American border.

I ask that amendment No. 1197 be made pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 1197.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To require the completion of the 350 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing described in section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 before registered provisional immigrant status may be granted and to require the completion of 700 miles of such fencing before the status of registered provisional immigrants may be adjusted to permanent resident status)

Beginning on page 855, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 858, line 10, and insert the following:

(c) TRIGGERS.—

(1) PROCESSING APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTERED PROVISIONAL IMMIGRANT STATUS.—The Secretary may not commence processing applications for registered provisional immigrant status pursuant to section 245B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 2101 of this Act, until after the date on which—

(A) the Secretary has submitted to Congress the notice of commencement of the implementation of the Comprehensive Southern Border Security Strategy pursuant to section 5(a)(4)(B); and

(B) 350 miles of Southern border fencing has been completed in accordance with section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by section 1122 of this Act.

(2) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF REGISTERED PROVISIONAL IMMIGRANTS.—The Secretary may not adjust the status of aliens who have been granted registered provisional status, except for aliens granted blue card status under section 2201 of this Act or described in section 245D(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, until the Secretary, after consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, submits to the President and Congress a written certification that—

(A) the Comprehensive Southern Border Security Strategy, which was submitted to Congress, has been substantially deployed and is substantially operational;

(B) the Southern Border Fencing Strategy has been submitted to Congress, implemented, and is substantially completed;

(C) 700 miles of Southern border fencing has been completed in accordance with section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by section 1122 of this Act;

(D) the Secretary has implemented the mandatory employment verification system required under section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by section 3101 of this Act, for use by all employers to prevent unauthorized workers from obtaining employment in the United States; and

(E) the Secretary is using an electronic exit system at air and sea ports of entry that operates by collecting machine-readable visa or passport information from air and vessel carriers.

On page 942, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 1122. EXTENSION OF REINFORCED FENCING ALONG THE SOUTHWEST BORDER.

Section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Only fencing that is double-layered and constructed in a way to effectively restrain pedestrian traffic may be used to satisfy the 700-mile requirement under this subparagraph. Fencing that does not effectively restrain pedestrian traffic (such as vehicle barriers and virtual fencing) does not satisfy the requirement under this subparagraph.''.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 1222

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call up amendment No. 1222, the Child Citizenship Act, for lawful adoptees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU], for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR, proposes an amendment numbered 1222.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To apply the amendments made by the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 retroactively to all individuals adopted by a citizen of the United States in an international adoption and to repeal the pre-adoption parental visitation requirement for automatic citizenship and to amend section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to automatic citizenship for children born outside of the United States who have a United States citizen parent)

On page 1300, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 2554. UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP FOR INTERNATIONALLY ADOPTED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) AUTOMATIC CITIZENSHIP.—Section 104 of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–395; 8 U.S.C. 1431 note) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 104. APPLICABILITY.

''The amendments made by this title shall apply to any individual who satisfies the requirements under section 320 or 322 of the

Immigration and Nationality Act, regardless of the date on which such requirements were satisfied.''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF PREADOPTION VISITATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 101(b)(1)(F)(i) (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)(F)(i)), as amended by section 2312, is further amended by striking ''at least twenty-five years of age, who personally saw and observed the child prior to or during the adoption proceedings;'' and inserting ''who is at least 25 years of age, at least 1 of whom personally saw and observed the child before or during the adoption proceedings;''.

(c) AUTOMATIC CITIZENSHIP FOR CHILDREN OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS WHO ARE PHYSICALLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 320(a)(3) (8 U.S.C. 1431(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) The child is physically present in the United States in the legal custody of the citizen parent pursuant to a lawful admission.''.

(2) APPLICABILITY TO INDIVIDUAL'S WHO NO LONGER HAVE LEGAL STATUS.—Notwithstanding the lack of legal status or physical presence in the United States, a person shall be deemed to meet the requirements under section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by paragraph (1), if the person—

(A) was born outside of the United States;

(B) was adopted by a United States citizen before the person reached 18 years of age;

(C) was legally admitted to the United States; and

(D) would have qualified for automatic United States citizenship if the amendments made by paragraph (1) had been in effect at the time of such admission.

(d) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—Section 320(b) (8 U.S.C. 1431(b)) is amended by inserting '', regardless of the date on which the adoption was finalized'' before the period at the end.

(e) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any individual adopted by a citizen of the United States regardless of whether the adoption occurred prior to, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am going to speak about this amendment in just a minute, but first I want to respond to Senator THUNE. I wish we could get a vote on my amendment as well as this one because I would like to vote and strongly express my objection to his amendment. I will comment for just a minute.

I chair the Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee that is actually building the fence. The money that builds it comes through my committee. I have looked at the fence they are trying to build. It is shocking to me, and would be shocking to everyone in America if they could see it. No matter if we build a single fence or double fence with spacing in between, it will be easy for people to get over it or under it.

I will vote against Senator THUNE's amendment because I am not going to waste taxpayer money on a dumb fence, and that is what his fence would be. We need to build a smart fence. A fence is not just a physical structure which can be built out of a variety of different materials with or without barbed wire on the top.

A smart fence is what Senator MCCAIN and I want to build. Since he is from Arizona, I think he knows a little bit more about this than the Senator from South Dakota who doesn't have a border with Mexico but only with Canada, and that is quite different. If Senator MCCAIN were on the Senate floor, I think he would say we absolutely want to build a barrier of security, and this would be a combination of a physical structure that is built to the great standards we can with the technology that will actually shut down illegal immigration.

It is not correct for anybody listening to this debate to think that people on the Democratic side of this aisle or people supporting this bill do not want to secure the border. Nothing could be further from the truth. I may be overridden, and people may vote against it, but I am going to hold the position that we cannot waste billions and billions of dollars building a fence that doesn't hold anybody on one side or the other. We have wasted enough taxpayer money.

While I didn't come here to talk about this at this moment, I am going to talk about it for just a few minutes.

This immigration bill is about fixing a broken system, not dumping taxpayer money down a rat hole. And some people want to talk about building a fence. I went to look at the fence. I have been in tunnels that go under the fence. I watched people climb over the fence, and so has anybody who actually lives along the border, which is why Senator MCCAIN's voice is so important in this debate.

No one should think that Senator MCCAIN, who has been the leader on border security in this Senate for 20 years, is not interested in building a strong fence. His State gets affected—just like California and Texas—more directly than any of us.

The Presiding Officer knows geography well. So for my colleagues to come to the floor and suggest that the eight people who put this bill together are not interested in border security is just truly false, misleading, and unfortunate. That is what this debate is going to be about.

I have respect for my colleague. I absolutely oppose his amendment, but I am going to come back and give some more facts about how we are building a smart fence, how we are going to keep using new technologies to keep people out that we don't want and keep people in we want to keep in.

I want to say one thing about this immigration bill as well. We are the most open society in the world. It is a great source of pride to our country. We are an open, transparent democracy that is trying to create a broad middle class not only here in America but around the world, and trade and commerce are essential. We need secure borders that open for trade and create jobs. As chairman of this committee, I am not going to waste more money building something that doesn't work just so some people can get a headline in their local press. It is just not going to happen.

So we are going to put money in this bill to build a smart barrier that is going to have all the new technology we need to track down illegal immigrants and close that off. Then we are also—which is in this bill—going to use new technology, such as what we have seen on television and these fancy shows, to find the 40 percent of immigrants who came here under visas and overstayed, for the queue so they can pay their taxes, learn English, and become citizens.

I will come back and speak more on the record about this issue, and I am sure the Senator from South Dakota will have a response.

Happily, I don't think there is an objection to my amendment, the citizenship for lawful adoptees. I am very happy I have the cosponsorship of Senator COATS, Senator BLUNT, and Senator KLOBUCHAR. This amendment does not go to the heart of the immigration bill, but it does touch the hearts of many parents and children who have been caught up in a very unfortunate situation.

A couple of years ago Senator Nickles from Oklahoma, whom I had the great pleasure of working with across the aisle on many important adoption bills, and I passed a bill that is very important to the adoption community. The bill basically says when a child is adopted overseas—we mostly do adoptions in America, but we have anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 adoptions internationally.

When somebody adopts a child overseas, it is very expensive, time consuming, and more bureaucratic than it needs to be. Several years ago our bill said once that process is over and the adoption is finalized, those children will automatically become citizens. It was a great step forward because now we have at least 10,000 to 20,000 kids who are all various ages—infants, teenagers, all the way up to 18—who, once they come to the United States, don't have to go through another process to get their citizenship; otherwise, we would obviously have a backlog of millions.

This is sort of giving the adopted kids a little express lane, which is what we wanted to do, and we did. Unfortunately, when we pass bills, many times the bureaucracy gets ahold of the law and starts to interpret it in a different way than we wanted and starts throwing barriers in the way.

Simply put, my amendment, which is supported by the Members I said, is going to fix three important provisions in that law. First, it says if a child is adopted into this country and later commits a misdemeanor or felony—just as if it was a biological child who committed a misdemeanor or felony—that person would not be deported. Deportation is not an option for adoptees. It may be an option for illegal immigrants but not children who have been adopted by American citizens. So we are going to correct that. They are going to have the full penalties against them. They can go to jail for a long time. They can do whatever the law

says, but deportation is not one of the options.

There have been very sad circumstances where adults were brought here as children, but the parents failed to get their certification. Many of them have been deported back to a country they never lived in a day, and they don't speak the language. As far as they know, in their mind they are completely American, even if they did know their country of origin. It is very unfortunate, and it has happened. This is going to bring help to maybe dozens and hundreds—it is not going to be more than that—of families to prevent any deportation of adoptees in the future.

Secondly, it will clarify the residency requirement. Over time the Child Citizenship Act has been misinterpreted so that the adopted children of Americans living abroad—particularly for military, diplomatic, and other reasons—do not receive automatic citizenship upon entering the United States. We intended, when we passed our bill, for this to apply to our military families and diplomats. As a result of serving in a foreign country, they have the opportunity to take in a child who is completely homeless and has no parents. They are doing God's work, and many times they end up in some bureaucratic haggling. So we are going to try to correct that.

Finally, it clarifies that when parents are required to travel overseas to adopt a child—some countries require two parents, some countries require one. Whether the country requires one or two parents, one will be sufficient to meet our standard. If two are required, then two have to go; but if only one is required, one is enough to meet our standard.

There have been months and months and years and years where parents who go through all of this trouble to do something they really believe God has called them to do—to adopt a homeless or unparented child or a sibling group—have come home to find that their own government, which would be our government, is nitpicking this law to prevent them from getting an easy path forward.

I hope there will be no opposition to this amendment. I am happy if we are required to have 51 votes or 60 votes. I will take any vote of any number for this bill. I hope the Members will support it.

I am sorry I have to oppose Senator THUNE's amendment, but I will be opposing all amendments that I don't think support the underlying nature of a smart barrier, which is a fence that is both physical and virtual and has new technologies that will actually do the job.

I could not even express how shocking it was to go down to the border and see the number of tunnels that were built under the fence. If we build three fences, they will still build tunnels under those fences. They could build four fences. I am very sorry, but I am not going to waste people's money on that.

We are going to figure out a way to use technology to find these improper entrances to our country and close them down. It may be an actual fence in some places. It is going to be a virtual fence in other places. It is going to be special technology, lasers, helicopters, infrared, et cetera, et cetera.

Senator MCCAIN actually had a list of the equipment that we intend to buy with taxpayer money, and I am going to come to the floor and maybe spend some hours reading off the list so people know about this. We most certainly are not saying no to a fence because we don't want to secure the border. We are saying no to the fence because it is a waste of money, and we don't have any money to be wasted around here. We need smart technologies.

Now, I am going to read Senator THUNE's entire amendment because I have not read the details of it. I do believe I will be opposing it. It may be that his words did not appropriately say what his amendment does, but if it is an amendment that requires a complete fence and not a virtual fence, I will oppose it. If his amendment says I want a smart fence and we need to build more of a smart fence, then I will support it.

I want everyone to know there are going to be amendments about the fence, and this is the position I will take. I will try to encourage as many people as I can to assume the position I have because I think it is the right position, and I think the taxpayers will support this.

We want a secure border that is smart with the smartest technology possible, not one that just spends untold amounts of money decade after decade and fail and fail again.

I yield the floor, and I see the Senator is still on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if I might, I will make a response to the Senator from Louisiana. I understand that there is not going to be a barrier that will be 100 percent effective, but the type of double-layered fencing mandated by the law would be a significant physical deterrent, demonstrating that we are serious. It would prevent some of the pedestrian traffic but not all of it.

In the legislation of the fence that was required, we really don't know all that much about how effective it has been. I think it has been somewhat effective in States such as Arizona, but we have only built 36 miles of it.

In response to my colleague from Louisiana, we all voted for this. She described it as a dumb fence. She voted for the dumb fence. I guess I voted for the dumb fence. I didn't realize it was a dumb fence. I thought it was a commitment we made to the American people to secure the border.

I will certainly concede that there are other ways in which we can combine manpower, technology, and infrastructure along the border to make it more secure. However, a border fence is a cost-effective component.

I would say to my colleague from Louisiana, there are dollars in this bill, $6.5 billion for border security, some of which is dedicated—$1.5 billion is dedicated to fencing infrastructure and those sorts of things.

The cost I mentioned in my earlier remarks, if we look at it on a per-mile basis to build the fence—$3.2 million per mile—we would be looking at somewhere around $1 billion less than the amount allowed for and allocated in the bill for fencing and infrastructure and those sorts of things.

But this is not a new issue. The Senator from Louisiana voted for the dumb fence. I think many of us in the Senate at the time—and I mentioned earlier many of the Senators here, including Obama, Clinton, and Biden, all voted for that fence.

We made a commitment to the American people we would get serious about doing this. We need to do it in the most cost-effective way, and there are many components of that. I fully understand that. But I also think a fence is a very serious and important deterrent and a commitment we made to the American people.

So the amendment, again, is very straightforward. It simply asks Congress to follow through on the commitment we made in 1996 and in 2006 and do more than 36 miles, which is what has been built so far out of the 700-mile commitment made to the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I would just simply respond by saying I know the Senator is quite sincere, and he is correct. I voted for the dumb fence once. I am not going to do it again because I learned from my mistake. I went down there to look at it and realized we could build two dumb fences or three dumb fences and it would not work.

I am simply not going to waste the money to do something I know will not work. So if somebody else wants to vote for the dumb fence for the second or third time, go right ahead. But I was raised such that when you make a mistake, admit it and then fix it. I intend to fix it.

The fence we are going to build—Senator CARPER, Senator COBURN, Senator MCCAIN, and I—is a real and virtual fence that is actually going to work. We will have further debate on this issue.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF NITZA I. QUINONES ALEJANDRO TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

NOMINATION OF JEFFREY L. SCHMEHL TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nominations of Nitza I. Quinones Alejandro, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Jeffrey L. Schmehl, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 30 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask unanimous consent that all time be allocated equally as previously agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I know we are going to be voting in a matter of minutes on two judicial nominees for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which is the eastern side of our State. Obviously, these appointments are critically important to justice and critically important to litigants who come before these courts, whether they are civil or criminal matters.

These candidates go through an exhaustive review process. That is probably an understatement. The process includes the nomination through the White House under any administration and then the process continues through the Senate. There are all kinds of reviews. So we are finally to this point. It has been a very long road and we are grateful for that.

One of the votes will be by voice potentially and one will be a rollcall vote. I wish to speak about both candidates. I spoke about them yesterday, but I will speak briefly this morning.

First of all, Judge Quinones, who has served in the city of Philadelphia, has served on the common pleas court in the city of Philadelphia since 1991, in what is known as the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which is the trial court in the city of Philadelphia. One can just imagine, in a big city such as Philadelphia, all of the matters a judge such as Judge Quinones would deal with over the course of more than two decades now, dealing with civil and criminal cases, all kinds of difficult and complex matters that come before a judge. In essence, she has been performing the same functions as a county judge that she would on the Federal district court. So I think she is more than prepared to take on this assignment.

In her case, this is also a great American story. Judge Quinones was born in Puerto Rico, educated there, and came to the United States. As I said, since 1991 she has been on the court of common pleas in Philadelphia. Prior to that, she was an arbitrator for more than a decade. She worked in the Department of Veterans Affairs. She worked in the Department of Health and Human Services. She did a lot of work in the 1970s for Community Legal Services of Philadelphia. So that speaks to a broad range of experience and expertise dealing with litigants and representing clients, which is so important in our system. She is someone who takes on the responsibility to represent someone in court so they may have their day in court, which is one of the foundational principles of our government. Then, of course, she later served as a judge, as I mentioned.

So it is not only a resume and a life story that speaks to experience and knowledge and insight when it comes to dealing with complex matters that come before the Federal courts, but it is also in a very personal way a great American story. So I am particularly grateful that her nomination is now coming to the Senate floor and that we will be able to have a vote on her nomination today.

I have enjoyed working with Senator TOOMEY on both of these nominations. Both of us represent a big and diverse State, one Democrat and one Republican, working through this process together, these judicial appointments.

We will be voting as well on a second judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania: Judge Jeffrey Schmehl. I can say a lot of the same things about his experience. Judge Schmehl is now and has been the president judge of the Berks County Court of Common Pleas since 2007. So for many years now he has been in the trenches, so to speak, or to use an expression from the Bible, ''laboring the vineyards,'' dealing with cases of complex issues. Berks County, just by way of geographic orientation, is north of Philadelphia but on the eastern side of our State. It is a big county. It is a county that has a lot of matters that come before it that are particularly complex.

He has served, as I mentioned, as the president judge of the court of common pleas, but then prior to that he was a judge on that same court from 1998 to 2007. So these are long periods of time, in both instances, for Judge Schmehl and Judge Quinones to serve on a court.

For those who know something about our judicial system and know a bit about the difference between an appellate court, where we are dealing with appeals and legal arguments, as opposed to a trial court, which is where the action is in terms of litigants, trial judges have to preside over a trial as well as deal with and rule on evidentiary matters. They have to deal with witnesses and lawyers and all the complexities of a trial. As we all know, when your case is on trial, it is the most important case in the world.

So these judges have tremendous experience as trial judges, and we are so grateful they are willing to put themselves forward not just to be nominated and today confirmed as judges, as I am sure they will be, but to put themselves forward for that kind of public service in a difficult environment, where the scrutiny and the review and the long road from nomination to confirmation can be very challenging.

So again I will pay tribute to the work Senator TOOMEY has done working with us. He is on the floor, and I wish to thank him for that good work. And obviously I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY, who is on the floor as well. We appreciate him working with our offices to move these nominations forward.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, does the other Senator from Pennsylvania wish to say something?

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I would like to speak for several minutes, principally about the two judicial nominees.

Mr. LEAHY. I just want to make sure I have time prior to the vote at noon. How long does the Senator from Pennsylvania wish to speak?

Mr. TOOMEY. I think I could wrap this up in less than 10 minutes.

Mr. LEAHY. OK. Then, Mr. President, I simply ask unanimous consent that there be 4 minutes for the Senator from Vermont at the conclusion of the comments of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Because these nominees are from his State, I will step aside and let the Senator go forward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

I do want to speak principally about the two nominees from Pennsylvania, both of whom I strongly support, and I am delighted they are going to get their votes today. But before I do that, I do want to put just a little bit of context on judicial nominations and confirmations as a general matter because I think it is important that we understand this.

In my own experience in the 2½ years I have been in the Senate, I know I have voted to confirm the vast majority of judicial nominees whom President Obama has proposed for us. In fact, since President Obama became President, the Senate has confirmed 193 district court nominees and blocked 2. That is a confirmation rate of about 99 percent. In the last Congress, the 112th Congress confirmed more judges than any Congress in 20 years. So by any reasonable measure, we are confirming judges at a terrific rate. Republicans are cooperating and confirming the nominees of a Democratic President, and this is as it should be when the nominees are competent, as they have been.

So President Obama is enjoying a rate of confirmation of judges that is far greater than the rate President Bush, for instance, enjoyed or most other previous recent Presidents, which is part of the reason why I am concerned when I hear persistent rumors that the majority leader is considering invoking the nuclear option and breaking the rules so he can change the rules as to how nominees get confirmed. I do not understand why there is a problem that would require this. If he were to do this, this would be in direct contradiction to a commitment he made to all of us very publicly that he would not do this. So I really hope that Senator REID will keep his word and that he will not break the rules in order to change the rules.

He stated very clearly in January of 2011 that—I will quote Senator REID:

> I agree that the proper way to change Senate rules is through the procedures established in those rules, and I will oppose any effort in this Congress or the next to change the Senate's rules other than through the regular order.

I would remind my colleagues that earlier this year Republicans went along with a rule change about which I had real reservations. I personally could not support it, but most Republicans did. It changed the rules, forfeiting some of the power we have as a minority, granting the majority greater flexibility to go to a bill without assuring us we would be able to offer the amendments we would like. We granted that to the majority in part because we got another explicit commitment that there would be no nuclear rule change if we made that agreement. Well, we did, at least as a party and as a body.

So, again, I certainly hope Senator REID will honor the promise he made that was part of that understanding, where he said in January of this year, in an exchange with Senator MCCONNELL—Senator REID said:

> Any other resolutions related to Senate procedure would be subject to a regular order process including consideration by the Rules Committee.

I would add, that means a 67-vote majority in the Senate because that is the way you change the rules in accordance with the rules.

SARAH MURNAGHAN

Having said that, I want to also make a brief mention of some terrific news we got in Pennsylvania; that is, the opportunity for a little girl named Sarah Murnaghan to have a lung transplant she had been waiting for. I have spoken about this on the Senate floor. A Federal judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania issued a temporary restraining order forbidding a rule that was keeping her off the transplant list to be a potential recipient of a donor lung transplant. Fortunately, by virtue of that restraining order, she was able to go on the list and receive the lung transplant. She had an emergency surgery just yesterday that seems to have gone very well, and we are all delighted for that and wishing for her speedy and full recovery.

Having said that, as I indicated to the chairman, I wanted to come down principally to say how pleased I am that we are going to vote today and I believe confirm both Judge Jeffrey Schmehl and Judge Nitza Quinones, who are two nominees for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Both are eminently qualified, terrific individuals who come highly recommended.

I commend Senator CASEY. He and I have worked together since I have been here. He has been terrific to work with. We have looked to identify some of the most capable and talented people. I would like to mention a couple of the things I know Senator CASEY mentioned.

Judge Schmehl is a terrific guy. He is the president judge of the Berks County Court of Common Pleas. His candidacy was approved by a voice vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee. He is a graduate of Dickinson College. He has his J.D. from the University of Toledo School of Law. He has served as a public defender. He has served in private practice. After 9 years at a law firm, he was elected to the Berks County Court of Common Pleas, where his colleagues made him the president judge. He is a very bright individual. He has a keen intellect, a great judicial temperament. He has done a great job on the Berks County court, and he will make a great Federal judge. I hope my colleagues will support his candidacy.

Nitza Quinones is a native of Puerto Rico. She is a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico School of Business Administration. At the University of Puerto Rico, she got her J.D. She has demonstrated a terrific commitment to the legal community and beyond that in Philadelphia. She has been very active mentoring young people—law students in particular—and is a great advocate of civic education for high school students. She has served on the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas since 1991, presiding over a very large number of very diverse cases. She has extensive experience in the courtroom. She has demonstrated her ability, her commitment, her judicial temperament. Yet, as it happens, she will be the first Latino judge on the Eastern District of Pennsylvania court.

I think it is terrific that we are able to vote today to confirm both of these judges. I look forward to continuing to work with Senator CASEY to fill the remaining vacancies across Pennsylvania. I thank Chairman LEAHY for his work in advancing these nominees. I urge my colleagues to support their confirmation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I appreciate the words of both Senators from Pennsylvania. I would note there are currently three nominations pending for vacancies in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. All three have the bipartisan support of their home State Senators. All three were reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee 3 months ago. Yet Senate Republicans are permitting votes on only two of them. They are forcing Judge Luis Restrepo to continue to wait for a vote even though he would fill a seat that has been vacant for 4 years.

I mention this because we talk about how things move during this President's tenure as compared to that of his predecessor. At the end of President Bush's second term, I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and I expedited confirmations of three of his nominees to this same court—three, not just allowing two to go through, as my friends on the other side of the aisle are today—and not having to wait for months and months. Those three were confirmed by voice vote. So you know how long it took, we had reported them out of the Judiciary Committee the day before. They were confirmed along with 7 other district court nominees for a total of 10 that day. We got them out of committee and voted them by voice vote. But now we have seven judicial nominees on the calendar, and Republicans are only allowing us to vote on two of them.

This is just the latest example of Senate Republicans insisting that President Obama play by a different set of rules than they had for President Bush. It was perfectly fine to expedite President Bush's three nominees to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and to confirm them all on the same day, along with seven others. We had Democratic control of the Senate, and we moved them that way. But now with President Obama they refuse to proceed with the seven nominees who are pending on the Calendar. They will not even proceed with the three judicial nominees needed in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

So let's not talk about how Presidents are treated. I am not sure what it is that is different about President Obama, but his nominees get delayed, delayed, and delayed, unlike—and I use Pennsylvania as an example—where we vote out three, unanimously, of President Bush's nominees on one day and confirm them by voice vote the next day, along with seven others. Here they are refusing to proceed with the seven

nominees on the Calendar. They will not even proceed with all three of the judicial nominees for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. There are currently seven vacancies on that court—seven. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania needs judges.

Like the two nominees we will be permitted to vote on today, Judge Restrepo has the support of his Republican home State Senator as well as every single Republican member of the Judiciary Committee. So let's not make him and the people of Pennsylvania wait.

Frankly, there is no good reason Nitza Quiñones Alejandro and Jeffrey Schmehl should have waited this long for a vote. There is no good reason why, when half of President Bush's consensus district nominees waited 18 days or fewer after being sent to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee during his first term, these consensus nominees should have had to wait almost 100 days. This contributes to the unprecedented delays and obstruction of President Obama's consensus judicial nominees.

I read comments last week by Judge James Brady of the Middle District of Louisiana expressing concern about what has happened to the judicial confirmation process. Shelly Dick was confirmed this year to that court after months of delay, and the Advocate article noted the ''strain the empty judgeship had on a district overburdened with cases.'' Judge Brady was quoted saying of the confirmation process: ''It's just crazy, and we need to do something about that.'' I could not agree more. Judge Brady added that the delays in the process are ''driving away a lot of really good folks that would make excellent judges because they're saying, 'I don't need to go through that process and be in limbo for 18, 20, 24 months.' That's something I'm very, very concerned about.'' We should all share that concern, especially Senators who are looking for district nominees to recommend to the President. I ask that this article, entitled ''Nomination Delays Hurting Courts, Federal Judge Says,'' be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

The recent assertion by Senate Republicans that 99 percent of President Obama's nominees have been confirmed is just not accurate. He has nominated 237 individuals to be circuit or district judges, and 193 have been confirmed. That is 81 percent. By way of comparison, at the same point in President Bush's second term, June 13 of his fifth year in office, President Bush had nominated four fewer people, but had seen 214 of them confirmed, or 92 percent. That is an apples to apples comparison, and it demonstrates the undeniable fact that the Senate has confirmed a lower number and lower percentage of President Obama's nominees than President Bush's nominees at the same time in their presidencies.

I noted at the end of last year while Senate Republicans were insisting on delaying confirmations of 15 judicial nominees that could and should have taken place then, and that we would not likely be allowed to complete work on them until May. That was precisely the Republican plan. So when Senate Republicans now seek to claim credit for their confirmations in President Obama's second term, they are falsely inflating the confirmation statistics. The truth is that only seven confirmations have taken place this year that are not attributable to those nominations they held over from last year and that could and should have taken place last year. To return to the baseball analogy, if a baseball player goes 0-for-9, and then gets a hit, we do not say he is an all-star because he is batting 1.000 in his last at bat. We recognize that he is just 1-for-10, and not a very good hitter. Nor would a fair calculation of hits or home runs allow a player to credit those that occurred in one game or season to the next because it would make his stats look better.

I was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for 17 months during President Bush's first term, so I know something about how President Bush's nominees were treated. During those 17 months, 100 of them were confirmed. In the 31 months that Republicans controlled the Senate during President Bush's first term, 105 of his circuit and district nominees were confirmed. That is, it took them almost twice as long to make as much progress as I had as Chairman. Even when Senate Democrats were in the minority, we worked with the Republicans to bring the number of vacancies all the way down to 28. Vacancies have remained near or above 80 for 4 years during the Obama presidency. In the last 4 years, Senate Republicans have never let vacancies get below 72. At this point in the fifth year of the Bush presidency there were 44 vacancies. Today they remain almost double that amount. Despite Senate Republicans who make self-congratulatory statements about ''progress'' this year, we are not even keeping up with attrition. Vacancies have increased, not decreased, since the start of this year.

If President Obama's nominees were receiving the same treatment as President Bush's, Judge Srinivasan would have been the 210th confirmation, not the 193rd and vacancies would be far lower. The nonpartisan Congressional Research Service has noted that it will require 33 more district and circuit confirmations this year to match President Bush's 5-year total. Even with the confirmations finally concluded during the first 6 months of this year, Senate Republicans have still not allowed President Obama to match the record of President Bush's first term. Even with an extra 6 months, we are still a dozen confirmations behind where we were at the end of 2004.

In addition to the obstruction of circuit and district nominees, I am deeply concerned about the impact of sequestration on our Federal courts. I continue to hear from judges and legal professionals around the country who worry about the impact of these senseless budget cuts, and I share their concern. A recent evaluation of sequestration concluded: ''Its impact on the operation of the [F]ederal courts will be devastating and longlasting.'' Sequestration will exacerbate the delays our courts already face due to persistent understaffing, both for civil and criminal cases. According to the Executive Summary of ''FY 2013 Sequestration Impacts on the Federal Judiciary,'' ''Delays in cases will harm individuals, small businesses, and corporations,'' while the ''cuts to funding for drug testing, substance abuse and mental health treatment of federal defendants and offenders have also been made, increasing further the risk to public safety.'' I ask that the full summary be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

Judge Nitza Quiñones Alejandro has served as a judge on the Court of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania since 1991. Prior to being a judge, Judge Quiñones worked as a solo practitioner, a staff attorney with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, an Attorney Advisor with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, and a staff attorney at Community Legal Services, Inc. When confirmed, Judge Quiñones will be the first openly gay Latina judge to serve on the Federal bench. Judge Quiñones was also Pennsylvania's first Latina judge.

Judge Jeffrey Schmehl currently serves as the President Judge in Berks County, where he has been an active member of the bench since 1997. Prior to becoming a judge, Judge Schmehl served in various capacities in private practice, including as an associate and partner at Rhoda, Stoudt & Bradley and as a solo practitioner at the Law Offices of Jeffrey L. Schmehl, Esq. While working in private practice, Judge Schmehl was also a Berks County Solicitor from 1989 to 1997. In addition to his experience in private practice, Judge Schmehl has served as an assistant district attorney and as an assistant public defender for Berks County.

I want the Senate to make real progress on filling judicial vacancies so that the American people have access to justice. Before the recess, the minority leader asked during a floor debate when Gregory Phillips, the Wyoming nominee to the Tenth Circuit, would receive a vote.

Majority Leader REID said: OK, let's vote on him right now.

They said: Well, we are not ready.

I hope the American people were watching, because there should be no ambiguity about this: The only reason the Senate is not voting today on Judge Restrepo, Attorney General Phillips, or the other seven judicial nominees pending on the Calendar is because of Republican refusal to allow

such votes. They could be voted on today. We ought to do it. These nominees deserve better, and the American people deserve better.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FY 2013 SEQUESTRATION IMPACTS ON THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

SEQUESTRATION AND THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

On March 26, 2013, the President signed Public Law 113–6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013, which provides full-year FY 2013 funding for the federal government, including the Judiciary. The bill leaves in place the government-wide sequestration cuts mandated under the Budget Control Act of 2011.

Sequestration reduces Judiciary funding overall by nearly $350 million below the FY 2012 discretionary funding. The impact of sequestration on the Judiciary is compounded by the fact that the Judiciary has no control over its workload—the courts must react to the cases which it receives from the Executive Branch, individuals and businesses—overall, that workload has not declined. In addition, unlike most Executive Branch entities, the Judiciary has little flexibility to move funds between appropriations accounts to lessen the effects of sequestration. There are no lower-priority programs to reduce to transfer to other accounts.

IMPACT OF SEQUESTRATION ON THE COURTS

Sequestration places unprecedented pressure on the federal Judiciary's administration of justice. Its impact on the operation of the federal courts will be devastating and longlasting.

To mitigate the impact of sequestration on employees, the courts have slashed non-salary budgets (training, information technology, supplies and equipment), which is possible for one fiscal year, but cannot be sustained into future years. Even with these reductions, on a national level, up to 1,000 court employees could be laid off, or thousands of employees could face furloughs before the end of the year. These staffing losses will come on top of the nearly 2,200 probation officers and clerks office staff the courts have already lost since the end of July 2011.

Cuts in staffing will result in the slower processing of civil and bankruptcy cases. Delays in cases will harm individuals, small businesses, and corporations.

Sequestration has also reduced funding for probation and pretrial officer staffing throughout the courts, which means less deterrence, detection, and response to possible resumed criminal activity by federal defendants and offenders in the community. In addition, law enforcement funding to support GPS and other electronic monitoring of potentially dangerous defendants and offenders has been cut 20%. Equivalent cuts to funding for drug testing, substance abuse and mental health treatment of federal defendants and offenders have also been made, increasing further the risk to public safety.

Security systems and equipment in our Court Security program have been cut 25% and court security officers' hours have been reduced. These reductions come at a time of heightened security resulting from the prosecutor murders in Texas and the Boston bombings. A high level of security of judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, jurors and litigants entering our courthouses must be maintained.

IMPACT OF SEQUESTRATION ON REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT OFFENDERS

For Defender Services, incorporating enacted appropriations, offset by sequestration, results in a $51 million shortfall in funding below minimum requirements. This program has no flexibility to absorb such large cuts. It is almost totally comprised of compensation to federal defenders, rent, case related expenses (expert witnesses, interpreters, etc.), and payments to private panel attorneys. The only way to absorb the $51 million shortfall is to reduce staffing or defer payments to private panel attorneys.

The Executive Committee examined all aspects of the account, scrubbed expenses where possible, and approved a spending plan that will result in federal defender offices having to cut staff and furlough employees an average of approximately 15 days. The approved spending plan will also halt payments to private panel attorneys for the last 15 business days of the fiscal year. This will shift these expenses to FY 2014, which were not considered as part of the Judiciary's FY 2014 budget request to Congress, and add to FY 2014 appropriation requirements.

The uncertainty of the availability of federal defender attorneys and the anticipated suspension of panel attorney payments will create the real possibility that panel attorneys may decline to accept Criminal Justice Act appointments in cases that otherwise would have been represented by FDOs. Delays in the cases moving forward may result in violations of constitutional and statutory speedy trial mandates resulting in criminal cases being dismissed.

Since all non-case related expenses in this account have already been reduced, the only solution to avoiding these impacts is for Congress to provide additional funds.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Judiciary transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress an FY 2013 emergency supplemental request that seeks $72.9 million to mitigate the devastating impact of sequestration on defender services, probation and pretrial services offices, court staffing, and court security. The request includes $31.5 million for the Courts' Salaries and Expenses account, and $41.4 million for the Defender Services account.

Courts' Salaries and Expenses:

$18.5 million will be used to avoid further staffing cuts and furloughs in clerks of court and probation and pretrial services offices during the fourth quarter of FY 2013. This funding will save the jobs of approximately 500 court employees and avoid 14,400 planned furlough days for 3,300 court employees.

$13.0 million will restore half of the sequestration cuts to drug testing and substance abuse and mental health treatment services for defendants awaiting trial and offenders released from prison.

Defender Services:

$27.7 million is required to avoid deferring payments to private attorneys for the last 15 business days (3 weeks) of the fiscal year.

$8.7 million is needed to avoid further staffing cuts and furloughs in federal defender organizations during the fourth quarter of FY 2013. This funding will save the jobs of approximately 50 employees and avoid 9,600 planned furlough days for 1,700 federal defender organization employees.

$5.0 million is for projected defense representation and related expert costs for high-threat trials, including high-threat cases in New York and Boston that, absent sequestration, the Defender Services program would have been able to absorb.

Executive branch agencies with criminal justice responsibilities have had the flexibility and resources to address their FY 2013 post-sequestration requirements. As a result, these agencies—which directly impact the workload of the Judiciary—have been able to avoid furloughs. The Judiciary has no such flexibility and instead must ask Congress to approve a supplemental appropriation.

COST CONTAINMENT IN THE JUDICIARY

Cost containment is not new to the Judiciary. In 2004, as a result of an unexpected shortfall in funding, the Judicial Conference endorsed a cost containment strategy that called for examining more than 50 court operations for reducing expenses. Since then, the Judiciary has focused on three that have the greatest potential for significant long-term savings: rent, personnel expenses, and information technology. To date, the Judiciary has cut costs by $1.1 billion.

The Judiciary's approach to cost containment is to continuously challenge our ways of doing business and to identify, wherever possible, ways to economize even further. This can be a painful process as we are often proposing changes to long established Judiciary customs and practices and we sometimes face opposition from within. But we are committed to doing everything we can to conserve resources and be good stewards of the taxpayers' money.

While cost containment has been helpful during the last several years of flat budgets, it will not come close to offsetting the major reductions we face from sequestration.

NOMINATION DELAYS HURTING COURTS, FEDERAL JUDGE SAYS

(By Jim Mustian, Advocate staff writer)

LONG DELAYS DRIVE AWAY NOMINEES

U.S. District Judge James J. Brady spoke out Monday against the increasingly glacial pace of judicial nominations, calling on U.S. Senate leaders to ''come to their senses'' and recognize the toll a vacant bench has on the court system.

''It's just crazy, and we need to do something about that,'' said Brady, who sits in the Middle District of Louisiana in Baton Rouge. ''What's happening, in my mind, is we're driving away a lot of really good folks that would make excellent judges because they're saying, 'I don't need to go through that process and be in limbo for 18, 20, 24 months.' That's something I'm very, very concerned about.''

Brady's remarks, made to more than two dozen people attending a Catholic Community Radio luncheon, came less than a month after Baton Rouge attorney Shelly Dick was confirmed as the Middle District's first female federal judge more than a year after being nominated by President Barack Obama.

Dick's nomination was initially blocked by U.S. Sen. David Vitter, who had been holding out hope that Obama would lose to Republican presidential nominee Mitt Romney. Vitter, R-La., who said at the time he wanted to ''let the people speak,'' later withdrew his block and backed Dick's confirmation after Obama won re-election months later.

Brady did not refer specifically to the delays in Dick's confirmation, but he alluded to the strain the empty judgeship had on a district overburdened with cases. Dick already has been assigned nearly a third of the district's 877 pending civil cases, Brady said.

The federal Middle District of Louisiana includes the parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Ascension, Livingston and St. Helena.

''Getting a third judge has been a real relief for us,'' Brady said. ''It helps people get their cases decided much more promptly and, I think, in a much better fashion.''

Delays in judicial nominations due to political differences have become increasingly common in recent years. During Obama's first term, the average wait time from nomination to confirmation was more than six months for nominees to circuit and district court judgeships, according to a recent report by the Congressional Research Service.

''It's gotten to be now that it's almost like you're going to paint a big bullseye on anyone who's nominated as a federal judge,'' said Brady, whose own confirmation in 2000 took a little less than a year.

Then-President Bill Clinton nominated Brady for the judgeship.

Brady suggested that concerns over district court nominees are often overblown, noting he and his colleagues adhere to parameters set forth by the higher circuit courts and U.S. Supreme Court.

''I don't care if you're a Democratic appointee or a Republican appointee, you're going to follow those laws, the precedents that those courts have set,'' Brady said. ''I don't know of anyone that deliberately goes out and tries to rule against those precedents.''

Brady's remarks were unusual for a federal judge but were prompted by the ''unusual times'' gripping the federal courts, said Carl W. Tobias, a University of Richmond law professor who is an expert on judicial nominations.

''An increasing number of judges and other people are very concerned about the (nomination) process and how long it takes to move people through it,'' Tobias said. ''You have Exhibit A with Shelly Dick right there in Baton Rouge.''

Tobias said he was glad to hear of Brady speaking publicly about the issue.

''I think it's important for people to understand what's going on, and nobody knows better than the judges,'' he said. ''They have to live with it.''

Mr. LEAHY. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to vote for the nominees who are before the Senate today.

At this point in President Obama's term, when we get done with these two today, we will have approved 195 of the President's judicial appointments, and we have only disapproved 2. That is a 99-plus percent voting record.

It would help if the President would speed up getting his nominees to the Senate. There are 81 vacancies now. The President has only submitted 29. That means there are 52 vacancies that could be filled by the White House that the Senate would have an opportunity to work on as well.

So far this year, the Senate has confirmed 22 lower court nominees. Today, after these nominees are confirmed, we will have confirmed more than twice the number of district and circuit judges that were confirmed at this point in President Bush's second term. In fact, we will have confirmed more lower-court nominees than were confirmed in the entire first year of President Bush's second term.

Think about that—I will repeat it. In the 5 months of this President's second term while we have been in session, we have confirmed more district and circuit judges than were confirmed in the entire first year of President Bush's second term.

The bottom line is that the Senate is processing the President's nominees exceptionally fairly. He is being treated much more fairly than Senate Democrats treated President Bush in 2005.

So I just wanted to set the record straight before we vote on these nominees. I expect they will both be confirmed and I congratulate them on their confirmations.

Judge Quiñones received her B.B.A. from the University of Puerto Rico in 1972 and her J.D. from the University of Puerto Rico School of Law in 1975. Upon graduation, she worked as a staff attorney with Community Legal Services in Philadelphia, where she focused on strictly civil and administrative matters, appearing predominately in family court and before administrative judges.

From 1977 to 1979, Judge Quiñones wrote opinions in support of decisions rendered by an Administrative Judge at the Department of Health & Human Services. From 1979 to 1991, she was a staff attorney at the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA, where her practice involved the interpretation and application of the VA's administrative rules and regulations. During this time, she also appeared in State court and administrative agencies to represent the VA before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and Merit Systems Protection Board. Additionally, from 1980 to 1991, Quiñones worked as an arbitrator for the Arbitration Center at the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, designed to dispose of small civil cases. In 1991, Judge Quiñones left the VA and established a solo practice. During this time she represented a criminal defendant and sat as an arbitrator in insurance matters.

As a practicing attorney, Judge Quiñones appeared in court with occasional frequency. She estimates that over the course of her pre-judicial career, she tried 20 cases in family court, 300 commitment hearings before a Mental Health officer, pursuant to her work at the VA, and 600 administrative hearings.

In 1990, Judge Quiñones was nominated by then Governor Robert Casey to a judgeship on the Court of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, a court of general jurisdiction. She was confirmed, but also engaged in a judicial election, and secured the first of three 10-year terms in 1992. She won the later terms in November 2001 and 2011.

Judge Quiñones has experience in both criminal and civil divisions, has presided over both jury and nonjury trials, and has supervised nearly every step in the trial process. Judge Quiñones has presided over approximately 1,500 criminal trials and 300 civil trials.

The American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave her a Majority ''Qualified'' and Minority ''Not Qualified'' rating.

Judge Schmehl received his B.A. from Dickinson College in 1977 and his J.D. from University of Toledo School of Law in 1980. Early in his career, he focused on criminal law, first as an Assistant Public Defender, then as an Assistant District Attorney. In these capacities, he tried all types of criminal cases, from DUI to murder. During his time as Assistant District Attorney, Judge Schmehl also had his own private civil practice, handling wills, estates, real estate matters, workers' compensation cases, and unemployment compensation cases.

In 1986, Judge Schmehl left private practice and the District Attorney's office to join the private law firm Rhoda, Stoudt, & Bradley. There he worked on insurance defense work and plaintiffs' personal injury cases. As a practicing attorney, he has tried approximately 200 cases to verdict, judgment, or final decision, serving as sole counsel or chief counsel in almost all of them.

In 1997, Judge Schmehl was nominated by both the Democratic and Republican parties for a judicial position in the Berks County Court of Common Pleas and later elected to the bench. In 2007, he was appointed to a 5-year term as President Judge in the same court and remains there today. Judge Schmehl has presided over approximately 180 cases that have gone to verdict.

The American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave him a majority ''Well Qualified'' and minority ''Qualified'' rating.

I also am going to take a couple minutes to discuss something I would have discussed in the Judiciary Committee meeting this morning, but because of our vote I was not able to do it.

First, I want to talk about the nominations hearing we had earlier this week on B. Todd Jones.

There is an open investigation in the Office of Special Counsel regarding very troubling allegations that Mr. Jones retaliated against a whistleblower in the U.S. Attorney's Office.

He is now up for confirmation for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

Mr. President, how much time remains until the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Last week Carolyn Lerner, the special counsel who leads the office, wrote us a letter explaining the status of the matter. She wrote that the parties had agreed to participate in mediation. She also wrote, ''If mediation is unsuccessful, the case would return to the Office of Special Counsel's Investigation Prosecution Division for further investigation.''

On Monday, she wrote us another letter confirming that the case was still open. We were told the reason we had to move forward with the hearing was because an April letter from the Office of Special Counsel was made public. The justification for holding the hearing was since that issue was made public, the nominee should have had an opportunity to respond at the hearing.

But, of course, there was nothing confidential in the Office of Special

Counsel's letter. I am not about to hide this issue from the public. It is relevant to our inquiry as to the qualifications of the nominee. Moving forward under these circumstances is not consistent with past committee practices. Of course, there are sensible reasons for that committee practice.

First, none of us knows what the results of that investigation might be. How are we supposed to make an assessment of the matter while it is still open? Second, how are we supposed to ask the nominee about the results of the investigation when the investigation has not been completed? And, third, how are we supposed to ask the nominee about an open investigation when the nominee will claim he cannot talk about it for that exact reason?

I would also note that an assistant U.S. attorney who filed the complaint against Mr. Jones gave his consent on Monday for the Office of Special Counsel to provide the complaint to the committee. I must say the allegations in the complaint are extremely troubling. So I began my questions by asking Mr. Jones about these allegations.

Here is what he had to say:

> Because those complaints are confidential as a matter of law I have not seen the substance of the complaints nor can I comment on what they are. I have learned more from your statement today—

meaning, from this Senator,

> than what I knew before I came here this morning about the nature and substance in the complaints.

In other words, Mr. Jones said he could not answer questions about the Office of Special Counsel investigation because it remains open. This is precisely why it is imprudent to move forward with a hearing in this way. At his hearing, I followed up with another question to Mr. Jones, had he ever taken adverse personnel action? He responded:

> I'm not familiar with the OSC complaint. I'm at somewhat of a disadvantage with the facts. I can say that the privacy act considerations do fit into the picture.

As another followup, I asked him how we were supposed to ask about the complaint if he would not answer it. Here is what Mr. Jones said:

> Well, quite frankly, Senator, I'm at a disadvantage with the facts. There is a process in place. I have not seen the OSC complaints.

So we have a problem.

So again, even though there is an open investigation, we were told we were going forward with the hearing so that Mr. Jones had an opportunity to answer the allegations. But whenever he was asked about it, he said he could not answer our questions because he had not seen the Complaint.

So, my point about the hearing being premature was overwhelmingly proven.

I also want to make a few comments about Tony West, nominated to be the Associate Attorney General. He is currently the Acting-Associate Attorney General and has generally done a good job. However, I remain concerned about his time serving as the Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division.

He was involved in the quid pro quo deal between the Department and the City of St. Paul, Minnesota that was orchestrated by Assistant Attorney General Tom Perez. That quid pro quo involved the Department agreeing to decline two False Claims Act cases pending against the City of St. Paul in exchange for the City dropping a case pending before the Supreme Court.

Perhaps the most concerning part to me is that Mr. West essentially let Tom Perez take control of the Civil Division and cut this deal which hurt the whistleblower, Frederick Newell, leaving him to fight his case all alone. This is not how I expect the Department to treat good faith whistleblowers.

On top of all that, I believe it is contrary to the assurances that I was given by Mr. West that he would protect whistleblowers and vigorously enforce the False Claims Act when we held his confirmation hearing in 2009. If this nominee is ultimately confirmed, I sincerely hope he does not let politics within the Department control, instead of supporting good faith whistleblowers who stick their necks out.

I also wanted to address the nomination of Ms. Caproni, to be a District Judge. I have concerns over the fact that I made a request to the FBI over 6 years ago, asking for documents regarding exigent letters. In March 2007, Chairman LEAHY and I requested copies of unclassified emails related to the use of National Security Letters issued by the FBI.

I only received a few of these emails, and they were heavily redacted, so in 2008 I asked for the rest. Ms. Caproni, was general counsel of the FBI at the time and told me that the documents I was waiting for were on her desk, awaiting her review.

Well, it is now 2013 and as of her hearing, I had never received these documents.

I asked Ms. Caproni about this in her hearing and she had no specific recollection of this request. So, I asked her again in writing. This led to a set of FOIA documents being produced, which are a poor substitute for properly answering a committee request. It also raises further questions as to why it took 6 years and why Ms. Caproni told me years ago that she was working on responding to our request.

I have followed up with the FBI with specific requests regarding Ms. Caproni's involvement in the matter. Therefore, while I did not hold Ms. Caproni's nomination in committee, I reserve my right to do so on the Senate floor.

Concerning S. 394, the metal theft bill that we reported out this morning, I appreciate the changes that the sponsors made at my request to the criminal portion of the bill. The nature of the offense is clarified, and limited to the federal interest of critical infrastructure.

The bill also now requires criminal intent as an element of the proposed offense. The negligence standard in the bill has been eliminated.

However, I still have a number of concerns with this bill. The reality is that theft is already illegal everywhere in the country.

So is receipt of stolen goods. That raises questions about the necessity of a new federal offense.

The civil provisions are also duplicative of many State laws. The regulatory elements of this bill apply to any transaction in specified metal products exceeding $100. In my opinion, $100 seems to be a very low threshold.

We should not impose federal obligations unless the transaction is of a significant amount.

States can enforce their own laws if they have enacted a lower threshold.

Some of the recordkeeping requirements are of questionable value. For instance, the recipient must record the license plate number and make of the car used to deliver the metal.

Although the sponsors agreed to reduce the maximum amount, the dealer still faces up to a $5,000 penalty if he knowingly commits a paperwork violation, unless it is minor. This is true even if the metal is not stolen. That strikes me as excessive.

And the sponsors declined to accept the changes that I sought in the civil provision, especially as enforced by the state attorneys general.

Those provisions effectively allow a private right of action, even a class action, to enforce these paperwork violations at up to $5,000 per violation.

Not only can federal authorities enforce the bill's civil authorities, but so can the States. If metal theft continues, then that diffuse authority undermines the ability of citizens to hold accountable the responsible level of government.

This would allow the States to bring these cases in friendly State courts and expand the number of cases by outsourcing them to private lawyers paid under contingency fees.

This leads to more enforcement than would occur if these cases had to compete for attention with other priorities that state attorneys general would bring.

Excessive government can derive not only from broad laws, but from overzealous enforcement. The bill sponsors rejected my request that suits by the State AGs be filed only in federal court, and that any federal actions would supersede them.

There should be transparency and accountability for these lawsuits that are brought under authority of federal law.

I had amendments to discuss in markup, but will not do that here. However, when the full Senate takes up the bill, I will not be able to support it in its current form. I hope to work with the sponsors to address the concerns I have with this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Nitza I. Quiñones Alejandro, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Jeffrey L. Schmehl, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 149 Ex.]

YEAS—100

Alexander	Flake	Murkowski
Ayotte	Franken	Murphy
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murray
Barrasso	Graham	Nelson
Baucus	Grassley	Paul
Begich	Hagan	Portman
Bennet	Harkin	Pryor
Blumenthal	Hatch	Reed
Blunt	Heinrich	Reid
Boozman	Heitkamp	Risch
Boxer	Heller	Roberts
Brown	Hirono	Rockefeller
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Cantwell	Inhofe	Sanders
Cardin	Isakson	Schatz
Carper	Johanns	Schumer
Casey	Johnson (SD)	Scott
Chambliss	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Chiesa	Kaine	Shaheen
Coats	King	Shelby
Coburn	Kirk	Stabenow
Cochran	Klobuchar	Tester
Collins	Landrieu	Thune
Coons	Leahy	Toomey
Corker	Lee	Udall (CO)
Cornyn	Levin	Udall (NM)
Cowan	Manchin	Vitter
Crapo	McCain	Warner
Cruz	McCaskill	Warren
Donnelly	McConnell	Whitehouse
Durbin	Menendez	Wicker
Enzi	Merkley	Wyden
Feinstein	Mikulski	
Fischer	Moran	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are made and laid on the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, Senate resumes legislative session.

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized to speak for up to 5 minutes in order to call up my amendment, that Senator VITTER then be recognized for up to 8 minutes in order to call up his amendment, and then Senator HIRONO be recognized to speak for up to 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1198

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 1198.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. TESTER] proposes an amendment numbered 1198.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the Border Oversight Task Force to include tribal government officials)

On page 922, line 13, insert ''and tribal'' after ''border''.

On page 923, line 9, strike ''29'' and insert ''33''.

On page 923, line 15, strike ''12'' and insert ''14''.

On page 923, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

(III) 2 tribal government officials;

On page 924, line 7, strike ''17'' and insert ''19''.

On page 924, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(III) 2 tribal government officials;

On page 925, line 8, strike ''14'' and insert ''16''.

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I am proud to be joined by Senators MURKOWSKI, CRAPO, and MURRAY in offering this bipartisan amendment. Border security is one of the most important aspects of this bill, and on both sides of the border, especially the northern border, the only way to secure the border is to involve State, local, and tribal law enforcement in that effort. Native-American lands and people are a vital but, unfortunately, an often overlooked part of our border security plan. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Right now, drug smuggling and trafficking in persons is happening on Indian reservations on our border, moving virtually unnoticed into America. The problem, as the GAO told me in a recent report on this very topic, is a lack of communication and coordination between tribal and U.S. border officials.

This amendment adds four tribal voices to the Department of Homeland Security Task Force, two from the northern border region and two from the southern border region. As drafted, this task force included border security experts from various government entities and is responsible for solving problems related to border security. But somehow the tribal perspective was left out. Yet in Montana, the Blackfeet Reservation is bigger than the entire State of Delaware and it directly borders Canada for 50 miles. The Fort Peck Reservation sits less than 30 miles from the Canadian border. This amendment will increase communication and improve coordination between the Federal and tribal governments that it relies on to secure these borders. Adding a tribal representative to that task force is the right thing to do and it is just plain common sense.

I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The Senator from Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 1228

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I call up to my pending amendment No. 1228.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. VITTER] proposes an amendment numbered 1228.

Mr. VITTER. I ask unanimous consent to waive reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The text of the amendment is printed in the RECORD of June 12, 2013, under ''Text of Amendments.''

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, this amendment was in the group of four that was the subject of the previous unanimous consent so I look forward to an ongoing debate and vote on this amendment, hopefully early next week, because we need to start voting on this topic and on amendments to this bill. The amendment is simple and in my opinion very important. It would mandate finally that we have an operational US-VISIT system to track visas coming into the country and exiting the country to guard against visa overstays.

This is an important part of security and enforcement, but one that is not talked about enough. We always talk about the border, as we should. We often talk about workplace enforcement, as we should. That is extremely important. This is the third leg of the stool that we do not talk about enough but we need to focus on because this goes to our national security as well as border security.

The 9/11 terrorists all were individuals who came into this country legally, with a visa, but what happened? They overstayed their visa by a lot and they plotted to kill and destroy, which unfortunately they successfully did on 9/11. Because of that, one of the top recommendations of the 9/11 Commission was to implement this visa entry-exit system using biometric data. We call the system that has been developed the US-VISIT system. The problem is full implementation of the US-VISIT system has never come close to occurring as the 9/11 Commission recommended that it be executed.

This amendment says simply we are finally going to do it. We have talked about it for years. We have lived through actual terrorist attacks that go to the heart of this need. The 9/11 Commission has rated it as a top recommendation, so we are finally going to do it. We are not going to move on to changing the legal status of current illegals in this country under this bill until we do it and until we verify that it has been done. That is a very simple idea.

I look forward to a continuing debate on this need, on this amendment, and a vote on this amendment early next week.

Second, I also want to mention a point of order I will be making on this underlying bill as soon as possible, hopefully also early next week. The point of order is simple. It is a point of order against the emergency designation provision contained in the bill in

section (d)(1). It is pursuant to section 403(e) of the fiscal year 2010 budget resolution.

We all consider spending and debt a big problem in this country. We put enormous focus and energy and debate and discussion on that issue. The problem is so often, after we set budget caps, after we set these limits with the very serious spending and debt issue in mind, whenever a big bill comes up they bust the caps. We put a so-called emergency designation on the spending and all of a sudden, like that, with that simple phrase we exempt that entire bill from the spending caps, from the provisions we have put in place to try to get spending and debt under control.

This immigration reform bill is another example of that because it would spend $8.3 billion and it calls all of that spending emergency spending. That is a sleight of hand. That is avoiding the caps and the limits we have tried to put in place to begin to rein in spending and debt.

This is not an emergency in any reasonable sense of the term. This is not an unforeseen storm. This is not an unpredicted earthquake. This is not an unpredicted attack on our country from a foreign power. This is a problem, for sure, but we have annual spending bills and a whole department of government that is supposed to be about this problem—the Department of Homeland Security. We have an annual Department of Homeland Security appropriations bill, so this is not something unforeseen, a true emergency. To call this $8.3 billion emergency spending is a pure sleight of hand to avoid the discipline of the spending caps.

At least on my side of the aisle, when this exact same point of order has been made before on many other bills, we have upheld it. We have said: You are right, this is a sleight of hand. You are right, this is an end run around those budget provisions. You are right, this is just busting the budget cap by another name.

We should do the same here. We should respect the budget law. We should not do an end run around the budget caps. We should not essentially lie to the American people and say this is unforeseen, this is a true emergency, when it is not.

I will be raising this very important budget point of order regarding the emergency designation of $8.3 billion of spending in the bill at the earliest possible opportunity, when it is in order. I expect that to be early next week as well.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator withhold his suggestion?

Mr. VITTER. Yes, I withhold the quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I believe hope and fairness lie at the core of what makes our country great. Fifty years ago, President Kennedy called on the country to embrace civil rights legislation that would end the unfair treatment of millions of people as second-class citizens. Congress responded, and the country is better for it. This week, we in the Senate are debating comprehensive immigration reform legislation that gives hope to the millions of undocumented people who live in this country that they will be able to emerge from the shadows and live full lives. It is our time to act. We should pass this important legislation.

I thank the Gang of 8, and their staff, for their hard work negotiating the bill and getting it through committee and onto the floor. They have set an example of bipartisanship on a tough issue that is all too rare these days.

I also thank Senator LEAHY, and his staff, for his able leadership during the markup. It was a remarkably open and fair process, full of principled debate. That is how the Senate should work.

Their hard work, and that of others, has produced the bill that is before us.

Many senators have already spoken about what is in the bill: the billions of dollars for border security, the tough employment eligibility verification requirements, the pro-tourism policies, and the path to citizenship.

Rather than cover that ground again, I want to talk about two problems with the bill that I hope can be fixed: first, the system designed for future immigration is unfair to women; and second, the pathway to citizenship is unfair to immigrant taxpayers.

The new merit-based point system for allocating visas to future immigrants is the first problem. Simply put, the point system inadvertently makes it harder for women than for men to come to this country.

The new point system is based on an attractive economic idea, but unfortunately one that clearly disadvantages women. The idea is if we want a stronger economy, then we should give immigration preferences to people who hold advanced degrees or work in high-skill jobs.

This idea ignores the discrimination women endure in other countries. Women in too many other countries do not have the same education or career advancement opportunities available to men in those countries. In practice, the bill's new point system takes that discriminatory treatment abroad and cements it into our immigration laws, making it harder for women to come to our country than for men.

While unintentional in this case, the idea that we want to attract the most educated and skilled people but they just happen to be mostly men is the same argument used for generations to protect gender discrimination in our work places. We all want a stronger economy, but we should not sacrifice the hard-won victories of the women's equality movement to get it.

By contrast, the current family immigration system treats men and women equally. The current system is based on keeping families together. That system reflects our shared values about the social importance of family. My family and millions of others also know the family system makes good economic sense.

Anyone, whether an immigrant or natural-born citizen, has a better chance of being successful if they are surrounded by a strong family that can pool its resources to help start a business or to help one another during tough times. In many families aunts and uncles, parents and grandparents, even brothers and sisters, use part of their paychecks every week to help a young man or a young woman in their family pay for college and take one step closer to that American dream. That is how it worked in my family.

My mother brought my brothers and me to this country to escape an abusive marriage at the hands of my father. My mother raised me and my brothers as a single parent, and times were tough for us. But with the help of my grandparents, who later joined us, I was able to learn English and succeed in school. The amazing thing about this country is millions of families have stories like mine.

If I had not been able to come to this country, who knows where I would be today. But I know I would never have had the kind of opportunities given to me by this great country of ours. I want other women to have those chances too.

The biggest losers in this bill's new point system will be unmarried sisters of U.S. citizens. Why? Because the new system not only makes it harder for women to immigrate here, but it eliminates visas for siblings of U.S. citizens while allowing new immigrants to bring their spouses. What this means is a woman who aspires to live with her family and work in the greatest country in the world should not have to get married to do that.

The future immigration system in the bill needs to be modified to give unmarried women more opportunities to come here. There is more than one way to fix this problem. One solution could be to restore the sibling category. I will file an amendment to do that. Another solution could be to modify the point system in the bill. I am working with other Senators on an amendment to do that, which I hope will be ready soon.

The second problem in this bill that needs to be fixed is how it treats immigrant taxpayers. Make no mistake, immigrants pay taxes. A study released in May by researchers at Harvard and the City University of New York found that immigrants contributed $115.2 billion more to Medicare than they took out between 2002 and 2009.

Even undocumented immigrants pay taxes. A 2006 survey by UC-San Diego showed that 75 percent of undocumented immigrants had taxes withheld from their paychecks, filed tax returns, or both. The Social Security Administration estimates undocumented immigrants have contributed between $120

and $240 billion to the Social Security trust fund.

I have a fact sheet with citations of several studies about immigrant taxpayers, and I ask unanimous consent that this fact sheet be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The bill makes clear that immigrants on the pathway to citizenship have to continue working, paying taxes and other penalties, and meeting other requirements. In fact, they have to do all of this before they can even start on the path to citizenship.

The Social Security Administration estimates the tax requirements in this bill will raise more than $300 billion in payroll taxes alone. The general fund will also receive more in tax revenues. Although we have not yet seen CBO's official score, in all likelihood the Treasury Department will collect billions more in revenue for the general fund from these immigrants.

In his written testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 22, 2013, Grover Norquist pointed out that once immigrants have lawful status and work authorization, they will be able to get better jobs and contribute even more to the funding of Federal programs. He wrote that after the 1986 immigration law was enacted, ''their incomes rose by an average of 15 percent just by gaining legal status. Those immigrants today are making much more than they did then and, as a result, paying more in taxes.''

My point is immigrant taxpayers contribute to the funding of not only Medicare and Social Security, but of all Federal programs. No one disputes that it should be this way. Immigrants on the pathway must pay taxes, just like everyone else. The strict tax requirements in the bill are the right policy.

What is wrong are the policies in the bill that prohibit immigrant taxpayers who are on the pathway from being able to use Federal safety net programs for at least 13 years. Their taxes pay for these programs, but they cannot use these programs; that is profoundly unfair. Imagine a person buys homeowner's insurance, but the policy won't cover their house if it catches fire until 13 years after they started paying their premiums. That is obviously not fair, but that is exactly the situation in which we are putting immigrants who are on the pathway to citizenship.

Yesterday, the senior Senator from Utah spoke on the floor about several amendments he filed to further restrict immigrant taxpayers' access to the programs their tax dollars pay for. He said:

> I don't want to punish these immigrants. I simply want to make sure they are treated no better or no worse than U.S. citizens and resident aliens with respect to federal benefits and taxes.

I have the greatest respect for the senior Senator from Utah. I agree with him that these immigrants should be treated no worse than U.S. citizens and resident aliens, but they are not being treated that way. They are being treated worse because of the restrictions in this bill.

Under current law, immigrant taxpayers who are resident aliens cannot use the Federal safety net programs they pay into for 5 years. Their taxes are paid into the system for 5 years, but they get no help during that time if their kids get sick or if they lose their jobs. That is already unfair, but the bill treats immigrants on provisional status even worse. They have to pay taxes for 13 years before they can use the programs they are paying for.

The 13-year-long pathway to citizenship will be hard enough. If they lose their job, they risk losing their legal status and being deported, work hard to save up money, not just for the kids' school supplies but to pay the penalties under this bill. The restrictions on Federal safety net programs make their pathway even more treacherous.

We are saying to these immigrants: Pay your taxes, but if your kids get sick, don't come to us for help. We are saying: Pay your taxes, but if you have to work part time because of a recession, don't come to us if you need some help putting food on the table. We are saying: Pay your taxes, but we are not going to help you. That is not fair.

I want to be clear: I am talking only about immigrants who will be lawfully present. Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for these programs at all and no one is proposing to change that, but the pathway provides a way for certain people to earn lawful status. Let's treat lawfully present taxpayers fairly, including those on the pathway. Let's do as the Senator from Utah suggests and at the very least make sure they are treated no worse than U.S. citizens or resident aliens.

Finally, not only are the prohibitions in the bill unfair to immigrant taxpayers, they are also bad economics. Both Republican and Democratic Senators say they want immigrants to be successful, start businesses, and continue contributing to the economy. We all do. But few people would use their life savings to start a business if they think their children will go hungry or go without health care if their business fails. The safety net programs exist so people can take risks to improve their economic circumstances.

Immigrants come to this country to work. They don't come to get handouts. They come here to work. Two papers from the Cato Institute show that immigrants are more likely to be working or looking for work than natural-born citizens. Immigrants are less likely to use Federal safety net programs.

The title of one Cato article sums it up nicely: ''Evidence Shows Immigrants Come to Work, Not to Collect Welfare.''

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these two papers be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

Both political parties should be able to support the idea that taxpayers who are lawfully present, working, and paying taxes should be able to use the programs their taxes are paying for. That is only fair. I will file an amendment that says precisely that.

In closing, during the debates on immigration reform, I hope we remember who undocumented immigrants are. Like other immigrants, they had the courage and aspiration to leave their hometowns and all they knew to find work elsewhere in order to give their kids better lives than they could dream for themselves.

The undocumented should pay penalties for the laws they broke by coming here, but we should remember that our Founding Fathers were willing to break up an empire to achieve their dreams.

We are a Nation of immigrants. Let's treat immigrants how we would have wanted our immigrant ancestors to be treated—with dignity and forgiveness.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FACT SHEET ABOUT IMMIGRANT TAXPAYERS AND THE HIRONO AMENDMENT

Imagine you buy homeowner's insurance, but the policy won't cover your house if it catches fire until 13 years after you start paying premiums.

That's the situation that millions of immigrants will find themselves under the immigration bill. Immigrants pay hundreds of billions of dollars in taxes that contribute to the funding of federal safety net programs like Medicaid, CHIP, and SNAP, but they are prohibited from using them. Current law prohibits legal immigrants from using these programs for five years. And the immigration bill prohibits immigrants on the path to citizenship from using these programs for at least 13 years. Thirteen years is an entire childhood.

It is unfair that immigrants pay for these programs but are prohibited from using them if they lose their job or if their kids get sick. If they pay for it, they should be able to use it. We should not treat immigrants as second class citizens.

The Hirono amendment simply states that a person who is lawfully present, working, and paying taxes, shall not be prohibited from using any federal programs or tax credits because of their immigration status.

Here are some facts about immigrant taxpayers:

Immigrants pay taxes. A study released in May by researchers at Harvard and the City University of New York found that immigrants are paying billions in taxes. (''Immigrants Contributed An Estimated $115.2 Billion More to the Medicare Trust Fund Than They Took Out in 2002–2009,'' Health Affairs, May 2013)

Undocumented immigrants also pay taxes, both payroll taxes and income taxes. A 2006 study by UC San Diego found that ''75 percent of undocumented immigrants had taxes withheld from their paychecks, filed tax returns, or both.'' (CBO report, ''The Impact of Unauthorized Immigrants on the Budgets of State and Local Governments,'' December 2007). The Social Security Administration estimated that undocumented immigrants contributed a net $12 billion to the Social Security Trust Fund in 2010.

The path to citizenship will increase federal tax revenue. Immigrants will have to continue paying taxes, and legal status will allow them to move out of the shadows into

higher paying jobs. Grover Norquist's written testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 22, 2013: ''After the legalization of immigrants during the Reagan amnesty, their incomes rose by an average 15 percent just by gaining legal status. Those immigrants today are making much more than they did then and, as a result, paying more in taxes.'' In a letter to Senator Rubio dated May 8, 2013, the Social Security Administration's Chief Actuary estimated the immigration reform bill will increase payroll tax collection by more than $300 billion between 2014–2024.

Immigrants use federal safety net programs less often than natural born citizens, and when they use them their average costs are less than for natural born citizens. Immigrants are also more likely to be working or looking for work. See Cato Institute papers ''Poor Immigrants Use Public Benefits at a Lower Rate than Poor Native-Born Citizens,'' March 2013 and ''Evidence Shows Immigrants Come to Work, Not to Collect Welfare,'' August 2010.

Even Grover Norquist warns against believing ''Baseless Criticisms'' in flawed analyses about the costs of immigrants use of safety net programs. His written testimony cited above cautions against analyses that ''exaggerat[e] public benefit costs by citing household costs, rather than individual immigrant costs'' or ''portray[] impossible levels of welfare use.''

[From the Cato Institute, Mar. 4, 2013]

POOR IMMIGRANTS USE PUBLIC BENEFITS AT A LOWER RATE THAN POOR NATIVE-BORN CITIZENS

(By Leighton Ku and Brian Bruen)

Low-income immigrants use public benefits like Medicaid or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program) at a lower rate than low-income native-born citizens.[1] Many immigrants are ineligible for public benefits because of their immigration status. Nonetheless, some claim that immigrants use more public benefits than the native born, creating a serious and unfair burden for citizens.[2] This analysis provides updated analysis of immigrant and native-born utilization of Medicaid, SNAP, cash assistance (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and similar programs), and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program based on the most recent data from the Census Bureau's March 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS).

Low-income (family income below 200% of poverty line) non-citizen children and adults utilize Medicaid, SNAP, cash assistance, and SSI at a generally lower rate than comparable low-income native-born citizen children and adults, and the average value of public benefits received per person is generally lower for non-citizens than for natives. Because of the lower benefit utilization rates and the lower average benefit value for low-income non-citizen immigrants, the cost of public benefits to non-citizens is substantially less than the cost of equivalent benefits to the native-born.

BACKGROUND ON IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

About 40 million immigrants reside in the United States, comprising 12.9 percent of the total population.[3] Of those immigrants, 43.8 percent are naturalized citizens and 56.3 percent are non-citizens—including undocumented immigrants.[4] Immigrants are more likely to participate in the labor force,[5] lack a high school degree,[6] and to have incomes below the poverty line than the native-born.[7] Immigrants begin with lower earnings but over time their incomes improve as they remain here.[8]

IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

Immigrants' eligibility for public benefits is based on specific aspects of their immigration status and state policies.[9] Some key elements of the rules are:

Citizenship. Naturalized citizens and U.S.-born children in non-citizen families are citizens. They are fully eligible for public benefits like Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), SNAP, cash assistance, and SSI, if they meet other program eligibility criteria.[10]

Refugees and Asylees. Immigrants granted refugee or asylee status are generally eligible for public benefits if they meet program eligibility criteria.

Lawful Permanent Residents. Lawful permanent residents (LPRs) must wait at least five years before they are eligible for benefits, but states have the option of providing them earlier.[11] After five years, LPRs are eligible for federal benefits if they meet the program eligibility criteria. As exceptions, LPR children have been eligible for SNAP benefits since 2003 and states have been able to restore Medicaid benefits for children and pregnant women since 2009.

Temporary/Provisional Immigrants. Temporary immigrants (e.g., work or student visa holders) are generally ineligible for public benefits, including the youth who are categorized as ''Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.''

Undocumented Immigrants. Undocumented immigrants are generally ineligible for the public assistance programs mentioned above.[12]

Immigrant-related eligibility restrictions do not apply to some programs, such as the National School Lunch Program, the Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program (WIC), and Head Start.

The unit of assistance (benefits received on an individual or family basis) and eligibility varies across programs. For Medicaid, CHIP, and SSI, benefits are provided to individuals and eligibility is individually determined. Thus many U.S.-born children in immigrant families receive health insurance through Medicaid or CHIP, but their non-citizen parents do not. SNAP and cash assistance provide household-level benefits. In many immigrant families, some family members are ineligible non-citizen immigrants, so the household SNAP allotment or cash assistance check is reduced. For example, if a very poor three-person family is composed of two LPR parents who have been here for two years and an American-born child, the benefit level is computed only using the child, not the ineligible parents.

RESULTS

Medicaid/CHIP. Figure 1 shows that more than one-quarter of native citizens and naturalized citizens in poverty receive Medicaid, but only about one in five non-citizens do so. Figure 2 shows that about two-thirds of low-income citizen children receive health insurance through Medicaid or CHIP, while about half of non-citizen children do so. Low-income non-citizen immigrants are the least likely to receive Medicaid or CHIP.

A major reason for these gaps is strict benefit eligibility barriers for many immigrants. Benefit use by poor immigrants was low even before the 1996 welfare reform, suggesting that eligibility factors are not the only reason for low levels of benefit use by non-citizen immigrants.[13]

Figure 3 shows that immigrants who receive Medicaid or CHIP tend to have lower per beneficiary medical expenditures than native-born people, reducing the government cost of their benefits.[14] Immigrant adults who received Medicaid or CHIP benefits in 2010 had annual expenditures about a quarter lower than adult natives. Immigrant children had average annual Medicaid expenditures that were less than one-half those of native-born children. Generally, immigrants have lower per capita medical expenditures than the native-born, regardless of type of insurance.[15]

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Figure 4 shows that among low-income adults, 33 percent of native citizens, 25 percent of naturalized citizens, and 29 percent of non-citizens received SNAP benefits in 2011.[16] Figure 5 shows that about half of poor citizen children in citizen households receive SNAP, compared to about one-third of non-citizen children and two-fifths of citizen children in non-citizen-headed families. It is likely that the actual percentage of SNAP eligible non-citizen immigrants is even lower, but the gaps in the CPS data prevent us from knowing how large the gap is. Figure 6 shows that the average annual SNAP benefits per household member are about one-fifth lower for non-citizens than native adults or citizen children with citizen parents.

Cash Assistance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Figure 7 shows that the SSI receipt was higher for native and naturalized citizens than non-citizen immigrants.[17] Figure 8 shows that children in households with non-citizen family members are less likely to be in house-holds receiving cash assistance or SSI than citizen children living in full-citizen households.

Figure 9 shows that average annual cash assistance and SSI benefits for the native-born, naturalized, and non-citizens were very similar. In contrast, Figure 10 shows that the value of these benefits per household member was lowest for children living in non-citizen households. The cash assistance benefit for citizen children in non-citizen families was 13 percent lower, and the cash assistance for non-citizen children was 22 percent lower compared to citizen children with citizen parents. The average SSI benefit was 30 percent to 33 percent lower for children in non-citizen families and non-citizen children than for citizen children in citizen families.

COMPARING STUDIES

A study by the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) found that immigrant-headed households with children used more Medicaid than native-headed households with children and had higher use of food assistance, but lower use of cash assistance.[18] The CIS study did not examine the average value of benefits received per recipient.

There are several reasons why our study differs from CIS's study. First, CIS did not adjust for income, so the percent of immigrants receiving benefits is higher in their study in part because a greater percent of immigrants are low-income and, all else remaining equal, more eligible for benefits. Non-citizens are almost twice as likely to have low incomes compared with natives.[19] We focus on low-income adults and children because public benefit programs are means-tested and intended for use by low-income people. It is conventional in analyses like these to focus on the low income because it reduces misinterpretations about benefit utilization.

Second, CIS focused on households headed by immigrants while we focus on individuals by immigration status. Our study focuses on individuals because immigrant-headed households often include both immigrants and citizens. Since citizen children constitute the bulk of children in immigrant-headed households and are eligible for benefits, CIS's method of using the immigrant-headed household as the unit of analysis systematically inflates immigrants' benefit usage. For example, 30 percent of U.S children receiving Medicaid or CHIP benefits are

children in immigrant-headed families and 90 percent of those children are citizens.[20]

Third, CIS focused on immigrants in general, including naturalized citizens, while we also included non-citizen immigrants. Naturalized citizens are accorded the same access to public benefits as native-born citizens and are more assimilated, meaning their opinions of benefit use are more similar to those of native born Americans. Separating non-citizens from naturalized Americans gives a clearer picture of which immigrant groups are actually receiving benefits.

CONCLUSION

Low-income non-citizen adults and children generally have lower rates of public benefit use than native-born adults or citizen children whose parents are also citizens. Moreover, when low-income non-citizens receive public benefits, the average value of benefits per recipient is almost always lower than for the native-born. For Medicaid, if there are 100 native-born adults, the annual cost of benefits would be about $98,400, while for the same number of non-citizen adults the annual cost would be approximately $57,200. The benefits cost of non-citizens is 42 percent below the cost of the native-born adults. For children, a comparable calculation for 100 non-citizens yields $22,700 in costs, while 100 citizen children of citizen parents cost $67,000 in benefits. The benefits cost of non-citizen children is 66 percent below the cost of benefits for citizen children of citizen parents.

The combined effect of lower utilization rates and lower average benefits means that the overall financial cost of providing public benefits to non-citizen immigrants and most naturalized immigrants is lower than for native-born people. Non-citizen immigrants receive fewer government benefits than similarly poor natives.

END NOTES

This is a condensed version of Leighton Ku and Brian Bruen, ''The Use of Public Assistance Benefits by Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants in the United States,'' Cato Working Paper, February 19, 2013, http://www.cato.org/publications/working-paper/usepublic-assistance-benefits-citizens-non-citizen-immigrants-united.

1. R. Capps, M. Fix, and E. Henderson, ''Trends in Immigrants' Use of Public Assistance after Welfare Reform,'' in Immigrants and Welfare:The Impact of Welfare Reform on America's Newcomers, M. Fix, ed. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2009), pp. 123–52; and L. Ku, ''Changes in Immigrants' Use of Medicaid and Food Stamps: The Role of Eligibility and Other Factors,'' in Immigrants and Welfare: The Impact of Welfare Reform on America's Newcomers, M. Fix, ed. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2009), pp. 152–92.

2. S. Camarota, Welfare Use by Immigrant Households with Children: A Look at Cash, Medicaid, Housing, and Food Programs (Washington: Center for Immigration Studies, 2011); S. Camarota, Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America's Foreign-Born Population (Washington: Center for Immigration Studies, 2012); and Office of Senator Jim DeMint, ''Pickpocket: How Big Government Bureaucracy, Regulations, Taxes and Out-of-Control Spending Rob Taxpayers: One-third of Immigrants Households Use Welfare,'' October 12, 2012, http://www.demint.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=pickpocket&contentrecord_id=c81c7eb2-3d1a-42a1_a3e5-a5c913f4fd23. Because Senator DeMint has resigned from the Senate to become President of the Heritage Foundation, this website has since been closed.

3. An immigrant is a foreign born person, except those born to American citizens living abroad.

4. The Census Bureau does not ask about non-citizen immigrant legal status.

5. Ibid.

6. Q. Ji and J. Batalova, ''College-Educated Immigrants in the United States,'' Migration Policy Institute, December 2012, http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/ display. cfm?ID=927.

7. E. Grieco et al., ''The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010, '' U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Reports (ACS–19), May 2012.

8. H. Duleep and M. Regets, ''Immigrants and Human-Capital Investment,'' American Economic Review 89, no. 2 (1999): 186–91; and H. Duleep and D. Dowhan, ''Insights from Longitudinal Data on Earnings Growth of U.S. Foreign Born Men,'' Demography 39, no. 3 (2002): 485–506.

9. Many of the key federal rules were established in 1996 by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, although there have been subsequent amendments in a variety of laws. For primary federal rules, see Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Services, ''Summary of Immigrant Eligibility Restrictions under Current Law as of 2/25/2009,'' http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/immigration/ restrictions-sum.shtml. For a more comprehensive review, including state variations in policies, see National Immigration Law Center (NILC), Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs, 4th ed. (Los Angeles: National Immigration Law Center, 2002). In particular, see the NILC's updates of laws and state options at http://www.nilc.org/guideupdate.html.

10. The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution begins: ''All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.''

11. See the NILC updates for more detail about state choices at http://www.nilc.org/guideupdate.html.

12. In Medicaid, payments to health care providers for emergency services are rendered to undocumented immigrants who otherwise meet Medicaid eligibility criteria (e.g., income, category, age). Emergency rooms, because of the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act, are required to treat undocumented immigrants like other patients regardless of insurance status. The Medicaid provision helps ensure that reimbursement is available to the emergency care providers.

13. R. Capps, M. Fix, and E. Henderson, ''Trends in Immigrants' Use of Public Assistance after Welfare Reform,'' pp. 123–52.

14. MEPS does not have information about citizenship, so we compare native-born vs. foreign-born low-income children and adults.

15. L. Ku, ''Health-Insurance Coverage and Medical Expenditures for Immigrants and Native-Born Citizens in the United States,'' American Journal of Public Health 99, no. 7 (2009): 1322–28; and S. Mohanty et al., ''Health CareExpenditures of Immigrants in the United States: A Nationally Representative Analysis,'' American Journal of Public Health 95, no. 8 (2005): 1431–38.

16. CPS data do not indicate which particular household members receive SNAP benefits, so all that can be determined is that a household received SNAP and that some members of the household are immigrants and some are not. If two citizen children are eligible for SNAP but their two immigrant parents are not, Census data only reveal that all four are part of a household receiving SNAP.

17. The CPS does not enumerate which children receive cash assistance and SSI benefits because the Census Bureau uses these data to compute adults' incomes, but it does not compute income for children. The CPS data indicate which individual adults report receiving cash assistance and SSI but does not reveal which children received these benefits; we only know if they are members of households that received cash assistance or SSI. Thus, some immigrant children may be in families getting TANF or SSI benefits, but they may not be recipients.

18. S. Camarota, Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America's Foreign-Born Population (Washington: Center for Immigration Studies, 2012); and S. Camarota, Welfare Use by Immigrant Households with Children: A Look at Cash, Medicaid, Housing, and Food Programs (Washington: Center for Immigration Studies, 2011).

19. C. DeNavas-Walt, B. Proctor, and J. Smith, Current Population Reports, P60–243, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011, U.S. Census Bureau (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2012).

20. Ibid.

[From the Cato Institute, Aug. 2010]

EVIDENCE SHOWS IMMIGRANTS COME TO WORK, NOT TO COLLECT WELFARE

(By Stuart Anderson)

Some oppose immigration because they believe immigrant use of welfare demonstrates immigrants do not assimilate in America. Others argue the immigrant work ethic remains strong and that immigrants do not come here to get on the dole. Examining data and eligibility rules provides an answer as to who is right on this issue.

Welfare and immigration is a combustible topic. In many ways, the issue is less fiscal than emotional. Americans treat the concept of newcomers arriving in America and immediately receiving government handouts as akin to an in-law moving into their basement and refusing to look for a job. It's not so much the cost as the principle of the thing. The good news is there is little evidence that immigrants come to America to go on welfare, rather than to work, flee persecution or join family members in the United States.

To evaluate whether immigrants come here to be on the dole one has to examine several aspects of the issue. First, it is necessary to look at the eligibility rules for immigrants, which are complicated and were overhauled in 1996. Second, one should evaluate their level of workforce participation, since if immigrants are working, then they are not bursting the welfare rolls. And third, we should compare native and immigrant use of welfare programs. Similar benefit use rates would indicate immigrants are not becoming fiscal burdens on other residents of the country.

ELIGIBILITY RULES ARE TIGHT FOR ARRIVING IMMIGRANTS

Upon first arriving in the country, immigrants are generally ineligible for federal means-tested benefits programs. With the exception of refugees, eligibility for programs usually requires immigrants to have been in the United States for 5 years or more in a lawful immigrant status.

In 1996, Congress changed the rules for immigrant benefit eligibility as part of a broader reform of the nation's welfare laws. The tighter regulations resulted in a decrease in immigrant welfare use. ''There were substantial declines between 1994 and 1999 in legal immigrants' use of all major benefit programs: TANF or Temporary Assistance for Needy Children (down 60 percent), food stamps (down 48 percent), SSI (down 32 percent), and Medicaid (down 15 percent),'' according to a 2003 report by the Urban Institute.[1]

Even before the changes in the law, there was little support for the view that individual immigrants were more likely to be on welfare than natives.[2] One of the difficulties in measuring welfare use is that eligibility for some benefits are geared toward individuals and others are based on family, and families may live in households that go beyond two spouses and their children. If one labels a household as ''using welfare'' even when only one person in a house is receiving benefits, then it is likely to inflate the data on welfare use for immigrants, since the foreign-born tend to maintain larger households. On the other hand, such a calculation could capture data on a U.S. citizen child born to immigrant parents.

At the state level, eligibility rules differ and can be less restrictive than federal rules. Moreover, a child born in America is a U.S. citizen and can receive benefits if he or she meets a program's eligibility criteria, regardless of a parent's immigration status.

If immigrants have been seeking states with lenient benefit eligibility, then they're not doing a good job. Author and Wall Street Journal editorial writer Jason Riley notes many states with recent large increases in their immigrant populations, such as Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah and Georgia, are primarily states with low and below average social spending.[3]

Prior to the 1996 reforms, there was concern that non-citizen parents were making excessive use of SSI (Supplemental Security Income). With the exception of refugees and other ''humanitarian immigrants,'' veterans, active duty military and their families, and certain Native Americans born abroad, Congress enacted a complete ban on SSI for non-citizens who enter the United States after August 22, 1996.[4] Lawful permanent residents with credit for 40 quarters of work history in the U.S. can receive SSI once they have been in ''qualified'' status for 5 years or more.

In 1995, 3.2 percent of non-citizens used SSI, compared to 1.3 percent in 2006. Similarly, Congress barred most non-citizens arriving after August 22, 1996, from using food stamps, although this was modified in 2002 to allow non-citizen children and certain other lawfully residing immigrants to use food stamps. In general, a sponsor of an immigrant can be ''required to reimburse the government for any means-tested public benefit the alien has received,'' notes attorney Susan Fortino-Brown.[5]

WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION RATES: IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES

Immigrant men, ages 18 to 64, are more likely to work than native-born Americans. According to 2004 Census data analyzed by the Pew Hispanic Center, the labor force participation rate for legal immigrant males in that age group is 86 percent, compared to 83 percent for native-born males (see Table 1.) The rate is even higher—92 percent—for illegal immigrant males. Immigrant women are more likely to be married and have children, according to Census data, and this leads to a lower labor force participation rate—64 percent for legal immigrant women vs. 73 percent for native-born women.[6]

NATIVE VS. IMMIGRANT USE OF WELFARE

An analysis of Census data released by the House Ways and Means Committee indicate the proportion of natives, non-citizens and naturalized citizens who use AFDC/TANF (Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance for Needy Children), Medicaid and food stamps is similar for the three groups. More important, the data show the vast majority of immigrants are not receiving these types of public benefits. Less than 1 percent of naturalized citizens and non-citizens in 2006 received benefits under TANF.[7]

The data tell the story:

In 2006, 0.6 percent of natives used AFDC/TANF, compared to 0.3 percent of naturalized citizens and 0.7 percent for non-citizens.

For Medicaid: 13.1 percent of natives used Medicaid, compared to 10.8 percent of naturalized citizens and 11.6 percent of non-citizens.

For SSI, which most natives would not use because they are eligible for Social Security benefits, 1.6 percent of natives used SSI (Supplemental Security Income) in 2006, compared to 3.0 percent of naturalized citizens and 1.3 percent of non-citizens. (See Table 7.1.)

And 7.7 percent of natives used the Food Stamp program, compared to 3.9 percent of naturalized citizens and 6.2 percent of non-citizens.

CONCLUSION

Concerns about immigrant welfare use do not represent valid grounds for supporting reductions in legal immigration. Nor is it reasonable to oppose a better approach to addressing illegal immigration, such as by instituting new temporary visa categories. Historically, immigrants have come to America not for a handout, but in search of opportunity. There is no reason to think this will change.

ENDNOTES

1. Walter A. Ewing, Not Getting What They Paid For (Washington, DC: Immigration Policy Center, June 2003), 1.

2. In research for the Urban Institute in 1994, Rebecca L. Clark wrote, ''Among immigrants, high rates of welfare use are limited to one group of immigrants—those who entered as refugees—and one type of welfare—SSI. For other types of welfare, immigrants who did not enter as refugees are no more likely to use welfare than natives.'' From Rebecca L. Clark, ''The Costs of Providing Public Assistance and Education to Immigrants'' (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, May 1994), 18, as cited in Julian L. Simon, Immigration, The Demographic and Economic Facts, (Washington, DC: The Cato Institute and the National Immigration Forum, 1995), 35–36.

3. Jason Riley, Let Them In (New York, NY: Gotham Books, 2008), 108.

4. Thank you to Jonathan Blazer and Tanya Broder of the National Immigration Law Center for their assistance.

5. Susan Fortino-Brown, ''Family-Sponsored Immigration, in Navigating the Fundamentals of Immigration Law: Guidance and Tips for Successful Practice, 2007–08 Edition, ed., Grace E. Akers, (Washington, DC: American Immigration Lawyers Association, 2007), 326.

6. Jeffery S. Passel, Unauthorized Migrants: Numbers and Characteristics, (Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, June 14, 2005), 25.

7. House Ways and Means Committee, 2008 Green Book, Appendix H, Table H–9—Estimated Benefit Usage by Citizenship Categories: 1995, 19998, 2001, 2006.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELLER. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING BARBARA VUCANOVICH

Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, Monday was a sad day for my home State of Nevada. This week we learned that Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich passed away in Reno just a few weeks after her 92nd birthday. As the first woman elected to represent Nevada in Congress, Barbara was a dedicated and effective legislator, admired by her colleagues on both sides of the aisle. As the first person to represent Nevada's 2nd Congressional District—a district I was privileged to represent in the House of Representatives—Barbara was a role model to countless Nevadans. She exemplified the highest standards of public service. Moreover, Barbara was a dear friend.

When I came to Washington for the very first time, Barbara invited me to join her for lunch, even though I was a total stranger. It was a kind and considerate gesture I will never forget. Even today, when constituents come to Washington to visit, I tell them the story about Barbara and how I aspire to the high standards she set.

During her seven terms in Congress, she was a vigorous advocate for important issues, including breast cancer research and was herself a breast cancer survivor. As chairwoman of the House Subcommittee on Military Construction—at the time one of only two women ever to serve as chairman of an appropriations subcommittee—she was a strong and effective voice for America's men and women in uniform, and she played a pivotal role in protecting Nevada's vast resources while serving on the House Interior Committee, helping to create the Great Basin National Park.

Barbara served in Congress at a time when Members of different parties could come together and find solutions for the American people. She served at a time when compromise and common sense guided decisionmaking, when results were more important than petty partisanship, and the same was certainly true of Barbara.

Barbara was a devoted mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. She was an admired and beloved public servant, a patriot, a proud Nevadan, and a dear friend.

My heart goes out to her family and friends during this difficult time. My wife Lynne and I join our fellow Nevadans in remembering the inspirational life and legacy of Barbara Vucanovich.

Thank you. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I take this time to speak in strong support of the immigration bill currently on the floor of the Senate.

First and foremost, we need an immigration system that is fair. We are a nation of immigrants. My grandparents came to this country seeking a new life for their family. Our story is similar to the story of millions of other families in this country.

Immigration is very important for our country. It is important for our

economy. We need highly skilled workers who can innovate, create, and move our country forward. All of our workers should be protected under our laws and not just some.

We also need strong border security. We need to know who is coming into this country, and we must make sure we have a legal system that protects the homeland.

So we need a balance. For immigration reform we need a balance between border security and lawful employment and a pathway to citizenship and the ability to lawfully remain in this country for those who are currently undocumented. The legislation before us creates that balance. I wish to compliment my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have brought forward this package. It is not what any one of us would have written, but it does balance the security of our country with border security and a lawful system for employment with the realities of 11 million people currently living in the shadows who will have an opportunity to remain in this country in a lawful way, to be able to work and ultimately become citizens of America. But those individuals have to earn their way. They have to pay taxes, learn English, be law-abiding, and they cannot break into the line. They have to go to the end of the line.

This is a fair bill. This is a bill that at long last fixes the broken system we have in this country.

Over the past months, I have held a number of immigration roundtables throughout the State of Maryland. At the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service in Baltimore we discussed the importance of streamlining the process in refugee and asylum cases and eliminating barriers to family unification.

We discussed the need for strong provisions to prevent human trafficking and to make sure the U.S. labor protections apply to all immigrant workers. We talked about making sure we have a realistic 10-year pathway to citizenship that can be both started and finished in a workable manner by undocumented immigrants. All those issues have been addressed in the bipartisan bill that is currently before the Senate.

I held this similar discussion at CASA of Maryland in Hyattsville. We discussed the DREAM Act recently approved by the voters in Maryland and the DREAM Act provisions that are pending in the bill before the Senate. The group stressed the importance of family reunification and the need to create a workable pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants. We discussed the need to clear up and eliminate the backlog of legal immigrants waiting in the system so the undocumented immigrants do not have to jump ahead in line.

That is what this bill does. It provides the resources so we can process those who are currently in the system in a fair manner, which is in the best interests of this country and the best interests of those who are currently caught in this backlog. The bill provides for an orderly way to consider legal immigration and to deal with those who are currently undocumented as they come into our system.

These roundtables were important for me to hold to hear directly from Marylanders who are affected by the immigration policy decisions we make in the Senate. Maryland, as well as the United States, has a long and proud tradition of welcoming immigrants, and our Nation is truly a nation of immigrants. According to the Immigration Policy Center and U.S. Census Bureau statistics, foreign-born immigrants make up roughly 1 in 7 Marylanders—14 percent of our population. More than a quarter of Maryland's scientists were foreign born, as were roughly one-fifth of our health care practitioners, mathematicians, and computer specialists. According to the Migration Policy Institute, the number of immigrants in Maryland with a college degree increased nearly 70 percent between 2000 and 2011.

My point here is that immigrants contribute to the growth of America. They help us develop the innovations of tomorrow that will create the jobs of tomorrow. They help solve the problems we have today. They help our economy grow. That is what has made America strong.

According to the Urban Institute, immigrant households paid nearly one-fifth—or $4 billion—of all taxes collected in Maryland, including Federal income taxes, Social Security, and Medicare taxes; State income, sales, and auto taxes; and local property, income, sales, auto, and utility taxes.

I hope we can keep these facts and statistics in mind as we enter into this historic debate on how to overhaul our Nation's immigration laws. We should avoid stereotypes and generalizations in this debate.

But more importantly, I want to put a human face on these facts and statistics, so I am going to share two stories of individuals who came in contact with our office. These two are representative of literally millions of people. We hear the numbers, but when we listen to the stories and look at the faces of people involved, we know we have to act.

The first is about Yves Gerald Gomes, 20 years of age, who was originally from India. I quote him:

My own story started in 1994, when I came to this country in the arms of my parents. I was only a year and a half. My parents came from India and Bangladesh, hoping to provide me with opportunities, something they didn't have growing up in poverty in their homes. My earliest memories in life are growing up in MD in the basement of my great aunt and great uncle's house and learning English from their children (my older cousins) by watching Fresh Prince of Bel Air and Full House. Soon after, in 1995, my brother was born.

My parents had an ongoing asylum case, which was denied in 2006. But over that 12 year span, my father worked hard as a hotel server in order to help my mother pay for her college education and for us to live comfortably; growing up I felt as though I was just like any of my middle-class, American peers from school. But in 2006, we became ''undocumented.'' Our work permits could no longer be renewed, so my father was forced to quit his job at the hotel, and my mother had to resign her tenure as a college professor, and surrender her PhD studies in computer sciences. In 2008, our home was raided by ICE, a few days after my dad was pulled over one night for driving with a busted taillight in Baltimore. Ultimately both of my parents were deported in 2009. I faced my own deportation in 2010, but was able to remain in the US because of the [hard] work of my lawyer . . . the support of my friends, church community, [and] the media. . . .

It will be 5 years since my brother and I have last seen our parents. Currently my brother and I live with the same great aunt, great uncle and cousin with whom we resided when my family first came to US. It was disheartening when my parents missed my own high school graduation, and it will again be disheartening when they will miss my younger brother's high school graduation. . . .

Moreover, the pain of separation resonates to our extended family too. My mother treated my great-aunt and great-uncle, naturalized US citizens for 40+ years, like her own parents, and she cannot be here to take care of them in their old age. Their son, my cousin (a US citizen) has a degenerative muscle disease which prevents him from traveling. If immigration reform does not happen, it's possible he will never get to see my father, whom he treats like his older brother, ever again.

I will graduate from the University of Maryland College Park in 3 semesters with my undergraduate degree in Biochemistry, and I really hope that my parents will be there to see me walk across the stage. For myself and millions of others, immigration reform means a pathway to pursue our dreams and give back to American society, our home; personally, I want to enter into the field of medical research or pharmacy. Moreover, for myself and so many others, immigration reform means the hope of being reunited with family members, and also it means no longer having to wake up every morning with the constant fear of deportation.

I have lived in the United States since I was a year old. This is the only country I have ever known as my home. Despite all the challenges my family has faced, I still love the United States, and have always considered myself to be American at heart. I hope that after this year, I can be an American on paper too.

Let me tell one more story. I could read from other letters we have received. I am sure the Presiding Officer has the same situation. We have all heard from people in our communities.

Let me talk about Raymond, who was originally from the Philippines. I quote him:

My family and I came to the United States in hopes and dreams of a better life; we left everything behind in the Philippines in pursuit of the ''American Dream.'' At the age of nine, assimilating to the American culture was not difficult; naturally I felt as though I was just like everyone else. Or so I thought. The harsh reality of being undocumented hit me my senior year of high school when I came home from an invitational track meet where I was scouted and offered scholarships. I was so excited to tell my parents the great news; to this day I still remember the proud look on my father's face. My mother on the other hand suddenly broke

down in tears. . . . I was confused as to why she was asking for forgiveness, she began to explain that we were undocumented and due to my immigration status I would not be able to accept the scholarships. Finally hitting that wall made me realize that all my hard work would amount to nothing.

For as long as I could remember my family has constantly faced financial struggles, but somehow we always found a way to make ends meet. My father, who was once a successful businessman, was forced to work odd jobs such as landscaping, delivery, and driving a taxi. My mother, who was once a nurse practitioner, works multiple jobs from cleaning houses, babysitting, and taking care of the elderly. My sister who is only two years older than me, made the sacrifice of not going to college so that I would be able to, and she works any job that comes her way. They all work day in and day out to make sure there's food on the table, clothes on my back, and a roof over our heads. I know that if my parents were able to work legally in the US in business and nursing, we would not struggle as much, and we would be able to contribute much more to the US economy. Yet, because of our current broken immigration system, our hard work does not pay dividends.

In 2011, I became involved in the campaign for the Maryland DREAM Act . . . which involved grassroots organizing. At this point I realized that no longer would I stay silent in the shadows, I had to let my voice be heard and take a stand against this injustice that my community and I faced. Throughout the campaign I realized that even as youth we can still bring forth change, which is why to this day I continue to fight for my family and all 11 million undocumented immigrants in the US.

In this year's push for Comprehensive Immigration Reform, no one will be left behind; we must stand united and battle this suppression. In the words of Martin Luther King Jr. ''Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.''

I could bring up many other stories, put faces on these numbers, because I think we need to do that. This immigration bill is for the two persons whom I just talked about, their families, and the 11 million. It is for this Nation.

There is bipartisan agreement that our Nation's immigration and border security system is broken and must be fixed. We must ensure our borders are secure and that we know who is coming and going from the Nation. At the same time we must find a tough but fair process that allows the estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States to come out of the shadows and sets reasonable requirements if they want to stay in this country.

This legislation creates a fair path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States. This path to citizenship must be earned and would require individuals to register with the government, submit biometric data, learn English, pass criminal background and national security checks, and pay taxes and penalties before they would be eligible for a provisional legal status. This pathway to citizenship requires individuals to earn their legal status over a period of no fewer than 10 years.

In addition, the legislation addresses the need for improved border security and requires a 90-percent effectiveness rate for apprehensions and returns in high-risk border sections before individuals in provisional legal status can adjust to permanent residence. It also creates an effective employment verification system—using the E-Verify system—that will prevent identity theft, end the hiring of unauthorized workers, and help stop future waves of illegal immigration. And finally, this legislation establishes an improved process for future legal immigration that is responsive to the needs of American businesses and supports reunification of families.

Despite fears that immigrants will take jobs from Americans, numerous studies show that immigrants and U.S.-born workers generally do not compete for the same jobs. In fact, a 2009 study by the Cato Institute, a conservative think tank, found that immigrants have a positive effect on the workforce.

The business sector strongly supports comprehensive immigration reform. That is because our economy is in need of highly skilled workers who can help stimulate growth and keep our Nation at the forefront of innovation and invention. From 1990 to 2005, foreign-born nationals founded more than 25 percent of the technology startups in the United States.

Immigration reform is about keeping families together and ensuring that immigration laws are respected. I want to commend my colleagues from both parties for coming together in crafting a bipartisan bill that creates a workable framework for comprehensive reform. Now the Senate needs to move forward in passing legislation that is both comprehensive and fair.

This legislation enjoys broad support from a diverse coalition of labor, business, civil rights, and religious groups. Polls indicate broad support across party lines for comprehensive immigration reform, with most Americans agreeing that immigration is a net positive for the United States. Most Americans want Congress to take action to fix our broken immigration system. While this legislation is not perfect—it is not what I would have drafted—I believe it is a strong step forward and a vast improvement over our current laws, and I urge my colleagues to support this balanced approach to immigration reform.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution provides that ''Congress shall have power . . . to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.'' Congress last enacted a major overhaul of immigration policy in 1986 during President Reagan's administration, over a quarter century ago. The time is now for Congress to act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The Senator from Alabama.

TRIBUTE TO MARCUS PEACOCK

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I wish to take a moment to do something special. This week, the Senate community will say goodbye to Marcus Peacock, my staff director on the Senate Budget committee.

During his tenure with the committee, he has been a constant warrior for sound finances and this country that he so loves. I am going to miss his exemplary service, and the Nation will miss his service.

Marcus has been with me since I became ranking member on the Budget Committee. During that time, he has helped my staff and me negotiate and navigate the intricacies, quirks, and arcana of the budget process, which, as anyone with budget experience will tell you, can be a most daunting and frequently frustrating task, even for the most savvy budgeteer. He has approached every task and every challenge with his trademark sunny disposition, remarkable unflappability, and can-do attitude.

During his tenure with the Budget Committee, Marcus was instrumental in crafting the Honest Budget Act—we need that around here—legislation that I introduced in 2011 that exposed some of the most egregious budget gimmicks, gimmicks that are often utilized to get around budget requirements. Together we have achieved a string of victories on budget points of order. I think as many as maybe seven consecutive times the Senate has failed to proceed with spending bills that exceeded our budget limits. That is a very significant achievement. He has been able to therefore expose, and frustrate, some of Washington's spendthrift ways.

I was very glad to have him at my side when the Senate finally produced its first budget in 3 years. It had been so long since the last budget that everyone was a little rusty, and I was grateful to have his counsel.

Marcus brought invaluable experience to his leadership of the Budget Committee staff because he's spent his professional career creating and implementing ways to measure and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government programs. Whether he was managing oversight efforts on the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, leading the Performance Improvement Initiatives at the Office of Management and Budget under President Bush, or ferreting out waste and inefficiency as the Deputy Administrator at the Environmental Protection Agency, Marcus has always been a careful steward of taxpayers' dollars. It is their money. It comes to us in trust. We have an absolute duty to show fidelity to it.

Marcus imposed those same principles at the helm of the Senate Budget Committee, turning back 15 percent of his staff budget every year, coming in 15 percent below the allocated amount—something I was very proud of.

I would be remiss if I also did not thank Marcus' wife Donna and their two lovely daughters, Iona and Mey,

for loaning his time to public service. Hours on the Hill can be long and I know he's missed a recital or sports match here and there, and probably several ''date nights'' too. So thank you Donna, Iona, and Mey.

Truly, Marcus Peacock is one of the finest public servants I have ever had the honor to work with. His character and integrity are sterling. He honors his family. Surely he is a role model for a high public servant.

Marcus, I know I speak on behalf of the entire staff of your Budget Committee when I say that we will miss your wit, your leadership, and your dedication to good government. I wish you the very best of luck. I know our paths will cross again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, a number of people have said they did not know what was going on with the intelligence situation that has developed in the country. The programs have been around for 7 years. We have had a number of briefings, both classified and unclassified. We are having another one at 2:30. General Alexander will be there. He has some new stuff he wants to lay out for us. Everyone should go. If you do not go, you have no excuse for saying you do not know what is going on. This meeting has been scheduled all week.

Having said that, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. I do not want anyone to have an excuse for why they are not going there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 953

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, in less than 3 weeks the interest rates on subsidized student loans will double if Congress fails to act. This is not only wrong, it is unnecessary. Senator HARKIN and Senator REED have proposed a plan to hold the interest rate steady at 3.4 percent for 2 years. This will give Congress time to develop a long-term plan to address the rising burden of student loan debt, a long-term plan that keeps interest rates low and that addresses rising college costs.

Two weeks ago a majority of Senators in this body voted to approve this temporary extension to provide a measure of relief to our families. Unfortunately, Republicans have decided to filibuster this bill, blocking the measure that has majority support. That is not the way our democracy should work.

I met with students in Massachusetts earlier this week. They told me we need to fix this problem. They said to me: Do not double my rate. Do not double my rate. Dozens of Massachusetts universities have asked us to step in and help their students. Petitions urging us to stop interest rates from doubling on July 1 have collected more than 1 million signatures. Students, parents, families are asking for help. They do not have time for politics.

I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed immediately to the consideration of Calendar No. 74, S. 953, the Student Loan Affordability Act, and that the bill be read a third time, the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening objection or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BURR. Madam President, reserving the right to object, my good friend and colleague from Massachusetts stated that students in Massachusetts have come up and said: Senator, fix the student loan program. Fix it. She said that what Republicans have done is they have filibustered it. The fact is that what Republicans offered was a fix.

What the Senator comes to the floor today to do is to have a 2-year extension of a student loan program that the Secretary of Education admits does not fix the problem. As a matter of fact, in a Washington paper today, Secretary of Education Duncan is very clear and implores the Senate and the Congress: Fix it. Find a long-term solution.

Let me state for my colleagues that what the Senator from Massachusetts is here to do is to extend a preferred interest rate of 3.4 percent for 2 years on 39 percent of the student loans that are taken out. Current law is that for subsidized student loans, they are subsidized at 3.4 percent. That preferred half, 50-percent cut, is effective until the end of June. But under current law, the unsubsidized Stafford loans are at 6.8 percent. The parent and graduate PLUS loans are at 7.9 percent. My colleague's amendment only covers the subsidized Stafford loans that are 39 percent of all of the loans that are administered. So what her proposal says is that we are not going to fix it, we are going to kick the can down the road for 2 more years. To the parents and to those who do not get subsidized Stafford loans, we are going to continue to charge you double what we charge other students. If we look at the math, where we are is unsustainable.

I understand that when we voted on a Republican alternative last week, it was the Alexander-Coburn-Burr bill where we actually wanted to tie the interest rate on an annual basis to the rate of the 10-year Treasury bond. The advantage was that if you locked that in in any given year, that was your interest rate for the entire life of the loan.

What students want is predictability. What they want to do is understand how much is it going to cost them for their education, not this year but over the life of having to pay it off. Well, you know what. We put a proposal on the table. It was routinely rejected even though it was a solution. It was a fix. It was what the President has called for. It is what the Secretary of Education called for.

The President also proposed a fix. The President's—I do not agree with all aspects of it, but it is a start. It is the nucleus of a compromise. In the President's bill, he ties everything to the 10-year Treasury bond—very similar to the fix Republicans came up with. Here is the difference: The President ties subsidized loans to the price of the Treasury bill plus .93. Ours was 3.0. On unsubsidized Stafford loans, it was 10-year Treasury bill plus 2.93—almost identical to the Republican proposal. For parents and graduates, the President's bill called for a 10-year bond rate plus 3.93 percent. So if you do the math and you look at 60 percent of it not being subsidized and 40 percent being subsidized, what Republicans laid on the table and what the President laid on the table are very similar. As a matter of fact, both the Republican proposal and the President's proposal said: Let's fix the rate for the life of the loan.

So not only am I being asked today to agree to a unanimous consent request to take up a bill that does not fix the problem, I am being asked to grant unanimous consent to a bill that does not even extend the same rate for the life of the loan for the students who are borrowing it. Imagine where we would be in the marketplace if we wanted to buy a home, and when we walked in, our lender looked at us and said: I am going to lend you the $300,000, but I have a right to readjust the rate every year. Some people take a risk at doing that. They are called mortgages that are fixed with ARMs—adjustable rate mortgages. After the downturn, they were not very popular. As a matter of fact, many of those were the ones that were foreclosed on.

Here is the challenge: We have to present something that is understandable and that is predictable and something that is financially sustainable for the American people. Some have come to the floor and they have been brave enough to say that these bills actually produce savings. Let me squash that. The Congressional Budget Office has projected that direct student loans issued between 2013 and 2023 will cost $95 billion based upon a fair value basis, in contrast with a projected savings of $184 billion using questionable fuzzy math.

So make no mistake about it, there are no savings that can be claimed from any of the proposals that are out there. It is a cost to the American taxpayer, one that I think is a justifiable investment in education if we applied it to everybody. But this is not applied to everybody. It is a unanimous consent request for 39 percent of the individuals who take out student loans. To the other 61 percent, it says: Hey, you live with 6.8 or 7.9.

So I am not in a position today to agree to the unanimous consent request that has been made, but I am in

a position to do this: I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill that is at the desk, which is the proposal of the President of the United States on student loan issues. I further ask that there be 1 hour of debate equally divided in the usual form and that at the expiration of time, the bill be read a third time and the Senate proceed to a vote on passage of the bill.

Let's put this to bed now. Let's not wait until the end of June, when we have used a couple of more weeks, to say to kids: You ought to be concerned because rates are going to go up. Let's lock it down. I will not argue with the rates the President set even though I do not agree with it all. It starts to fix the problem. It is a solution in the right direction, where just assuming that we extend what is currently broken, does not fix it, and is not cost-sustainable, I believe is the wrong thing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Carolina?

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to focus on three words Senator BURR discussed, and they are ''unsustainable,'' ''everybody,'' and ''fix.''

I heard all three, and I think all three are very important words here. Let's go through this and figure out what it is the Senator is proposing and what it is we need to do.

Right now we have a student loan program that produces $51 billion in profits this year off the backs of our students, $51 billion. Yes, I think that is unsustainable. We must find a way to deal with that.

In fact, Republicans did put a proposal on the table. Their proposal would have increased profits to the Federal Government from the student loan program by another $16 billion.

The Republicans' plan was to say let's take a debt load that is already too difficult for students to deal with and let's make it harder. That is, in my view, completely unsustainable. We have to do better than that.

The question the Senator also raises is one about everybody: We need to fix this problem for everybody. I agree with the Senator. We do, indeed, need to fix this problem for everybody. Let's think about what this is.

What we are talking about is student interest rates that are about to double. What the Democrats have proposed, what I propose in the original request for a UC, is that we not let those interest rates double. We use that time to try to develop a comprehensive way to deal with the rising costs of college and with the trillion dollars of college loan debt that is outstanding.

In other words, we recognize this is a narrow slice. This is to prevent our students from facing a double interest rate, a doubling of their interest rates on July 1. We say we would use this time in order to get a comprehensive answer for all of our students.

What the Senator has proposed and what he has asked for unanimous consent on is not that. It is only a narrow slice of the question of how we are going to deal with interest rates on loans going forward. It doesn't deal with the interest of the loans outstanding, and it certainly doesn't deal with the rising costs of college. They want to put this problem to bed by saying that one problem we will deal with and we will move on. Let's keep in mind we have seen what the Republican plan will do. The Republican plan will cost our students an additional $16 billion. That is the plan. Take a problem and make it worse but not something that is sustainable and not something that fixes it for everyone.

The third point he raised is he used the question of fix. I think fix is exactly what we are talking about.

We have three different kinds of problems we need to solve. We have the problem of $1 trillion of outstanding student loan debt that is crushing our students. We have the problem of rising costs for college. We must deal with this. We have the immediate problem of interest rates about to double for our students.

We can fix one of those problems in the next 2 weeks. We could fix it today. We could fix it by unanimous consent right now.

Then we could agree to sit down, on a bipartisan basis, and we could work together to try to solve the larger problems. That is what our students are asking for. That is what we need to do.

One last point I wish to make, I notice that Senator BURR cites the Congressional Budget Office study. Let's just be clear what that same study decided right from the beginning. The Congressional Budget Office projects the total cost to the Federal Government of student loans disbursed between 2013 and 2023—I believe that is what the Senator was referring to—will be negative; that is, the student loan program will produce savings that reduce the debt. Don't let anyone be confused by what that language means—produce savings that reduce the debt—meaning our kids have become a profit center for the Government. Right now this government will lend to large financial institutions at less than 1 percent interest, but the plan has continued to produce profits off the backs of our kids, and not small profits, tens of billions of dollars of profits.

There is $51 billion projected this year. The Republicans are asking for another $16 billion. We can't do that.

We need a sustainable answer. We need a fix that encompasses all of our students, all of our families.

For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there objection to the original request from the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BURR. Madam President, continuing my objection, I am appalled. I am, frankly, appalled. Out of the student loan program, the Democrats push $8.7 billion to the Affordable Care Act; $8.7 billion of student loan-designated money is going to pay for ObamaCare.

I realize the Senator wasn't here when the vote was made, but it is $8.7 billion. To suggest that trying to be fiscally responsible is an insult to this generation of students when they are sending $8.7 billion to a health care plan out of the student loan fund is incredible.

Let me go a step further. The Senator quoted from the Congressional Budget Office. Let me quote from the Congressional Budget Office as well:

> Taking account the cost of market risk significantly reduces or eliminates the savings estimated for student loans under the FCRA approach, making student loans costly to the Federal government in most years during the coming decade.

Maybe you can pick these out that say we can make money off this, but I am not sure it says it any clearer than that it costs the American taxpayers money. Let me say I am fine with subsidizing student loans. I am not objecting to that. I didn't object to the President's proposal. I offered the President's proposal.

I am sure the President is going to be shocked to find out it doesn't solve the problem because the Secretary of Education surely believes it does.

Here is what I object to. I object to the fact that we are going to give some kids a preferred rate, and we are going to sock it to the 61 percent of kids, parents, and postgrads. Why should they be denied the same rate? Why are only 39 percent going to get a cut of 3.4?

Why? Because it is hard to do. It gives away a political tool.

You see, we are here arguing this because of politics, not because of affordability of higher education. Thank goodness the President in his budget proposal laid something on the table.

Quite frankly, I am sick and tired of waiting until the deadline. We are going to come out here every week, and we are going to hear in 3 weeks: This is going to happen; in 2 weeks: This is going to happen; and in 1 week: This is going to happen. We are going to come down to the last day and we are going to dare each other not to do it.

I don't know what is going to happen on the last day, but I can tell you what is going to happen every day until the last day. I am going to come out and object to anything that does not solve the problem long term. I don't want to go home and look at kids and tell them the rate they agreed to this year is not the rate for the entirety of the loan, period.

That is not the case under this bill. I am not going to go home and look at two different students whom we have put in two different categories and tell one: You have to pay 3.4 percent, but you have to pay 6.8 percent.

That is wrong. It is not our role to pick winners and losers.

I would turn to my good friend from Massachusetts and ask, Have I in any

way, shape or form misstated what her proposal does, which is extend the 3.4 percent which is limited only to subsidized Stafford loans?

If the Senator thinks that is wrong, I would ask her to speak now.

Ms. WARREN. I believe, if I understand this correctly, what we are trying to do is protect the subsidized Stafford loans. What I understand the Republicans have tried to do is protect all the new loans so no one is dealing with all the loans that already have been issued and are at much higher interest rates. This is how I understand it. If the Senator is talking about wanting——

Mr. BURR. Reclaiming my time——

Ms. WARREN. Then I assume the Senator means all the students with student loan debt, and that is not my proposal.

Mr. BURR. Reclaiming my time, clearly, the Senator said her bill only deals with the subsidized Stafford loan.

Under current law, let me state it again, unsubsidized Stafford loans, current law, 6.8 percent; parent and graduate PLUS loans, 7.9 percent. Somehow, somebody thinks this is fair.

I, personally, participated in coming up with something that treats everybody the same, that ties it to a 10-year Treasury, that fixes the rate above a 10-year Treasury that sets that number once a year, lets students know exactly what their exposure is going to be, and provides them the certainty of that interest rate for the life of the loan——

Ms. WARREN. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BURR. Let me finish—which this unanimous consent request doesn't incorporate.

In essence, the unanimous consent request says we are not going to deal with this 61 percent; we are only going to deal with 39 percent. Because they have received the preferred rate up to this point, we want to protect the preferred rate.

Some people think it is the role of Congress. I don't think that is the role of Congress.

I yield to the Senator for a question through the Chair.

Ms. WARREN. I wish to make sure I understand. Have the Republicans put any proposal on the table that will deal with all of the outstanding student loan debt?

Mr. BURR. I would be happy to address the Senator's question.

No, we haven't. The President's proposal—and I said there are parts of it I don't agree with—makes loan forgiveness tax free.

Maybe what we ought to debate is whether we are going to make college tuition free, because this is a race for who can make it the cheapest on the backs of the American taxpayer—when we are $1 trillion out of balance, $1 trillion we spend.

Excuse me, we have new numbers: $646 billion this year, projected to go up next year. We are accruing debt on this country's books at a rate nobody ever dreamed. We are still talking about constructing programs that financially are unsustainable because we are using somebody else's checkbook.

This is the definition of insanity. Therefore, I would object to the Senator's original request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. I just wanted to return to this question, since the Senator has raised it, about the Congressional Budget Office. Let's all be clear about what the current student loan interest rates produce for the government.

The CBO, the agency in charge of estimating these costs for the government, maintains that this year the government will make $51 billion in profits from the student loans. Their most recent report on this—I read the language earlier—is clear and direct. We will make a profit.

The CBO uses this accounting method because it reflects reality. It is the reality of how these loans affect the Federal budget. The CBO's method takes into account the cost of lending money from the Treasury and the projected money that will be returned to the Treasury.

It takes into account the risk that some students will default; in other words, it is basic math.

Some people don't like the idea that the government is profiting from the student loans. Their approach is to try to change the accounting rules to treat the government as if it were a private bank rather than the Federal Government, which it is.

The government is not a bank in a private market. If we want to reduce the profits from student loans, then we should actually reduce the profits from the student loans, not change the map, not bury our heads in the sand and pretend those profits don't exist.

Let's go back to what the Senator has proposed. The Republicans propose that we take $51 billion in profits that will currently be made from the backs of our students and add another $16 billion in profits off the backs of our students. This is fundamentally wrong. It is not sustainable.

I think the larger point the Senator makes is one that says we have a big problem. We need to talk about the debt that is outstanding. We need to talk about how we are going to pay for college over time. We can't do that in the next 2 weeks.

We need to make sure interest rates don't double, and then we need to address this problem. I am pleased to work with people on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. BURR. Will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator should be aware we have a previous order to recess.

Mr. BURR. I ask unanimous consent to ask one question of my colleague from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BURR. Does the Senator from Massachusetts agree that out of the student loan fund $8.7 billion is diverted to the Affordable Care Act?

Ms. WARREN. No.

Mr. BURR. The Senator is not aware of that?

Ms. WARREN. Look, we can go back over the CBO numbers, but what is clear right now is what the CBO has made clear. We will make $51 billion in profits off the backs of our students. The Republicans propose to make another $16 billion off the backs of our students. We can't do that. It is unsustainable. Our students are asking for more.

Mr. BURR. I thank my colleague for not answering.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 3:30 p.m.

Thereupon, at 2:31 p.m., the Senate recessed until 3:30 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. WARREN).

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, today we mark the 6-month anniversary of a date that none of us will ever forget because it transformed our lives, it transformed America, and it certainly transformed Connecticut and the community of Newtown.

We commemorate the 6-month anniversary of that unspeakable, unimaginable tragedy that cut short the lives of 20 beautiful, innocent children and six dedicated, courageous educators.

It transformed America in so many ways. It changed our lives irrevocably and, I hope, put us on a trajectory toward changes in our laws that will prevent this kind of horrific, unimaginable tragedy from ever happening again. Our challenge right here in this body, on this floor, is to make sure we learn from it, that we act on it, and that we keep faith with those families, as well as the Newtown community and all of our country that lost so much that day.

December 14 began like so many other days for the parents of Newtown, CT. They took their children to school, kissed them goodbye, and went about their day with plans for play dates, Hanukkah and Christmas holiday parties, and presents that they would give to those children for those holidays. They planned snack breaks and holiday parties. They wrapped presents. Just hours later, I stood with them and saw them emerge from the Sandy Hook firehouse having learned that those children would not be coming home that night.

I arrived in Newtown as a public official within hours of that shooting. But

what I saw was through the eyes of a parent—grief-stricken, panicked parents, tears streaming down their faces—who came hoping to reunite with their children. Many parents did reunite. Children were brought to all of the parents who gathered at the firehouse, and they left with their children—until the families who realized that their children would not be coming home.

I saw those families who lost beautiful, young children. Some of them are here, along with adults—dedicated, courageous adults—families of educators who died themselves trying to save their children. I will never forget the cries of grief, anguish, pain, and disbelief.

Every parent in his or her DNA has something fundamental. It is about trust and caring for children, making sure they come home at the end of the day when they go to school; that they are kept safe in some very basic and fundamental way. Society shares that trust. Society failed in that trust.

We will never forget the loss and heartbreak of that tragic day in Sandy Hook. But we also know that in the face of evil there was tremendous goodness and heroism. There were genuine heroes: the first responders who braved the unknown, hearing gunfire, charging into that school, and stopping the shooting through their courage because the shooter turned that gun on himself. There were the brave educators, teachers, administrators, and school psychologists who threw themselves in front of bullets or tried to save their children and perished themselves. Then members of the community who came together in support of the families and who themselves, along with first responders, are continuing to recover. They exemplify the quintessential values of this quintessential New England town that make us proud to be American.

Thirty-two members of the victims' families at the massacre wrote to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee. Through their unspeakable pain and suffering, they asked Congress to honor the memory of their loved ones by supporting measures to stem and stop the epidemic of gun violence. They wrote, ''In the midst of our anguish we are compelled to speak out to save others from suffering what we have endured.''

These brave families have come to Washington to tell their stories. They sat in this very gallery. They met with colleagues. Some of our colleagues refused to meet with them. I urged them to share some of their hurt and meet with them, to hear their stories. We owe them tremendous respect and gratitude. They enabled us to come to this point where we are close to making fundamental changes in the law.

But in April, that day of the vote was a day of shame because the Senate turned its back on the families of Newtown while some of them watched in this very gallery. How to explain to those families or try to explain how 90 percent of the American people could be in favor of reasonable, commonsense measures that we proposed—background checks on all firearms purchases and a ban on illegal traffic and straw purchases, on assault weapons, and on excess capacity magazines—how 90 percent of the people could be in favor of those kinds of commonsense measures, most especially the background checks, yet the Senate failed to pass it.

Those families have been resolute and resilient at every turn. Mark Barden, whose son Daniel was killed 6 months ago at Sandy Hook, wrote:

> We are not defeated. We will always be here because we have no other choice.

Despite their profound and harrowing loss, those parents, husbands, wives, sisters, brothers, grandmothers have kept faith and they have inspired us to keep faith. They uplifted us and their determination has meant the world to colleagues who have heard them, and as an example of grace under pressure and courage and strength, they have refused to give up.

They will not give up, nor will we. We are coming back for another vote. We will not allow that vote to be the final one. It may be the first one, but it is not the final one, and we will win the last vote, which is the one that counts.

In the meantime many of my colleagues have stood up to the special interests and most especially the NRA, which was accustomed to having its way and holding sway in this body, in Congress, just as a schoolyard bully would. My colleagues have stood up to that bully once and will do it again. This time we will win.

What happened in Newtown could happen anywhere in America. If it happened there, it can happen in any town or city, and it has, in fact, claimed the lives of 4,900 people since Newtown. Gun violence has claimed their lives. I am constantly shocked and saddened by how quickly that number rises each time I speak about this topic. Just last week a man armed with semiautomatic AR–15 assault rifle and more than 1,300 rounds of ammunition, opened fire at a Santa Monica college and killed five people.

The stories about Newtown, about all of the massacres since and before—whether Columbine or Virginia Tech or Arizona and Tucson—affirm that these laws can help save lives. These laws can help save lives.

Six months ago I left the firehouse at Sandy Hook to attend a vigil at a church in Newtown. The church was St. Rose of Lima, presided over by Father Bob, Msgr. Robert Weiss. The church was filled. It was a powerful and moving experience. People listened to the service through the windows and the PA system outside.

I said that evening the world is watching Newtown. In fact, for 6 months the world has watched Newtown. It has seen a story of unparalleled and unprecedented courage and fortitude. Now we will continue to watch Newtown. But the world is also watching the Senate. We need to be worthy of the courage and strength that Newtown has demonstrated in moving ahead.

I thank the majority leader HARRY REID and all of my colleagues who have determined that we will bring this bill back, not only to honor the memories of the Newtown victims and keep faith with them but also to make this country better and safer, worthy of these children, beautiful and innocent at the time of their passing with all of their future ahead of them. There were educators who worked for their whole professional lives, trying to help children such as these young people.

Out of that grief and pain we can make America safer and stronger. We can make America better. That is the potential legacy of these lost lives, a better and safer America. If we achieve it, they will not have died in vain.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I join my colleague from Connecticut on the floor of the Senate to commemorate a sad day; 6 months since the shootings in Newtown took the lives of 20 6- and 7-year-olds and 6 of the teachers charged with protecting them. I know you share in our sadness, Madam President, since it was not too long afterwards that your State went through a tragedy of smaller and bigger proportions.

We have to wonder, 6 months later, after these families, the brothers and the sisters and the moms and the dads of these victims coming down to the Senate, over and over again, including this week, looking Senator after Senator, Congressman after Congressman, in the eye and asking for this place to learn something from this tragedy—we wonder how 6 months later we have done nothing. We wonder how, if 20 little kids dying at the hands of a mad man with a gun over the course of 5 or 10 minutes doesn't move this place to action, what would? What visit to your office, what message, what story, what set of facts could possibly make this place change the laws that have allowed for these slaughters—plural—over and over again to happen?

It is 6 months later and we have done nothing. At least on the Senate floor we raised the bill, we put it on for debate, we got 55 votes, and the rules prevented us from getting it passed. The House down the hall has done absolutely nothing. They have not lifted a finger to move legislation for 6 months, 6 months later, and no answer to these families.

I was there with Senator BLUMENTHAL that afternoon in that firehouse. Those are moments I would, a lot of days, love to have never lived—things I did not need to see. But it changed my life and committed me to action.

It commands us to understand that the most shallow argument that has been posed, I would argue the most

backward argument that has been posed over the last 6 months, is that, yes, these terrible things happen—the most terrible of them we are marking the 6-month anniversary of—but there is nothing we could do here that would change that; that very bad things are going to happen to good people, to good first grade students, but that nothing here is going to truly change any of that.

That is just flat wrong. It should not be every 6 months that we come to the floor to try to rebut that argument. It should be every day. Because in Columbine, the guns that were bought to slaughter those high school students were bought outside of the background check system—intentionally so, because the person who bought them knew if they went into a legitimate gun store they would not be able to purchase the guns that were being requested, so they went to a gun show, around the background check system.

We know different laws would change things because in Aurora the shooter went in with a 100-round drum and the shooting stopped and people escaped, including a couple of my constituents, because the gun jammed. They had trouble switching these massive ammunition clips.

In Newtown, we know the power of the gun that was used. These assault weapons are all over the place today. They have become commonplace. But it does not belie the fact that they still have a power to kill that few other guns do, so much so that when Lanza walked into that school that day, fired over 150 rounds, shot 20 kids, not a single one of them survived. Every kid he shot died, in part because of the power of that gun. That same day a very sick man walked into a school in China, armed with a weapon, attacked over 20 children and every single one of them lived. That guy had a knife.

Assault weapons, if we continue to allow them to ripple throughout our streets, lead to mass slaughters. High-capacity ammunition clips, when somebody chooses to engage in one of these massacres, allow more people to be killed. Our failure, over and over again, to pass comprehensive background checks is unacceptable, given the number of criminals and the number of people with severe mental illness who are still allowed to get guns over the Internet or in gun shows; 6 months and we have done nothing.

But I stand here, frankly, more optimistic about human nature than I was 6 months ago, not less optimistic. I might be less optimistic about this place and about the Congress, but I am more optimistic about the indomitable human spirit than I was when this started out.

Senator BLUMENTHAL said it best. That 10 minutes of grievous violence, mental illness masquerading as evil inside that school, was essentially enveloped by the millions of acts of humanity that just flowed forth from Newtown, from Connecticut, from all over the country, whether it was the heroism of those teachers, whether it was the firefighters, the volunteer fighters who stayed at that firehouse for days or weeks on end with no pay or just the thousands of gifts—teddy bears, small tokens of appreciation of the community that came from all over the country.

People are good. They truly are. Despite what that young man did, it reaffirmed my faith in who we are.

Last Friday night, the Sandy Hook Fire Department had their big annual fundraiser. Some people wondered whether they would do it. First of all, they said they were going to do it because they were not going to start changing the way they did things and, second, they needed the money because they expended a lot of effort and equipment and resources in responding to this tragedy. On Friday we had an absolute deluge in New England. It was raining cats and dogs all day. There was no reason they should have gone forward on Friday night with that lobster bake at the Sandy Hook firehouse, but they decided to put it on, and I went, despite thinking there were going to be about six people inside that firehouse. It was packed, jammed full of people, not just from Newtown but from all over New England who came down on a torrentially raining evening to show their support for those firefighters, for that community, and for those families. That is what defines Newtown.

Six months later, we know the headlines still read about the 26 kids and adults who lost their lives there. But what we know Newtown to be today is a place full of love, full of compassion, and—though not maybe today yet—a place that will, 1 year, 5 years, 10 years down the line be defined by resiliency.

I wish we weren't down here commemorating 6 months. I wish we weren't down here commemorating nothing having been done over the course of 6 months. But we are not going away. We are not giving up. The families who were down here this week didn't turn into advocates for 4 months, they turned into advocates for 40 years, and they will be back again and again until we have an answer for these mass tragedies and for the 5,033 people who have died at the hands of guns since December 14—6 months ago.

I yield back the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARPER). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, first of all, I wish to thank the Presiding Officer, the distinguished Senator from Delaware, who is not only an outstanding Member of the Senate, but he is the chairman of the homeland security committee. He has gone out of his way to understand the issues we face when we are addressing border security. The chairman was kind enough to visit the border between Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, and spent a lot of time with us and with the people who are entrusted to secure the border. He made some remarks I think were entirely accurate about the challenges we face in enforcing our border. So I wish to again thank the distinguished chairman of the homeland security committee.

I wish to address a few aspects of comprehensive immigration reform that need to be discussed. First of all, everybody says—and I say it too—we don't want to return to 1986 because in 1986 we guaranteed the American people we would secure the border, and it would never happen again. Well, the fact is, when we look at what we did in 1986—and I will, first of all, plead guilty for having voted for it—the only mandate in the entire legislation which gave ''amnesty'' to 3 million people was:

> Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph one, sufficient funds shall be available to provide for an increase in the Border Patrol personnel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service so that the average level of such personnel in each of the fiscal years 1987 and 1988 is at least 50 percent higher than such level for fiscal year 1986.

Let me translate that. It meant we would increase the Border Patrol. That was the only mention of how we were going to secure the border after we gave amnesty in 1986. And at that time, I say to my colleagues, the cost, as I mentioned, was 50 percent higher. The Border Patrol has to be 50 percent higher.

Well, the number of Border Patrol agents in 1986 was 4,000—4,000. Now we have 21,000. So there was really nothing in the 1986 bill about fencing, about sensors, about other ways to get our border secure. So we learned from that.

We learned from that, and this legislation that recently passed through the Judiciary Committee and is now on the floor, as compared with 1986 where they said they would increase the numbers of Border Patrol agents by 50 percent—this legislation appropriates $3 billion in funding for the comprehensive southern border security strategy. No one who is in RPI status will be able to petition for a green card until certain requirements are fulfilled, including the following: E-Verify in use by all employers, an entry-exit system in place, $1.5 billion in additional funding for the southern border fencing strategy that has to be submitted within 180 days of passage of this legislation and signed by the President.

It sets the goal of a 90-percent effectiveness rate for all southern border States. If that goal is not reached within 5 years, there will be a bipartisan commission formed and authorized to spend $2 billion in additional funds to secure the border.

It will add an additional 3,500 Customs and Border Patrol agents. Remember, in 1986, there was a total of 4,000.

It will authorize the National Guard to provide assistance along the border if requested. The National Guard has had tremendous success on our border. No, they don't carry weapons, but they do incredibly important work, and I am glad they don't carry weapons, to tell the truth.

The bill funds additional Border Patrol stations and forward operating bases.

It increases something called Operation Stonegarden funding, which is vital, in my view, in disincentivizing people to frequently cross the border, and strengthens Border Patrol training.

It authorizes funds to triple the border-crossing prosecutions in the Tucson sector. Why do I mention the Tucson sector? Not because I am from the State of Arizona but because the Tucson sector for years has been a major thoroughfare for both people and drugs.

The current bill will authorize funds to help States and localities incarcerate criminal unauthorized illegal immigrants.

It grants the Department of Homeland Security access to Federal lands. That is a problem on our border, where we have an Indian reservation that is right on the border. They are sovereign nations, and this will authorize a greater ability for us to have access to those lands. There are wildlife refuges we need access to as well.

The bill removes the discretion from the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop the southern border strategy and provides the minimum requirements recommended by the Border Patrol. Those are the people on the ground. These are the people who today, in 120-degree heat at the Sonora, AZ, border, are sitting in vehicles and patrolling our border to keep our Nation secure. This is recommended by them and must be included in the strategy that we want to achieve and must achieve, which is 100 percent situational awareness of each and every 1-mile segment of the southern border.

The technology list will include, but is not limited to, sector-by-sector requirements for integrated fixed towers, VADER radar systems. These radar track people back from where they came.

The list includes unmanned aerial systems—what we know as drones—fixed cameras, mobile surveillance systems, ground sensors, handheld thermal imaging systems, infrared cameras, thermal imaging cameras, license plate readers, and radiation detection systems. All of these are part of this legislation and the billions of dollars we are going to spend to improve border security. We all admit the border is more secure, but where I disagree with the Secretary of Homeland Security is that it is not secure enough.

So we want to prevent the adjustment of status RPI, which is registered permanent status, for people who will be granted it once the passage of this bill is achieved until that strategy is deployed and operational—deployed and operational. This is just to achieve a legal status in this country; also, a technology list before anybody can adjust RPI to green card status.

It removes the sole discretion from the Department of Homeland Security to certify the strategy is complete. It requires written, third-party certification to the President and Congress that affirms the elements required by the strategy are operational and capable of achieving effective control of the border.

With these tools in place, we can achieve situational awareness and be guaranteed this technology is deployed and working along the border. So I say to my friends who say we do not have sufficient provisions for border security, we will be glad to do more, but let's look at this.

Look at what we are doing: billions of dollars of technology as well as additional people, as well as other measures, including the E-Verify. The magnet that draws people to this country is jobs, and if the word is out that unless an E-Verify is in operation—unless a person can get a job in this country they are not going to come here unless it is through a legal means and not through illegal means.

We are a nation of immigrants. I would remind my colleagues again, 40 percent of the people who are in this country illegally did not cross our border. They came on a visa that expired. So we need to have footprints and other physical evidence of illegal crossings. It is a tool for Border Patrol agents to identify and locate illegal border crossers. But it is imprecise. That is why we need to have this technology, so we can surveil and have situational awareness of the entire border.

The General Accounting Office is an organization all of us over time begin to rely on enormously, and I will quote from them:

> In terms of collecting data, Border Patrol officials reported that sectors rely on a different mix of cameras, sign cutting—

That is tracking footprints—

> credible sources, and visual observation to identify and report the number of turn backs and gotaways.

Turnbacks are those we catch and turn back, and gotaways are those we see come across and do not apprehend.

Again, quoting the GAO:

> According to Border Patrol officials, the ability to obtain accurate or consistent data using these identification sources depends on various factors such as terrain and weather. For example, data on turn backs and gotaways may be understated in areas with rugged mountains and steep canyons that can hinder detection of illegal entries. In other cases, data may be overstated—for example, in cases where the same turn back identified by a camera is also identified by tracks. Double counting may also occur when agents in one zone record as a gotaway an individual who is apprehended and then reported as an apprehension in another zone. As a result of these data limitations, Border Patrol headquarters officials said that while they consider turn back and gotaway data sufficiently reliable to assess each sector's progress toward border security and to inform sector decisions regarding resource deployment, they do not consider the data sufficiently reliable to compare—or externally report—results across sectors.

That is why we need this technology.

Now, I wish to point out that from the Border Patrol, not from the Department of Homeland Security, I got a detailed list of what they believe is necessary, using their experience, as to the specific equipment and capabilities they need on each of the nine sectors of the border.

For example, in the Arizona sectors, including Yuma and Tucson, we need 56 towers, 73 fixed camera systems, 28 mobile surveillance systems, 685 unattended ground sensors, and 22 handheld equipment devices.

At points of entry or checkpoints we need one nonintrusive inspection system, and the list goes on. It is a specific list of what the Border Patrol believes we need in each of the nine sectors on our southern border in order to give us 100 percent situational awareness and put us on the path to a 90-percent effective control of the border.

So I say to my friends who say we cannot control our border, I respectfully disagree because of what we are doing in this legislation. And those who say we are unable to keep track of what goes on at our border, I would argue that the minimum requirements to be included in the southern border security strategy as provided by the Border Patrol should convince anyone of what we need.

I ask unanimous consent that these minimum requirements be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE SOUTHERN BORDER SECURITY STRATEGY

ARIZONA (YUMA AND TUCSON SECTORS)

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

50 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)

73 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems

28 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems

685 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared

22 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles.

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

1 Non-intrusive Inspection System

7 Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes

19 License Plate Readers, including mobile, tactical, and fixed

2 Backscatter

14 Portable Contraband Detectors

2 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices

18 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates

16 Personal Radiation Detectors

24 Mobile Automated Targeting Systems

3 Land Automated Targeting Systems

AIR AND MARINE

3 VADER radar systems
6 Air Mobility Helicopters

SAN DIEGO

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

3 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
41 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
14 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
393 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
83 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles.

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

2 Non-intrusive Inspection Systems, including fixed and mobile
1 Radiation Portal Monitor

AIR AND MARINE

2 Aerial Downlink Communication Systems
12 Night Vision Goggles
5 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
2 Search Radar
1 Long Range Thermal Imaging Camera
3 Radar for use in the maritime environment
1 Day Color Camera
3 Cameras for use in the maritime environment
1 Littoral Detection & Classification Network

EL CENTRO

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

66 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
18 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
85 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
57 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles.
2 Sensor Repeaters
2 Communications Repeaters

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

5 Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes
1 License Plate Reader
1 Backscatter
2 Portable Contraband Detectors
2 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
8 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
3 Personal Radiation Detectors
16 Mobile Automated Targeting Systems

AIR AND MARINE

2 Aerial Downlink Communication Systems
3 Aerial Receiver Communication Systems
2 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
1 Unmanned Aerial System

EL PASO

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

27 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
71 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
31 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
170 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
24 Handheld equipment devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles.
1 Portable Camera Tower
1 Sensor Repeater
2 Camera Refresh

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

4 Non-intrusive Inspection Systems, including fixed and mobile
23 Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes
1 Portable Contraband Detectors
19 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
1 Real time Radioscopy version 4
8 Personal Radiation Detectors

AIR AND MARINE

1 Aerial Downlink Communication Systems
7 Aerial Receivers
24 Night Vision Goggles
4 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
20 Global Positioning Systems
17 UAS Radio Systems

BIG BEND

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

7 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
29 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
1105 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
131 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles
1 Mid-range Camera Refresh
1 Improved Surveillance Capabilities for existing aerostat
27 Sensor Repeaters
27 Communications Repeaters

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

7 Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes
3 License Plate Readers, including mobile, tactical, and fixed
12 Portable Contraband Detectors
7 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
12 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
254 Personal Radiation Detectors
19 Mobile Automated Targeting Systems

AIR AND MARINE

6 Aerial Receiver Communication Systems
3 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
UAS Radio Systems

DEL RIO

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

3 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
74 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
47 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
868 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
174 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles
26 Mobile/Handheld Inspection Scopes and Sensors for checkpoints
1 Improved Surveillance Capabilities for existing aerostat
21 Sensor Repeaters
21 Communications Repeaters

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

4 License Plate Readers, including mobile, tactical, and fixed
13 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
3 Mobile Automated Targeting Systems
6 Land Automated Targeting Systems

AIR AND MARINE

8 Aerial Receiver Communication Systems
15 Night Vision Goggles
7 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
3 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras with marine capabilities

LAREDO

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

2 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
69 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
38 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
573 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
124 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles
38 Sensor Repeaters
38 Communications Repeaters

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

1 Non-intrusive Inspection System
7 Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes
19 License Plate Readers, including mobile, tactical, and fixed
2 Backscatter
14 Portable Contraband Detectors
2 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
18 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
16 Personal Radiation Detectors
24 Mobile Automated Targeting Systems
3 Land Automated Targeting Systems

AIR AND MARINE

6 Aerial Receiver Communication Systems
2 Remote Video Terminals
3 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
6 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras with marine capability
2 Medium Lift Helicopters

RIO GRANDE VALLEY

BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY

1 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
83 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
25 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
716 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
205 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles.
4 Portable Camera Towers
4 Sensor Repeaters
1 Communications Repeater
2 Camera Refresh

AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS

1 Mobile Non-intrusive Inspection System
11 Fiberoptic Tank Inspection Scopes
1 License Plate Reader
2 Backscatter
2 Card Reader System
8 Portable Contraband Detectors
5 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
18 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
135 Personal Radiation Detectors

AIR AND MARINE

3 VADER Radar Systems
2 Aerial Downlink Communication Systems

12 Aerial Receiver Communication Systems
2 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
3 Omni-directional Antennae
28 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras with marine capabilities
1 Unmanned Aerial System

Mr. MCCAIN. I see my distinguished friend from Vermont on the floor, who is always worth listening to, so I will be brief.

I wish to share with our colleagues another aspect of this problem that we really have not talked about very much, and that is the issue of drugs. Drugs are a problem of enormous proportion in this country. We see the effects of illegal drugs such as methamphetamine and others, and we see it is doing incredible damage to our Nation and particularly to our young people.

This document is called the Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Threat Assessment of 2013. Now, I am not going to go into a lot of the details, but there are some stark facts about the flow of drugs across our southern border that should disturb all of us. I quote:

The Tucson and Phoenix areas remain the primary distribution hubs for ton quantities of marijuana in the southwest region—

Ton quantities of marijuana in the southwest region—

as Tucson and Phoenix-based sources sell throughout the United States.

In other words, the drugs come up across the Arizona-Sonora border, they are tracked by guides on mountaintops and into Phoenix, and from Phoenix they are distributed throughout the country.

The Phoenix field DEA—Drug Enforcement Agency—Phoenix field division's biannual drug price list for 2012 indicates marijuana in the Tucson and Phoenix metropolitan areas remained stable during the period January 2011 to 2012.

Why is that important? Because the only real indication as to whether we are reducing a supply is the price of that supply. So when we see the price of marijuana on the street in Phoenix and Tucson is exactly what it was for the entire year, no matter what we see in the papers and on television of these large apprehensions, unless the price is going up, then we are not apprehending these drugs.

So I just want to mention a couple of other facts to my colleagues and why I think we are not addressing the drug problem sufficiently in this legislation.

The assessment continues:

The retail price of methamphetamine decreased in the Phoenix area and now ranges from $500 to $1,000 per ounce.

If there is a terrible drug on the market today, it has to be methamphetamine. I am told that one—one—ingestion of methamphetamine makes a person an addict. So what have we been able to do as far as methamphetamine? The retail price of methamphetamine decreased, which obviously means the supply has certainly not been impacted.

Wholesale black tar heroin prices in Arizona have remained stable or decreased slightly, including market stability.

Only 35 percent of the HIDTA—

The high density trafficking area—

respondents reported high cocaine availability in their respective jurisdictions. Intelligence indicates cocaine price increases in Mexico and Arizona during the past year may have impacted the supply of cocaine to the Arizona drug market, thus impacting other drug markets.

So that is good news.

Continuing to read from the threat assessment: The price per kilogram of cocaine increased $5,000 to $6,000 per kilogram in the Phoenix area.

My friends, I know my colleagues are very busy, but I would at least have your staff read this threat assessment of 2013 in the State of Arizona. Again, I do not say that because I represent the State of Arizona. But these same people—the Drug Enforcement Agency—will tell you still the bulk of illegal drugs crossing our southern border comes through the Arizona-Tucson sector.

So what is my recipe on this situation? Frankly, I do not know a real good recipe because clearly demand is either stable or on the rise in the United States of America depending on to whom you talk. In some places in America, the use of drugs is glamorized. In some places, it is kind of the sophisticated thing to do. I do not think there is any doubt that there are influences in the United States of America that increase the attractiveness of drugs to our citizens.

I am not saying I know the answer, but I do think that as we address the issue of border security, we have to understand that if there is a demand for drugs in the streets of every major city in America, they will use all ultralights, they will use submarines, they will use tunnels, they will do whatever is necessary in order to get that supply to where there is a market.

I will never forget being down in Colombia, where the government people there showed me a submarine the drug cartel people had built—a very sophisticated submarine. They had hired engineers to build it. It was one that travels under the water—not far but under the water.

I said: How much did it cost them to build this?

He said: Five million dollars.

I said: Five millions dollars. That is a lot of money.

The guy said: They make $15 million in one load—in one load.

So I am not coming to this floor with a lot of answers, but I am coming to the floor of this Senate and saying that the drug issue in this country is a serious one, and if anybody thinks we are reducing the supply of those drugs, I think the facts contradict that, and it is time we started seriously as a society addressing what is killing our young and old Americans.

So, again, I thank my colleagues for their consideration of this legislation. I really came to the floor to convince them that this is a far different situation from 1986. We have gone from 4,000 border agents to 21,000. We have put in all kinds of barriers to the border. But, most importantly, as the Presiding Officer from Delaware pointed out earlier today, we now have technology that can surveil and interdict people from crossing our border. Our challenge is to get it done.

I thank my colleague from Vermont for his patience, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, let me congratulate Senator MCCAIN for all of his hard work in the Gang of 8 and his focus on border security, which is an enormously important issue.

As the son of an immigrant—my dad came to this country at the age of 17 from Poland—I strongly support the concept of immigration reform, and I applaud the Judiciary Committee and all of those people who have been working hard on this legislation.

There are a lot of provisions within this bill that I think should be strongly supported by the American people.

I strongly support a pathway to citizenship for the 11 million undocumented immigrants in this country. Bringing undocumented workers out of the shadows and giving them legal status will make it more difficult, among many other things, for employers to undercut the wages and benefits of all workers and will be good for our entire economy—a very important step forward.

I strongly support the DREAM Act to make sure the children of illegal immigrants who were brought into this country by their parents years ago are allowed to become citizens.

I strongly support providing legal status to foreign workers on family farms. Dairy farmers in Vermont and the owners of apple orchards in my State have told me that without these workers, they would go out of business, and it is obviously true in many parts of this country.

We also need to make sure, as Senator MCCAIN has just elaborated, that our borders are more secure and prevent unscrupulous employers from hiring those who have come here illegally.

All of those provisions are extremely important, are included in the legislation passed out of the Judiciary Committee last week, and are provisions I support. I commend my colleague from Vermont Senator PAT LEAHY for his leadership on those issues. But let me tell you some of what concerns me very much about the bill as it presently stands.

At a time when nearly 14 percent of the American people do not have a full-time job, at a time when the middle class continues to disappear, and at a time when tens of millions of Americans are working longer hours for lower wages, it makes no sense to me

that the immigration reform bill includes a massive increase in temporary guest worker programs that will allow large corporations to import and bring into this country hundreds of thousands of temporary blue-collar and white-collar guest workers from overseas. That makes no sense to me.

I am particularly concerned that at a time when college is becoming increasingly unaffordable—and every parent out there with a high school kid is worried about how that family is going to afford college for their kids—at a time when young people desperately need jobs to help pay for the cost of a college education, this bill will make it more difficult for young Americans to find the jobs they need.

Today, youth unemployment is over 16 percent, and the teen unemployment rate is over 25 percent. Unfortunately, many of the jobs that used to be performed by young Americans are now being done by foreign college students through the J–1 Summer Work Travel Program and the H–2B guest worker program.

Millions of Americans, including myself—and I suspect many Members of Congress—earned money when they were young at summer jobs or at part-time jobs when they were in college in order to pay for the cost of college. Some Americans today are working as waiters and waitresses. They are working as lifeguards. They are working as front-desk clerks at hotels and resorts. They are working as ski instructors, as cooks, chefs, kitchen personnel, chambermaids, landscapers, and many other similar jobs. And there is nothing any American has to be embarrassed about at working at any of those jobs or any other job in order to earn some income to pay the bills or to make some money in order to afford to go to college. There is nothing anybody should be ashamed about doing that kind of work. What I worry about very much is the degree to which those jobs will be available for young Americans as a result of the J–1 program and the H–2B program.

It pains me very deeply that with minority unemployment extraordinarily high—I was just in Detroit last week talking to kids who are working so hard, and they are working for $7.25 an hour at McDonald's or other fast food places—if they are lucky enough to get that work. Many of them would like to go to college but are unable to earn the money they need in order to go to college. It seems to me terribly wrong that we have programs such as this J–1 Summer Work Travel Program which brings students from all over the world into the United States to take jobs that young Americans want to do.

The J–1 program for foreign college students is supposed to be—is supposed to be—used as a cultural exchange program, a program to bring young people into this country to learn about our way of life, our customs, and to support international cooperation and understanding. Those are extremely important goals. I believe in that passionately. When I was mayor of the city of Burlington, we started sister-city programs with towns around the world in order to develop that type of understanding and cooperation. That is the theory of what the J–1 program is supposed to be, and a wonderful goal it is.

Unfortunately, that is not what it is today. Today the J–1 program has morphed into a low-wage jobs program to allow corporations such as Hershey's and McDonald's and many others to replace young American workers with cheaper labor from abroad. Each and every year companies from all over this country are hiring more than 100,000 foreign college students in low-wage jobs through the J–1 Summer Work Travel Program.

Unlike other guest worker programs, the J–1 Summer Work Travel Program does not require businesses to recruit American workers for these positions, offer jobs to willing and able Americans first, or to pay prevailing wages. In other words, if there are jobs out there that our young people would like to get in order to put aside a few bucks or help pay for the cost of a college education, the employer is not obliged to reach out to these young Americans. It is one thing for an employer to say: Look, I reached out, tried to get some young people to do this job, could not find them, and I had to go abroad. I can understand that. But that is not the requirement of this J–1 program.

Let me read from a Web site of a foreign labor recruiter touting the benefits of using the J–1 Summer Work Travel Program to employers in the United States. This Web site is called jobofer.org. This is one, as I understand it, of many. But here is what it says. I quote from the Web site jobofer.org. This is going to employers who need unskilled workers for the summer.

> Whether you are running an amusement park, a water park, a concessions stand, a golf club, a circus, a zoo, or anything else where people come to enjoy themselves, it's a great idea not to miss the opportunities of the season and hire international seasonal workers to cover your growing staffing needs.

International seasonal workers.

> Jobofer.org has experience in matching candidates from foreign exchange students with amusement firms all over the USA, covering every type of entry level position you may want to cover with seasonal staffing.
>
> The Work And Travel USA program allows exchange students from abroad to work in the US for up to 4 months during the buzz season under a J1 visa.
>
> Jobofer.org is committed to understanding your needs as an amusement business and handling all the seasonal staffing procedures for you, at absolutely no cost. Check out the list of positions typically filled with international exchange students . . .

Now, what this Web site is doing is telling employers—in this case, they are just focusing on amusement parks, but obviously it goes much beyond that into all kinds of resorts, many other areas—but what they are simply saying is that we need unskilled labor.

One knows that historically in this country that is what young people did. When you were in high school, when you were in college, you would try to make a few bucks. You go out and you get a summer job. Maybe you could earn a couple of thousand dollars. Maybe it starts you on a career or maybe it is money to put aside to go to college. I did it. Many Members of the Senate did it. Millions of young people in this country want to do it.

What these companies are saying is: You do not need to hire kids in your community anymore. You do not have to reach out to minority kids who desperately need a job, to kids in Vermont who want to put away a few bucks to go to college. You do not have to do that anymore. We will help you bring in young people from all over the world to do those jobs.

One of the arguments we hear on the floor is we need highly skilled workers because high-tech companies cannot attract the scientists and the engineers and the physicists and the mathematicians they need. When we bring them in, these guys are going to help create jobs in America. Maybe. That is a whole other issue for discussion. But nobody can tell me we need to bring young people from all over the world to work at entry-level jobs because there are not young Americans who want to do that job, when the unemployment rate of young people in this country is extraordinarily high. Nobody with a straight face can make that claim.

Here are some of the jobs being advertised on this very same Web site. There are many Web sites like it. This one focuses on jobs within the amusement industry: Ride operators/attendants, game operators, food service—flipping hamburgers—lifeguard. I guess we have no young people in America who are capable of being lifeguards. Nobody in America can swim and get a job as a lifeguard. I guess we need to bring people from all over the world to be lifeguards. Guest relations, admissions, security, games and attractions, merchandise, grounds quality, season pass processor, entertainment wardrobe, warehouse, safari gatekeepers and wardens, parking lot attendant. I guess nobody in America could be a parking lot attendant. Landscape, cash control.

Here is the interesting point. The Web site, after mentioning all of those jobs specific to the amusement industry, asks the following questions: What happens—interesting question. What happens when you use seasonal employment for your theme or amusement park? Here is the answer this foreign labor recruiter gives on its Web site:

> You cover your seasonal staffing needs with young, highly motivated, English-speaking international staff from 18 to 28 years old and cut costs by paying fewer taxes.

Got that? You can bring in international workers, students from abroad, and one of the advantages you have is you pay lower taxes on that foreign worker than you do for an American worker.

In fact, under the J–1 Summer Work Travel Program, employers do not have to pay Medicare, Social Security, and unemployment taxes, which amounts to a payroll savings of about 8.45 percent per employee. What a bargain. So we are enticing—we are giving an incentive to a company to bring foreign workers into this country and saving them money by hiring foreign workers at the expense of young Americans who certainly can do those jobs.

Under the J–1 program, employers do not have to pay Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes. They do not have to pay unemployment taxes. They do not have to offer jobs to Americans first. They do not have to pay wages that are comparable to what American workers make. What employer in America would want to hire a young American as a lifeguard or a ski instructor or a waiter or a waitress, or any other low-skilled job, when they can hire a foreign college student instead at a significant reduction in cost?

I understand the immigration reform bill we are debating reforms this program by requiring foreign labor recruiters to pay a $500 fee for every foreign college student they bring into this country. Right now, foreign college students bear all of these costs. But in my opinion, that is not good enough. This program is a real disservice to the young people in this country.

I believe in cultural exchanges. I would put a lot more money into cultural exchanges so our young people can go abroad, so young people from all over the world could attend our high schools. That would be a great thing. But that is not what this J–1 program is. It is a program which is displacing young American workers at a time of double-digit unemployment among youth, and it is putting downward pressure on wages at a time when the American people are in many cases working longer hours for lower wages.

In my opinion, this particular program should be abolished. Cultural program, yes; but bringing in young people to take jobs from young Americans, no. At the very least, if we are not going to abolish this program, we need to make sure we have a comparable summer and year-round jobs program for our young people in order to help them pay for college and to move up the economic ladder. At the very least, that is what should be in this bill.

That is why I will be filing an amendment today to the immigration reform bill to create a youth jobs program. My amendment would provide States with $1.5 billion in immediate funding to support a 2-year summer and year-round jobs program for low-income youth and economically disadvantaged young adults. This amendment is modeled on the summer and year-round youth jobs program included in President Obama's American Jobs Act.

This amendment would build on the success from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which provided $1.2 billion in funding for the WIA Youth Jobs Program. This program created over 374,000 summer job opportunities during 2009 and 2010 for young Americans who desperately needed those jobs. This amendment, in fact, would create even more jobs.

Let me be very clear. The same corporations and businesses that support a massive expansion in guest worker programs are opposed to raising the minimum wage. They have long supported the outsourcing of American jobs. They have reduced wages and benefits of American workers at a time when corporate profits are at an all-time high. In too many cases, the H–2B program for lower skilled guest workers and the H–1B for high-skilled guest workers are being used by employers to drive down the wages and benefits of American workers and to replace American workers with cheap labor from abroad.

The immigration reform bill that passed the Senate Judiciary Committee could increase the number of low-skilled guest workers by as much as 800 percent over the next 5 years and could more than triple the number of temporary white-collar guest workers coming into this country. That is the basic issue. That is my basic concern. At a time when unemployment is so high, does it make a whole lot of sense to be bringing hundreds of thousands of workers from all over the world into this country to fill jobs American workers desperately need?

The high-tech industry tells us they need the H–1B program so they can hire the best and the brightest science, technology, engineering, and math workers in the world, and that there are not enough qualified American workers in these fields. In some cases—let me be very honest—I think that is true. I think there are some companies in some parts of the country that are unable to attract American workers to do the jobs that are needed. I believe in those instances, corporations should have the right to bring in foreign workers so the corporation can do the business it is supposed to be doing.

But having said that, let me also tell you some facts: In 2010, 54 percent of the H–1B guest workers were employed in entry-level jobs and performed ''routine tasks requiring limited judgment,'' according to the Government Accountability Office. Routine tasks.

So when a lot of my friends here talk about high-tech workers, they are talking about scientists, they are talking about all of these guys who are doing a great job, but that is not necessarily the case. Only 6 percent of H–1B visas were given to workers with highly specialized skills in 2010, according to the GAO. More than 80 percent of H–1B guest workers are paid wages that are less than American workers in comparable positions, according to the Economic Policy Institute.

Over 9 million Americans have degrees in a STEM-related field, but only about 3 million have a job in one. Last year, the top 10 employers of H–1B guest workers were all offshore outsourcing companies. These firms are responsible for shipping large numbers of American information technology jobs to India and other countries. Half of all recent college graduates majoring in computer and information science in the United States did not receive jobs in the information technology sector. So it seems to me this is an issue we have got to deal with.

The second amendment I will be filing today is with Senators GRASSLEY and HARKIN. That amendment would prohibit companies that have announced mass layoffs over the past year from hiring guest workers unless these companies can prove their overall employment will not be reduced as a result of these mass layoffs. In other words, what we are seeing is a very clear trend. Large corporations are throwing American workers out on the street, and they are bringing in foreign workers to do those very same jobs.

Many of those very same companies have moved parts of their corporate world away from the United States into Third World countries. So this continues the attack on American workers. We must stop it.

Let me give you a few examples as I conclude my remarks. In 2012, Hewlett-Packard, one of the large American corporations, announced it was laying off 30,000 workers at the same time it hired more than 660 H–1B guest workers. In 2012, Cisco laid off 1,300 employees at the same time it hired more than 330 H–1B guest workers. In 2012, Yahoo hired more than 135 H–1B guest workers at the same time it announced it was laying off over 2,000 workers. Research in Motion hired 24 H–1B guest workers at the same time it laid off over 5,000 people.

I think it makes no sense at all that corporations that are laying off American workers are now reaching into the H–1B program to bring in foreign workers.

Let me conclude by saying there is much in this legislation I support and that I believe the American people support. But problems remain. Problems remain. The main problem to me is this guest worker concept which is being widely abused by employers throughout this country. At the very least, I want to see a summer jobs program for our kids who are now losing jobs because of the J–1 program. But we need to do even more than that.

I look forward to working with my colleagues who have worked so hard on this bill to make it a bill that all Americans and all working people can be supportive of.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate as in morning business and engage in a colloquy with the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SYRIA

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, in a couple of minutes the President of the United States will be announcing it is now conclusive that Bashar al-Asad and the Syrian butchers have used chemical weapons, which is, as we all know, a red line which the President of the United States announced that Bashar al-Asad cannot cross.

Asad has been very clever in using small amounts rather than large amounts. But the fact is we are not the first country to conclude the Asad regime has used chemical weapons in their attacks on the population of Syria.

The President also will announce we will be assisting the Syrian rebels in Syria by providing them with weapons and other assistance. I applaud the President's decision, 93,000 people dead later, over 1 million refugees, and the countries in the surrounding region erupting into sectarian violence, the clear spreading of this conflict into a regional conflict: Sunni, Shia, Saudi, Iran, Russia, all major players.

We see that Jordan is overwhelmed with refugees. Lebanon is experiencing sectarian violence. Iraq is unraveling and the entire region is bordering on chaos, not to mention the massacre and genocide that is taking place in Syria.

I applaud the President's decision, and I appreciate it. The President of the United States had better understand that just supplying weapons is not going to change the equation on the ground of the balance of power. These people, the Free Syrian Army, need weapons and heavy weapons to counter tanks and aircraft. They need a no-fly air zone. Bashar Asad's air assets have to be taken out and neutralized. We can do that without risking a single American airplane. We can do it by cratering the runways with cruise missiles, moving the PATRIOT missiles closer to the border, and protecting a safe zone where they can organize, they can work, and they can coordinate with the civilian side of the Syrian National Army, and they can have a chance of success.

Today—thanks to Iranians, thanks to Russia, thanks to Hezbollah pouring in by the thousands, thanks to people flowing in from all over the Middle East—including from Iraq back into Syria—they are losing. They are being massacred and they are sustaining incredibly heavy casualties. It is terrible.

I applaud the President's decision. I applaud the fact that he has now acknowledged what the French, the others, and all the rest of us knew, that Bashar Asad is using chemical weapons.

Just to provide weapons to the Syrian National Army is not enough. We have to change the equation on the battleground. If I might say, I have seen and been in conflicts where there was gradual escalation. They don't win. If all we are going to do is supply weapons, then there will be a commensurate resupply by the Iranians, Russians, and others.

I thank the President for acknowledging the Syrians are using chemical weapons and massacring their own people. I applaud his decision to provide additional weapons.

Every ounce, every bone in my body knows that simply providing weapons will not change the battlefield equation, and we must change the battlefield equation; otherwise, we are going to see a regional conflict, the consequences of which we will be paying for for a long time.

I yield to my colleague from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. I wish to add my voice to the President's decision to act, because I think action by the United States and the international community is required.

What does it matter to the average American that we contain this war in Syria and that it ends sooner rather than later? As to chemical weapons that have now been acknowledged to be used by Asad against his own people, my goal is to make sure they are not used against us, Israel, or our allies throughout the world. If we don't stop this war, the chemical weapons caches—numbers in the hundreds of thousands of weapons—could be used to be deployed to kill thousands of Americans or Israelis or people who are aligned with us.

The President's decision to intervene comes from an escalation of the use of chemical weapons by Asad. As Senator MCCAIN has indicated, the threats to our country are not just from the chemical weapons but from a regional deterioration.

I say to the sitting President of the Senate today, we were in Jordan. The Jordanian Government has to accommodate over 550,000 Syrian refugees. Sixty thousand Syrian children are attending Jordanian schools. The economy in Jordan is about to collapse. If we lose the King of Jordan, we have lost one of the last moderate voices in the Middle East.

This war has a ripple effect. It is affecting Turkey; it is affecting Iraq. Radical Islamists are flowing in on the Sunni side and Shia side. There are al-Qaida elements that are filling in the vacuum because the war has gone on so long. Now we have Hezbollah, a radical Islamic Shia group. This is turning into a civil war within Syria and a regional conflict.

To the President: Your decision today to get involved is welcome news. But as Senator MCCAIN said, Mr. President, the goal is to end the war. The only way this war is going to end quickly and on our terms is to neutralize the air assets Asad enjoys.

On the air power advantage he has over the rebels, we can crater the runways. There are four air bases he uses. We can stop the planes from flying. We can shoot planes down without having one boot on the ground. That is not necessary.

As to Senator MCCAIN's point, the longer this war goes on, the more damage to our allies, and the more likely the chemical weapons can be used not just against Syrians but against us and others. My biggest fear about the war in Syria is the chemical weapons falling in the hands of radical Islamists. They are closer today than they have ever been in achieving that goal.

Mr. President, you made the right call today. We need to follow up to end this war with neutralizing Asad's air power and having a no-fly zone so the rebels can reorganize. When we supply arms to the rebels, we will look long and hard at who to give the arms to.

The good news is we don't need to give them a bunch of anti-aircraft capability if we crater the runways through the international community using our assets. If we neutralize the air power by blowing up the runways, you don't have to provide the rebels with a bunch of anti-aircraft capability.

If we will provide a no-fly zone using PATRIOT missile batteries, you can protect the people without interjecting massive weapons into the conflict.

Senator MCCAIN has been right about this for a couple of years. This is a big day.

I will conclude with this. Asad is the reason the Russians are providing him more weapons. The reason is Hezbollah is in Syria. The reason the Iranians are so bold is he is clearly winning. It is not in our national interests for him to win because the Israelis cannot allow the technology being sold to Asad by the Russians being present, because it will hurt their national security.

I hope with this intervention today to get involved, after chemical weapons have been used, the tide of the battle will turn. If it doesn't turn, it will have catastrophic results for national security and the region as a whole.

The President chose wisely today to get involved. We support him. The goal is not to help the rebels, the goal is to end the war before chemical weapons can be used against us, we lose the King of Jordan, and the entire Middle East goes up in flames.

Mr. MCCAIN. May I ask my colleague if he remembers when the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff appeared before our committee well over a year ago and said, unsolicited, it is inevitable, it is inevitable that Bashar Asad will fall? Does the Senator remember that?

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes.

Mr. MCCAIN. This is from our highest ranking official and from our highest defense official, the Secretary of Defense.

At that time I said: What makes you so sure? How can you be so sure with the help from Hezbollah, with the help from the Russians at the time, the equipment and arms they are getting?

They said: Don't worry. The fall of Asad is inevitable.

Is there anybody today who believes he is going to fall? I don't think so. Because the facts on the ground are he is

winning and the slaughter continues. The latest is 93,000 people have been massacred. As the Senator from South Carolina indicated, there are well over 1 million refugees overwhelming the neighboring countries.

It is my understanding the President has not made the final decision on arming, but he has made the decision that chemical weapons are being used. I think it is obvious they will be providing weapons. They need a no-fly zone. I would say there are military officials in the Pentagon who will say we can't do it, and we have to have total mobilization of every single Reserve in the world and the United States, and it is so hard.

We spend tens of billions of dollars a year on defense. If our military can't establish a no-fly zone, then, by God, American taxpayer dollars have been terribly wasted and we ought to have an investigation as to why we can't handle a situation in a third-rate country. I believe we can, I know we can. I know, because I talked to people, such as the head of our Central Command, a former head of our Central Command, our former head of NATO, and others, such as General Keane, the architect of the surge. We can go in and establish a no-fly zone, and we can change this equation on the battlefield.

Finally, I would ask my colleague, we understand the American people are war weary. They are weary because of what happened in Iraq. We remain in Afghanistan. Iraq is unraveling, by the way, but Americans are weary. They are tired of reading the casualty lists, of the funerals, and the terrible tragedies that have befallen American families. That is why neither I nor the Senator from South Carolina is saying we want boots on the ground. In fact, we don't want boots on the ground. We know it would be counterproductive. We know it would not lead to victory. We do know we can provide incredible assistance and change this battlefield equation.

Finally, because a lot of Americans haven't paid perhaps as much attention as some of us, and maybe because they are war weary, I think it would be wise for the President of the United States to go on national television to explain to the American people why we are stopping this genocide, explain why we are assisting these people who are struggling for the same things we stand for and believe in, why the United States of America went to Bosnia with air power, not boots on the ground, and why we went to Kosovo and didn't put boots on the ground. Explain how we can help these people while alleviating the unspeakable misery of the Syrian people.

Does my colleague from South Carolina agree with that?

Mr. GRAHAM. I would recommend the President educate the American people about what is going on in the Middle East, because it is scary. It is really scary.

The Iranians are marching toward a nuclear weapon. Israel is becoming more surrounded by radical Islamic nations, not less. The King of Jordan is teetering. If we lose him, God knows what is going to happen in the Middle East.

I would suggest that the President take it one step further. Explain to the American people what happens to us if these chemical weapons Asad has used against his own people fall into the hands of radical Islamists who want to do more than just take care of Syria. My big fear is weapons of mass destruction are going to fall into the hands of radical Islamists either in Iran or Syria if we don't act quickly.

The only reason thousands of Americans have been killed in the war on terror—and not millions—is they can't get the weapons to kill millions of us. If they could, they would.

I would argue very strongly it is in our national security interests to make sure the war in Syria ends and Asad is displaced.

Senator MCCAIN is right, he is winning. He was supposed to be gone last year. He is never going to be displaced until the tide of battle changes. The way we change the tide of battle is neutralize his air power. We can do that without mobilizing every Reservist, including me. It can be done, it should be done, and it is in our interests to do it.

One last thought. If we do not address the chemical weapons compromise in Syria and end this war before these chemical weapons flow out of Syria, not only will Israel be in the crosshairs of radical Islamists with a weapons-of-mass-destruction capability, it is only a matter of time before they come here. The next bomb that goes off in a place like Boston could have more than nails and glass in it.

The people who want these weapons in Syria, trying to develop nuclear capability in Iran, if we don't think they are coming after us, we are naive. I know we are war weary, but I hope we are not too weary to protect our children, grandchildren, and ourselves from a threat that is real. I wish it would go away, but we don't make these things go away by wishing, we confront them. The sooner we confront it, the better off we will be.

Mr. MCCAIN. I would mention one other thing, as I know one of my colleagues is waiting on the floor. There is no other experience that I think anyone can have to see the terrible ravage of war than to go to a refugee camp. The Senator from South Carolina and I have been to refugee camps on both the Turkish and the Jordanian border to see thousands of people living in terribly primitive conditions; to see, as I did in one camp we visited—there had been a rainstorm the night before and people were literally living in water—the desperation on the faces of the people and the children.

I have had many moving experiences while visiting these refugee camps, but I also think there is an aspect we ought to understand and appreciate as Americans. They are angry and they are bitter because we wouldn't come to their assistance.

I will never forget a woman who was a schoolteacher escorting me around the refugee camp. She said: Senator MCCAIN, do you see all these children here? Do you see all these children?

She said: These children are going to take revenge on those who refused to help them stop this slaughter by Bashar Asad.

So there are long-term implications both on the humanitarian side as well as other aspects of this issue. Believe me, it is the greatest blow to Iran in 25 years if Bashar Asad fell. So it is not just a humanitarian issue. If Bashar Asad goes, Hezbollah is disconnected from Iran, and the whole equation in the Middle East dramatically changes. If Iran and Bashar Asad succeed, we will see a direct threat of the State of Israel, which the Israelis understand, coming from the Golan Heights.

So this is not only a humanitarian issue, it is a national security issue. If Iran succeeds, keeping Bashar Asad in power, that will send a message throughout the Middle East about Iranian power, Iranian ability, and the Iranian ability to change governments throughout the Middle East. So there is a lot at stake.

I hope the President will go to a no-fly zone and give these people the weapons with which to defend themselves, as Russian arms and Iranian arms pour into the country on the side of Bashar Asad. My friends, it is not a fair fight, and we know, in that kind of climate and terrain, air power is the deciding factor.

I thank my colleague from South Carolina, and I appreciate the patience of the Senator from Texas.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COWAN). The Senator from Texas.

IRAN ELECTION

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, on Friday, the people of Iran head to the polls to make a false choice. Ostensibly participating in a democratic process to select a new President, they are really affirming their existing extremist theocracy. They will be forced to select not the candidate of their choice but the candidates that have been chosen for them by the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei—candidates guaranteed to continue the Supreme Leader's policies of political and religious oppression in pursuit of nuclear capability at all costs.

In the United States we are now engaged in a national dialog about how we can best preserve our God-given rights guaranteed to us by our Constitution. We are taking a serious look at the role of government in our lives and revisiting the balance government is striking between security and privacy. But even as we debate these vital issues at home, we should remember those who are denied their liberty in Iran.

Today, in Iran, the economic picture is grim. Forty percent of Iranian citizens now live below the poverty line, almost double the rate in 2005. The rial has lost 50 percent of its value. The official rate of inflation is 32.2 percent. The real rate is considerably higher. The national rate of unemployment is 11.2 percent, and it is as high as 20 percent in certain regions.

Basic freedoms—political, religious, speech, the Internet—are under systematic attack by the regime. Sadly, persecution and oppression are the norm in Iran. Iran's political opposition has been effectively silenced. Key 2009 opposition leaders, such as Mir Hossein Mousavi and Mehdi Karroubi have been imprisoned without charge in their own homes for 2 years with locked doors and windows. The list of Presidential candidates has been handselected by the Supreme Leader, not by the Iranian people. American-Iranian Pastor Saeed Abedini is right now serving an 8-year sentence in Iran's brutal Evin prison for simply professing his faith.

In January, I was proud to sign a letter, along with 11 other Senators, to Secretary Clinton advocating for Pastor Abedini's release and to Secretary Kerry on February 12, thanking him for his statement in support of Pastor Abedini.

There has been a crackdown on Christians in the lead-up to this election, including the closing of the Central Assemblies of God Church in Tehran and the detention of Pastor Robert Asserian. Iranian Pastor Behnam Irani may face the death penalty for organizing a 300-strong congregation of the Church of Iran. Iran's 100,000-plus Evangelical Christians are suffering brutal oppression right now.

In an imitation of China, Iran is attempting to create a sort of internal Internet that will block access to international news and social media. Since the 2009 uprising, the Supreme Leader has instituted four new entities to restrict Internet freedom: The Supreme Council on Cyberspace, the Committee Charged with Determining Offensive Content, the Cyber Police, and the Cyber Army.

Iran has continued to aggressively expand its influence in the region and beyond. Iran remains a leading state sponsor of terrorism and is increasing its activity. Iran has been so hostile toward the nation of Israel that Prime Minister Netanyahu recently expressed fears of ''another Holocaust'' from Tehran, regardless of any election that may take place. Iran's proxy army, Hezbollah, is supporting Asad's murderous attacks on his own people in Syria.

Today, the United Nations estimated that 93,000 people have been slaughtered in Syria since the uprising began in 2011. Iran's fingerprints are on those murders. Iran is not only expanding its own influence in the region through closer ties with the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, but it is also expanding its influence in Latin America. Most troubling, Iran is proceeding undeterred in its pursuit of nuclear weapons capability.

In my judgment, there is no greater threat to the national security of the United States than the prospect of a nuclear Iran, and we need to be unequivocal and speak with absolute clarity that the United States will do whatever it takes to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons capability.

Unfortunately, the message from the United States has at times seemed muddled. On the one hand, Secretary of State John Kerry has asked Congress to relax sanctions around the Iranian Presidential elections so his diplomatic efforts have a ''window'' to work. On the other hand, the Obama administration recently announced new sanctions on Iran's currency and a new initiative to get communications devices to the Iranian people. But both efforts, however well intentioned, came too late to have any real impact on this election.

Today, the Senate is taking encouraging action. I am pleased the Senate hopes to pass a resolution, S. Res. 154, reaffirming our call for free and fair elections, a resolution I fully support.

The resolution also condemns the widespread human rights violations of the Government of Iran, calls on the Government of Iran to respect its peoples' freedom of expression and association, and expresses our ongoing support to the people of Iran for their calls for a democratic government that upholds freedom, civil liberties, and the rule of law.

The Iranian people may well be confused about where the United States stands, especially after we stood silently by when they took to the streets 4 years ago during the Green Revolution. But it was not always this way. Twenty-six years ago this week, President Ronald Reagan stood in front of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin and challenged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to tear down the wall that divided the eastern and western halves of the city. No more important words have been spoken by a leader in modern times.

Today, I ask all Americans to join me in likewise urging the regime in Iran to tear down the walls of political and religious persecution, to relieve the pain of the unnecessary economic hardship, and to renounce the isolation caused by Tehran's aggressive and belligerent policies.

To those right now imprisoned and being persecuted in Iran, I would repeat the words of encouragement President Reagan gave when he knew the tyranny represented by the Berlin Wall would not stand. As President Reagan observed: ''For it cannot withstand faith; it cannot withstand truth; it cannot withstand freedom.'' That is the very same message we should convey to the people of Iran as they suffer under tyrannical theocracy.

To the Supreme Leader I would say: Stop oppressing your people. Stop persecuting Christians. Stop pursuing nuclear weapons capability. Stop stifling freedom of speech and allow real and free elections. Free the Iranian people.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEFENSE CONTRACTING

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I appreciate the power of the free enterprise system. It is one of the reasons for America's greatness. I know from experience that private businesses do some things better than the government ever could. But over the last couple of decades, the United States has increasingly relied on private contractors to do the work the men and women in our Armed Forces used to do, and they are getting exorbitant salaries to do the same work—in some cases, almost twice the salary of the President of the United States.

To the people of West Virginia and to me it doesn't make any sense to pay a defense contractor up to $763,000 a year. That is almost twice as much as our Commander in Chief and almost four times as much as our Secretary of Defense. If we do nothing about this, this figure will automatically rise to $951,000 next year—$951,000. That is almost $1 million a year right in the middle of sequestration when we are cutting everything.

With the war in Afghanistan winding down, it is only natural for defense contractors to be looking for new opportunities, and the southern border of our country is one of the places they are eyeing. In fact, the New York Times says some of them are getting ready to demonstrate military grade and long-range camera systems this summer in an effort to secure billion-dollar contracts with Homeland Security.

I understand we need the expertise of a private industry to secure our borders, but taxpayers should not be responsible for the exorbitant salaries these contractors are demanding. So I am offering an amendment that would cap compensation for private contractors employed for border security. The cap would be $230,700 annually, which is the most a government civilian can be paid in a given year. So it is in line with what we are doing.

That is significantly more than we pay Defense Secretary Hagel or our Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano.

There is nothing in my amendment that would prevent contractors from making more than $230,000. We are not saying they can't make more than that. We are saying they can't pass that through to the taxpayers of America. They have to pay it out of the profits of their company. The only thing I

am preventing is the taxpayers from having to foot the bill.

I have heard some proposals to bring that figure down to $487,000. That is an improvement. But, frankly, I can't look West Virginians in the eye, and I am sure the Chair would have a hard time looking his constituents in Massachusetts in the eye, and justify paying government contractors that much money because it is just hard to justify. It can't be justified.

We need to get our fiscal house in order. We can't do that if we allow private contractors to charge the taxpayers exorbitant salaries of almost $1 million. It is time for commonsense controls on contractors' salaries. So I am asking for the support of this amendment when it comes to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to share some remarks, and I appreciate the eloquence of my friend and colleague from West Virginia on the issue he just mentioned.

The committee did reduce almost by half the amount that contractors could bill, and we may see further changes in that issue. But when we are talking about money, real money, there is a problem we have with the bill that came out of committee. It is such a grim, serious matter that we have to talk about it, we have to be up front about it, and nobody can be confused about it.

I was pleased with Chairman LEVIN. He is a wonderful chairman of our committee. We have consistently had bipartisan votes. I wanted it to be a bipartisan vote for the bill and voted for it today, but I am not sure that was the right vote because I said during the committee that we have a serious problem in the amount of money that was appropriated for the bill, $52 billion over the current law.

There is a hope and belief that we can fix that gap between now and the time it comes to the floor. Secretary Hagel was before the Budget Committee yesterday. I am the ranking Republican on the Budget Committee. He indicated he is working on a plan to help us be within the law. He also indicated that to Chairman LEVIN and Ranking Member INHOFE on the Armed Services Committee. But let's be sure what the situation is.

August 2011 we had run up huge debt. We had hit our debt ceiling again. The administration and the President wanted to raise the debt ceiling $2.1 trillion, one of the largest—or maybe the largest—raise of the debt ceiling in history. That was supposed to take us 2 or 3 years.

Well, we have already hit that debt ceiling again now it appears. Soon we will be having to pass legislation. All the little extensions and maneuvering to extend the debt ceiling a little longer are being exercised, and we will soon have to vote again to raise the debt ceiling.

But in August of 2011, after much intensity of effort, legislation passed. I opposed it. One of my biggest concerns was what it was doing to the defense budget. But the bill passed. It set up a committee, and the committee was to deal with future cuts and long-term entitlement programs and other programs. That was their goal. They were given that challenge.

Fundamentally, the bill that passed raised the debt ceiling $2.1 trillion, but it reduced the growth of spending over the next 10 years by $2.1 trillion. Unfortunately, those reductions in the growth of spending fell disproportionately on the Defense Department. I will mention that in a minute.

But the agreement was clear. There were no tax increases. There were no other gimmicks to it other than the spending level would be reduced over 10 years by $2.1 trillion. We were then spending at the level of $3.7 trillion a year, which would mean $37 trillion over 10 years. We were on track to spend $47 trillion over 10 years—a substantial increase from the current level. So the agreement was that it would reduce the growth to $45 trillion instead of $47 trillion.

There was a hope that the committee would reach an even more historic agreement in which entitlements—Social Security and Medicare—would be put on a firm foundation, and we would get the country on the right track.

The committee failed. They did not reach an agreement. So in law there remains the BCA, and within the Budget Control Act there was the sequester, and the sequester would take another $500 billion. The BCA took about $500 billion out of the defense budget, and the sequester part of the BCA took another. When the committee didn't reach an agreement, that was another $500 billion to be taken out of the Defense Department, $1 trillion.

The Defense Department represents one-sixth of the Federal budget, almost $1 trillion out of the defense, one-sixth of the government. That is one-half of the cuts that were to be taken from our entire government.

When we look at the numbers over 10 years, the defense budget adjusted for inflation would take a 14-percent reduction in its funding, whereas the remaining five-sixths of the Federal Government would have a 44-percent increase in its funding.

This is the kind of malapportionment of belt tightening that ought not to happen. So I thought—and I believe the American people thought—that we should get together with the President and see how we can avoid this problem and spread the cuts out through other agencies and departments, many of which had no reductions whatsoever. Of course, Social Security had no reduction whatsoever. Medicaid—one of the fastest growing programs of all—had zero reduction in spending under sequester. Food stamps had gone from $20 billion to $80 billion, increased fourfold in 12 years, and got zero cuts. A lot of other programs got zero cuts; whereas, the Defense Department was getting hammered.

People think, well, the war is coming down and the Defense Department can handle it. No, that is not the way it works. The war costs are entirely separate. This is a reduction of the base defense budget, where we pay our soldiers, pay our electric bills, maintain our aircraft, our ships, our ports, and our bases around the world. That is what is being cut, the fundamental strength of the military, and it is too much.

Can they survive it? Not without doing some damage. Sure, they will survive it, and they will be able to get by. But what ought to be done is we ought to get together with the Commander in Chief of the U.S. military, work with the Secretary of Defense, former-Senator Chuck Hagel, get together and figure out a way to have some other parts of this government take some of the reductions in spending that have fallen disproportionately on the Defense Department. It is just that simple.

I suggested to Secretary Hagel yesterday at the Budget Committee that, yes, he ought to be talking with Congress; yes, we have eventually the power of the purse; but nothing is going to happen in the Senate that President Obama doesn't agree to. Senator REID is not going to support anything President Obama doesn't agree to. It looks to me like the Members of the Democratic caucus are going to stick together on this issue. They have so far. Months have gone by and sequester hasn't been fixed.

So I said: I assume, Mr. Secretary, you have the phone number to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. I think you had better call over there to the Commander in Chief of the U.S. military, who has an obligation to the men and women he is deploying all over the world and sending into harm's way, and who has an obligation to maintain the strength of our military.

Yes, it can be more efficient. It has already taken $500 billion in cuts, and it may take a little more. But these cuts are more than can be easily assimilated.

I just believe this has drifted to a point where we are in a serious predicament. The military has already had to lay off civilian workers of the U.S. Government for 11 days, furloughed without pay, and done other things to try to stay within the financial constraints they are now under because the cuts are beginning to bite.

So that is the situation. I want to say to my colleagues, I do not believe the Defense bill that came out of committee—and we had a nice discussion today on multiple issues that are important to America's defense, and we had a good collegial feeling. I don't believe that bill should pass the Senate—I don't believe it will pass the Senate—if it violates the spending limits we voted on just 2 years ago.

Just think of it. We agreed to reduce the growth of spending from $37 billion now at that rate 2 years ago. We were going to let it grow to 47, we reduced the growth to 45, and we come back to the American people and say we can't effect that now? We can't reduce the growth and spending just that little bit? We promised you that we would raise the debt ceiling, but I know it made you angry, American people. You were mad at us because we mismanaged your money. But we promise, we will reduce the growth of spending by $2.1 trillion. Trust us. We will do it.

And here we are. President Obama, 6 months later, produced a budget that wiped out all those cuts and increased taxes, taxes and spending. This has been the pattern we have been in. I have to say, we do not need to have this happen.

So I am prepared to meet with the President. I am prepared to meet with the Secretary of Defense, the Office of Management and Budget, and talk about where we can find other reductions in spending and reduce some of the reductions on the Defense Department. We need to reduce a good many of those, frankly. Then the Defense Department can phase in some reductions in spending over the outyears. They can do that. But too much too fast is destabilizing. No business would do that. So we have to figure out a way to make this system work.

I was pleased to work with Senator LEVIN and Senator INHOFE today. I want to be cooperative and be positive in our efforts. I like much of what we did with the authorization bill in the Armed Services Committee, but we just didn't talk about the elephant in the room; that is, the sequester, the real danger we have there. We are going to have to discuss it now. It will be part of the floor discussion and debate if it is not fixed.

It can be fixed. I think we are all prepared to work for it. I don't believe this country will sink into the ocean. I don't believe this country is going to have to close its ports. I don't believe this country is going to have to end tours at the White House to reduce the growth of spending by $2 trillion, from $47 trillion to $45 trillion over the next 10 years. I don't believe that is going to bankrupt us. But we ought to do it in a smart way. We should have every agency and department of government tighten their belts, not just some.

We slipped into this when the sequester was written to try to effect some political result that didn't occur, and now, as a responsible Senate, we have to consider what is right for America. The right thing is to have all agencies and departments tighten their belts and reduce the pressure that is now falling on our Defense Department.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that Senators proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators being permitted to speak for 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

B. TODD JONES NOMINATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on Tuesday, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the nomination of B. Todd Jones to serve as the director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, ATF. I thank Senator KLOBUCHAR for the exceptional job she did in chairing this hearing and setting the record straight with respect to distortions of the nominee's record.

Todd Jones continues to serve this country honorably. He volunteered for the U.S. Marine Corps in 1983, serving on active duty as a judge advocate and infantry officer until 1989. In 1991, he was recalled to Active Duty to command the 4th Marine Division's Military Police Company in Iraq. He also served as commanding officer of the Twin Cities Marine Reserve Unit. He has twice been considered for the important law enforcement position of U.S. attorney and twice unanimously reported out of the Judiciary Committee and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1998 he was first appointed to be the U.S. attorney for the District of Minnesota and became the first African American U.S. attorney in Minnesota's history. In 2009, when that office was at a low point and needed a strong hand to lead it back, he answered the call, again.

When the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives needed new leadership after its poorly conceived and executed Fast and Furious operation, the President called upon him, again. He was called upon to clear up the mess and deserves our thanks for having made great progress in doing so. He has done so while all the while continuing to serve as the U.S. attorney for the District of Minnesota and has had to restore leadership and effectiveness in two important law enforcement agencies.

We have received numerous letters of support for Todd Jones' nomination from law enforcement, respected legal professionals, and veterans of the U.S. Marine Corps. He has critics; he has taken on difficult assignments. As he noted at his hearing, sometimes you have to take action to make a change and change is not always something that everyone is going to favor. A fair evaluation of what he has accomplished leads me to support his nomination to be confirmed as the director of ATF.

The ATF has been without a permanent director since that position was made a confirmable position in 2006. We lean heavily on the expertise of the ATF. For example, under the leadership of Todd Jones, since September 2011, ATF has been called on to analyze the bombs left near the finish line at the Boston Marathon, to sift through burned debris at the chemical plant explosion in West, TX, and to trace the weapons used in the Newtown and Aurora mass killings. Agents of the ATF have played a major role in investigating some of our Nation's worst tragedies. The agency needs a confirmed head. Todd Jones is the ATF's fifth acting director since 2006. The Senate should be doing everything it can to ensure that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives has the tools it needs to keep Americans safe, and that starts with a Senate-confirmed director.

I had accommodated the ranking member on requests for further information and delay on this nomination for months. Senator GRASSLEY insisted on the production of documents from the Department of Justice that his staff had already had access to for months. He insisted that his staff be able to interview Todd Jones in his capacity as U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota, as well as two other Justice Department officials, in order to try to build a case against another nomination, that of Tom Perez to be Labor Secretary. Those interviews have taken place. Senator GRASSLEY requested additional background information from the administration not usually required by the committee for an executive nomination and he received that information. When he sought information about an ATF operation in Milwaukee, I arranged a bipartisan briefing for our staffs from the agency.

Some are criticizing the nominee based on a complaint filed against him by an AUSA from the earlier Bush-era U.S. attorney office. After learning about the complaint, I had initially put on hold a planned hearing on this nomination. In late April, a news article reported that ''an aide to Senator GRASSLEY'' had released a letter from OSC that the ranking member and I had received about the existence of that preliminary inquiry. It was at that time that I determined that this hearing should move forward to allow the nominee an opportunity to defend his reputation. When a private complaint against him was disclosed publicly, I thought it unfair that the nominee could not respond. He did at his hearing and in my view that matter is put to rest.

The U.S. Office of Special Counsel, OSC, closed the file on the underlying allegation made against the nominee of ''gross mismanagement and abuses of authority.'' The allegation involving alleged retaliation has been referred to mediation. In deference to the complaining party and the request of the

investigating agency that the complaint not be made public, it has not been. I wish it were. It is not substantial or even substantially about Todd Jones. It is certainly not reason to oppose the confirmation.

The ranking member requested that the long-delayed June 4 confirmation hearing on the nomination to head ATF be postponed further, and I postponed it another week. During that postponement, over that last weekend, the ranking member threatened to use Senate rules for the minority to call an outside witness to testify at the hearing. There is no precedent for outside witnesses at a Judiciary Committee hearing for a subcabinet executive level position. I nonetheless sought to accommodate his last-minute demand by agreeing to his calling a witness.

The hearing proceeded on Tuesday and should have cleared the air. For instance, those opposing this nomination were unaware that Todd Jones had terminated a supervisor of the Fast and Furious operation.

The Judiciary Committee had for decades followed a tradition and practice of examining allegations against nominees in a bipartisan manner from the outset. That has not been the practice Republicans have followed during the last several years. They have, instead, not brought matters to the bipartisan staff but chosen to proceed on their own.

Sometimes we do delay committee consideration of nominations to allow a complaint to be resolved. Sometimes we proceed despite lawsuits involving nominees, such as the way we proceeded last year with the nomination of Judge Stephanie Rose of Iowa to the United States District Court for the District of Iowa even though there was a lawsuit pending in which there were allegations against her actions as the U.S. attorney for Iowa. Earlier this year, when defense counsel filed a motion against the U.S. attorney for the District of New Mexico making allegations, we independently examined the matter. The committee proceeded with that nomination rather than delay it.

I have reached out to the ranking member staff about getting back to our tradition of conducting bipartisan inquiries into allegations made against nominees. I hope that practice will be restored. With respect to the nomination of Todd Jones, we are further examining the matter, but I believe him qualified and at this time know of no good reason the Senate should not confirm his nomination to serve as Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

RECOGNIZING THE WAYSIDE RESTAURANT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, I would like to pay tribute to the Wayside Restaurant—a trusted and venerated Vermont fixture and a staple of the community surrounding Montpelier, our State capital. The Wayside is a local business that has remained true to the values of its humble beginnings. For nearly a century, the Wayside Restaurant has been a place where Vermonters can count on quality service, reasonable prices, and a quality meal that is sure to satisfy both the stomach and the heart. I am honored to join Vermonters in celebrating the Wayside Restaurant's 95th anniversary.

In 1918, when Effie Ballou first opened the Wayside's doors, many of the restaurant's offerings were prepared in the kitchen of her home and carried down to her roadside eatery. Never did she imagine that her small eating house would become the bustling spot that it is today, drawing both locals and out-of-State travelers and serving nearly 1000 customers daily. Every day, diners—from families to office workers pile into the Wayside Restaurant. Its warm environment, familiar staff and signature Vermont cooking make the restaurant a home away from home for locals and visitors alike.

The owners and staff of the Wayside Restaurant are devoted to providing extraordinary service to the crowds of loyal customers who stop in to pile their plates high with Wayside's fine fare. Regular customers of the Wayside Restaurant can order their meals to-go or can dine in while enjoying friendly conversation and classic Wayside dishes like the salt pork and gravy, honeycomb beef tripe, or maple cream pie.

Current owners Karen and Brian Zecchinelli have remained true to the restaurant's early virtues—preparation of quality, old-time favorites as well as modern cuisine, and a focus on family and community values. As a member of the Vermont Business Environmental Partnership, the Wayside Restaurant has implemented earth-friendly initiatives that are kind to our natural environment. In 2012, the Wayside Restaurant was recognized as the first and only ''green'' restaurant in Montpelier and was praised for its support of small business by buying locally produced products, a tradition they have kept throughout the years.

Today the Wayside Restaurant continues as a symbol of both longstanding tradition and effective progress. From Effie Ballou's humble beginnings to the eatery's current, booming success, the Wayside Restaurant holds a special place in Vermonters' hearts. Marcelle and I are always delighted to join them for a meal and visit with other patrons. I want to join the many others congratulating the Wayside on 95 successful years of enriching its community and supporting Vermont's local economy.

Every time I go there to eat I remember going with my parents, brother, and sister when I was a child. It was great then and still is.

TRIBUTE TO NORM BROWNSTEIN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to wish a happy, if slightly belated, 70th birthday to Norm Brownstein—a dedicated husband, father, and grandfather, and a talented and effective advocate for the alliance between the United States and Israel.

Norm's story is a classic American tale of a young man rising from humble beginnings to achieve big things. Born to an immigrant family, Norm was orphaned at an early age and faced a number of hardships. But he did not let that stop him from working hard or realizing his dreams—even if they differed from his original goal of becoming a dentist. In fact, Norm became the first member of his family to graduate from college and received both undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Colorado-Boulder.

He then opened a law firm with two fellow UC-Boulder law graduates in the 1960s. In the ensuing decades, that firm would transform into an agency with hundreds of employees and offices in all corners of the country.

And, as a board member of the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee, Norm would also establish himself as a well-regarded supporter of the State of Israel and the relationship between our two countries. Clearly passionate on the issue, Norm has made his case effectively to numerous policymakers over the years—Republicans and Democrats alike.

As he looks back over his 70 years, though, I think Norm will be most proud of his role as a father of three, a grandfather of four, and as a husband.

So, today, please allow me to wish Norm a happy birthday, and to also wish him good health in the years to come.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, on June 10, 2013, I was regretfully absent during the vote on the Leahy amendment No. 998 because of travel delays due to inclement weather. Had I been able to attend the vote, I would have supported passage of this amendment, which establishes a pilot program to invest in gigabit networks in rural areas. This program has the potential to greatly improve Internet access in underserved communities, which can lead to significant improvements in commerce, education, health care and other areas. I applaud the Senate's passage of this amendment.

MICHIGAN'S GOOD NEWS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, much of what we read today in newspapers or on the Internet, much of what we hear on TV, much of what dominates our national conversation and our conversation here in the Senate is bad news. And it's understandable in a way that we're focused on righting wrongs and debating the solutions to problems. But too often we lose sight of the remarkable accomplishments and uplifting stories that are every bit as much a feature of the human condition as conflict and tragedy.

With that in mind, I want to alert my colleagues to an extraordinarily good-news story from right in my home State of Michigan. There, experts at the University of Michigan's CS Mott Children's Hospital, recently broke important new ground in treating a rare but life-threatening condition, and made an enormous difference in the lives of one little boy and his family.

At just 3 months old, Kaiba Gionfriddo's life was in danger. The Ohio baby was threatened by an unusual weakening of the wall of his bronchus, the passage leading to his lungs. His condition caused him to stop breathing, and his physicians worried that the condition would prove fatal. But they knew that doctors and engineers at the University of Michigan were working to develop a new treatment that offered hope.

At UM, pediatrician Dr. Glenn Green and biomechanical engineering professor Scott Hollister were working on a groundbreaking procedure. Alerted to young Kaiba's condition, they went to work. Kaiba was airlifted from his Ohio hospital to Ann Arbor, and the UM team went to work.

Their ingenious idea combined several important technologies. They used high-resolution imaging to create a detailed picture of Kaiba's airway. Through computer-aided design techniques and the use of a three-dimensional printer, they created a customized tracheal splint to support the weakened walls of his bronchus and allow him to breathe. And they fashioned this device out of a bioresorbable polymer that will be absorbed by Kaiba's body by the age of four, after it has given his body time to form a stronger breathing passage.

There are many heroes in this story: Kaiba's parents, who moved heaven and earth for their son while dealing with the fear that they might lose him; the Ohio physicians who searched for solutions to a difficult case; of course, Dr. Green and Professor Hollister and their team at UM; and, not to be forgotten, the countless researchers, engineers, and developers who put remarkable technological tools such as high-resolution imaging, computer-aided design, and 3D printing in the hands of the UM experts. A year after his procedure, Kaiba's mother April says her son is doing well. ''He's getting himself into trouble nowadays,'' she said in a newspaper interview. ''He scoots across the floor and gets into everything.''

It's a remarkable story—but every day, countless Americans are engaged in similar efforts to help loved ones, neighbors, patients, even total strangers they will never know or meet. The combination of remarkable ingenuity and public spirit are defining characteristics of our Nation, and so long as they remain, there is nothing Americans cannot accomplish. As we focus on the problems we need to solve and the challenges we face and the flood of negative and discouraging news, I hope we will also keep in mind the remarkable good news that also happens every day and take inspiration from it.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD BOKSENBAUM

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to an exceptional library advocate and public servant in Rhode Island, Howard Boksenbaum, who is retiring from his position as the State's chief library officer after a long and distinguished career.

Howard graduated with a linguistics degree from Washington University in St. Louis and Waseda University in Tokyo, earned a master's degree in library and information science from the University of Pittsburgh, and started his career working at various library positions in Pennsylvania before moving to Rhode Island.

His service to Rhode Island libraries began nearly 34 years ago at the Island Interrelated Library System, which, at the time, was one of five regional library systems in the State. In 1988, he joined the State's Department of State Library Services, which later became the Office of Library and Information Services, OLIS. After serving in various capacities within these agencies, and as assistant director for Central Information Management Services at the Rhode Island Division of Information Technology, Howard became the state's chief library officer in 2007.

During his more than three decades working for Rhode Island libraries and the State's library agency, Howard helped improve Rhode Island's libraries in many important ways. His focus on and passion for technology brought our State's libraries further into the digital age. He worked to consolidate Rhode Island's regional library networks into a single statewide system and created Ocean State Free-Net, a public access computer network. He also played a major role in other statewide technology initiatives, including working on the state's website launch and helping to establish the statewide public safety communication network, RISCON. Howard was also part of the Rhode Island Library Association and the Coalition for Library Advocates.

His view of the importance of libraries to our citizens, to our communities, and to our Nation can be found in a quote of his soon after he became chief library officer:

> A library is bigger than the web because it includes it, bigger than its users because they grow there. Unlike a school, a library is elective, unlike a store, a library belongs to its users, unlike the World Wide Web, a library is people, is history, is culture, is connection. A library is the past and the present and will be changing again to be the future.

Rhode Islanders have been fortunate to have Howard devote more than three decades of service to the state and its libraries, and especially for the past 6 years he served as chief library officer. I have also had the benefit of his knowledge and insights about libraries, and worked with him on legislative initiatives to enhance federal support for libraries.

I would also like to recognize Howard's wife Judith Stokes and his three daughters Anna, Martha, and Emily. I join many others in the State in thanking Howard for his dedication and service to our State's libraries, and I ask my colleagues to join us in commending Howard Boksenbaum on his long and accomplished career. I wish him fulfillment and continued success in his future endeavors.

COMMENDING JOHN LEWIS

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the life and legacy of Congressman JOHN ROBERT LEWIS of Georgia, and recognize the 50th anniversary of his chairmanship of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

JOHN LEWIS grew up during the heart of segregation, born as the son of sharecroppers and attending segregated schools in Pike County, AL. At a young age, he became inspired by Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rosa Parks, and decided that he too, would fight for equal rights guaranteed to all by the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN attended Fisk University, where he began his civil rights activism by organizing a sit-in at segregated lunch counters in Nashville, TN. He later became one of the original 13 Freedom Riders, bravely challenging segregation at interstate bus terminals throughout the South.

In 1963, JOHN LEWIS was elected as chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which we are here to recognize today. He helped found this organization, which encouraged students to get involved in the civil rights movement and played a key role in the struggle to end legalized racial discrimination and segregation.

By the age of 23, he was recognized as one of the ''Big Six'' leaders of the civil rights movement, planning and participating as the youngest speaker at the historic March on Washington in August 1963.

He remains the last remaining speaker from this march.

He continued his work, organizing the Mississippi Freedom Summer, a campaign to register black voters and expose students around the country to the perils and conditions in the South. Knowing what lay ahead, he risked his life to lead over 600 marchers across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL, only to be brutally attacked by Selma police officers. This massacre became known as Bloody Sunday, during which JOHN's skull was fractured.

He still bears the scars today.

JOHN remained chairman of the SNCC until 1966, and then continued his commitment to the civil rights movement as associate director of the Field Foundation and in various voter registration programs. Even after more than 40 arrests during his peaceful protests, JOHN LEWIS never gave up on his cause.

He still remains devoted to non-violence and equality for all.

In 1986, JOHN was elected to serve as the U.S. Representative for Georgia's Fifth Congressional District, where he continues to serve his constituency and do remarkable work for the State of Georgia.

He has been a loyal colleague and friend, and an invaluable member of the Georgia Congressional Delegation. JOHN LEWIS's unwavering ethical and moral principles have garnered admiration and respect from his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I am honored to have known him.

Today, let us honor Mr. LEWIS, who stood boldly against those who resisted racial equality. JOHN's legacy will be remembered as one of great importance in American history.

Like Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rosa Parks, JOHN continues to inspire those of us around him to fight for what we believe in.

I hope we can all learn from the remarkable life of Congressman JOHN ROBERT LEWIS of Georgia.

THE ARMY'S 238TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, tomorrow—June 14—marks the Army's 238th birthday. For 238 years, the Nation has entrusted the Army with preserving its peace and freedom, and defending its democracy. Since its beginnings as the Continental Army during our Revolutionary War, to its instrumental role in the wars of Iraq and Afghanistan, the Army has always served America admirably and I have every confidence that it will continue in this proud mission.

The United States Army existed before there even was a United States to speak of. The Continental Army was established on June 14, 1775. It was composed of rebellious colonists who had little or no experience in soldiering. Despite these humble beginnings, General George Washington led the Continental Army and against overwhelming odds they defeated the more seasoned and well-equipped British ground forces. Following the end of the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army was disbanded but that action was followed by the official creation of the U.S. Army on June 3, 1784. Since then, our Army has become the model against which all other nations' armies are measured.

The Army's birthday coincides with Flag Day, a holiday that commemorates our Nation's adoption of the U.S. flag. I believe this is fitting as our Nation's flag would not exist were it not for the bravery and sacrifice of our Army; and since its adoption, the Army has always carried our Nation's flag into battle.

With the withdrawal of our military forces in Iraq and the drawdown of those forces in Afghanistan, I am concerned that our soldiers who have recently entered—or are about to enter—civilian life will not be provided with the tools to adapt to their new lives. Veteran unemployment, post-traumatic stress, and active duty military/veteran suicides continue to be serious issues and they must be addressed. If a solider is able to excel on the battlefield, then I see no reason why that same soldier should not be able to excel in the classroom, in a hospital, or in the boardroom. We have to provide our servicemen and women with the tools to help them achieve these goals. Doing so is not a hand-out, but rather a ''hand up'' that strengthens our Nation, since it redounds to the benefit of all Americans. Ultimately, we have to continue to give these men and women a stake in their own country.

Since 1775, American soldiers have been the strength and sinew of our Nation. Our soldiers are driven by the ideals of the Warrior Ethos and commit themselves to succeed in any mission our Nation asks of them. Our soldiers believe that our Constitution and the freedom it guarantees are worth fighting for. They sacrifice their personal comfort and safety to answer a higher calling: service in the cause of freedom, both here at home for Americans, but also abroad for foreign peoples.

I am awed by our servicemen and women's ability to adapt and succeed in a mission that at various stages has called upon them to be scholars, teachers, policemen, farmers, bankers, engineers, social workers, and, of course, warriors—often all at the same time. Above all, I am perpetually thankful for their willingness to serve, and have the greatest of faith in their ability to face the difficult and dangerous missions that lie ahead. These patriots have always been the strength of the Nation. The unwavering dedication to duty, to our country, and to all Americans is embodied in the Army motto, which is inscribed on top of the Department of the Army's official emblem ''This we'll defend.'' For 238 years, our Army has lived by these words, protecting us so that our society may be free. Let us remember our Army soldiers for this achievement today, and wish them a happy 238th birthday.

FLAG DAY

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, as do all West Virginians, I feel a special surge of emotion every time I see the American flag. After all, Old Glory is the most enduring symbol of our country, representing the unity of our people and the cause of liberty and justice for all.

But the Star Spangled Banner is also the most recognized symbol of freedom wherever it flies in the world, a powerful inspiration to people everywhere who are ''yearning to breathe free,'' as it is inscribed on the Statue of Liberty.

Every day, Americans all across this great land pledge their allegiance to the flag of the United States. We salute it; we fight for it; we cherish it; we honor it.

But one day a year, we pay special honor to our flag. We set aside every June 14th as Flag Day, commemorating the date in 1777 when the Continental Congress officially made the Stars and Stripes the symbol of America.

Tomorrow, my office is planning special events in West Virginia commemorating Flag Day. Members of my staff will be presenting American flags to selected organizations all across the State that have requested flags:

To veterans in Logan at the ''Spirit of the Doughboy'' statue, which honors the victorious American soldiers of World War One.

To the Veterans Museum of Mid-Ohio Valley in Parkersburg, which pays tribute to West Virginians who have fought to preserve this country's freedom.

To Shepherd University in Shepherdstown, in conjunction with its Team River Runner program which includes kayaking programs for wounded warriors and their families.

To American Legion Post 33, in Sutton, honoring them for conducting memorial services for veterans in Braxton County.

To the City Council of Wardensville, to be displayed at the Wardensville Town Office.

To the ''Here and There'' Transit of Philippi, as part of the dedication of its new operations facilities.

And to the West Virginia Northern Community College in Wheeling, which only last month opened its Applied Technology Center to veterans and other students.

Flag Day has a special significance to West Virginia. Our State was born out of the fiery conflict of the Civil War, and next week we will celebrate our 150th birthday.

In that terrible war, West Virginians had a choice of two flags. We chose to follow the Stars and Stripes and in doing so, West Virginia became the 35th star on that Grand Old Flag.

So as we prepare for our State's 150th birthday celebration, I urge all West Virginians to join me in celebrating Flag Day—by displaying the flag that from the first days of America came to symbolize a ''new constellation'' of hope and freedom and from the first days of West Virginia came to represent an allegiance to our remarkable Constitution.

In doing so, we honor not only our flag, but also the ideals on which America was founded as well as the generations of Americans who have defended those ideals in battle, always ensuring at the end of the fight that ''our flag was still there.''

The Star Spangled Banner is a symbol of their sacrifice and our faith.

Not long after Congress officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States, George Washington said, ''We take the stars from Heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty.''

But a little poem I learned as a child from my Uncle Jimmy perfectly captures how I feel about the American flag even now:

It's only some stripes of red and white.
It's only some stars on a field of blue.
It's only a little cotton flag.
Does it mean anything to you?
Oh yes it does,
For beneath its folds
Our people are safe at land and sea.
It stands for a land where God is still king,
And His truth and His freedoms are free.
So let us love it well
And keep it pure as our banner of liberty.

This ''little cotton flag'' is displayed proudly in our homes, in our schools, in our businesses, over the Capitol and the White House, in parades and ballparks, on the field of battle, and on the graves of the heroes who fought in those battles.

It has flown from the tops of mountains, from the 9/11 rubble of Ground Zero, over the scarred wall of the Pentagon and from the surface of the moon—not once, not twice, but six times.

May our beautiful flag ever wave, and may God ever bless the country for which it stands.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING SCOTT BLACKMUN

• Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, today I would like to congratulate Mr. Scott Blackmun of the U.S. Olympic Committee, USOC, on recently being named Sports Business Journal's 2013 Sports Executive of the Year. Scott has shown real leadership as the chief executive officer of the United States Olympic Committee, a position in which he has served for the past 3 years. He has represented Colorado with distinction on that committee, and he fully deserves this recognition for his work and commitment to international athletic excellence.

Scott has revamped the U.S. Olympic Committee since his appointment in 2010, bringing results both on and off the field of competition. Under his leadership, the USOC has been able to partner with several new sponsors, negotiate a revenue-sharing agreement with the International Olympic Committee, and oversee a U.S. Olympic team that won the most Gold Medals at the 2012 London Olympic Games. Scott also served the USOC capably in multiple previous capacities a decade ago.

A hard worker of high integrity, Scott previously served as chief operating officer of Anschutz Entertainment Group, a major presenter of sports and entertainment events. An accomplished attorney, Scott's skill and work ethic have made him an invaluable asset in the Colorado legal community. I know Scott personally, having worked with him in the past, and I know him to be a diligent yet passionate advocate for clients and causes alike.

It is a privilege to recognize and commend the accomplishments and career of Scott Blackmun. This award is a testament to his commitment to the USOC and to his country. We are proud to be able to say that he is a Coloradoan, and I want to extend my sincere congratulations to Scott, his wife Ann, and their three children.•

GREAT ALLEGHENY PASSAGE

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, Saturday, June 15, 2013, marks the completion of the Great Allegheny Passage. This 150-mile trail provides an uninterrupted, nonmotorized passageway for travelers to hike or bike from Cumberland, MD, to Pittsburgh, PA. The Great Allegheny Passage connects to the C&O Canal Towpath, which leads from Washington, DC, to Cumberland, MD, creating an uninterrupted route between our Nation's Capital and the Forks of the Ohio.

President Theodore Roosevelt once stated, ''Conservation means development as much as it does protection.'' The Great Allegheny Passage is an excellent example of an area that Americans have worked to conserve in such a way. The development of the passage has greatly improved the trail, while preserving its natural beauty for all to enjoy.

The Great Allegheny Passage is a wonderful place for Americans of all ages to engage in our rich cultural history, enjoy the varied natural history of great river valleys, and experience a range from rural to urban communities.

The Great Allegheny Passage significantly benefits the surrounding communities in many ways. Trails increase the quality of life in a community. The proximity to rivers, trails, and greenways is an important factor when people and businesses are deciding where to live or invest in new properties. Employees who work near such areas will reduce their commuting costs by walking or biking to work.

The Great Allegheny Passage increases tourism to the surrounding areas. Americans realize that using such a trail is an environmentally responsible way to spend their time. The trail attracts people to the area, which greatly benefits the local communities. Trail users create a demand for more lodging, restaurants, and sporting equipment stores. New jobs will be created as entrepreneurs continue to bring tourism and service based businesses to the area.

The Great Allegheny Passage is truly a unique path through a significant corridor. I encourage Pennsylvanians and all Americans to enjoy the natural beauty of America by visiting the Great Allegheny Passage, now, and for years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO MIHAELA GHITA

• Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mihaela Ghita, a graduating senior at Manchester High School West in Manchester, NH. There is much to celebrate about Mihaela's academic achievements, but one of her most notable accomplishments is that she has never missed a day of school since the day she entered first grade.

Mihaela is an active member of West's school community. She competes in throwing events for the school's track and field team and is also a member of West's gymnastics squad. In addition, Mihaela has gone above and beyond academic requirements by completing an extended learning opportunity, volunteering to read with and tutor the school's special needs students. She is also an active volunteer in the greater Manchester community.

Mihaela's dedication to her education and her commitment to being present to learn every day is truly admirable. As a former public school teacher and parent, I understand and appreciate how unusual and unique it is for a student to attend every day of school for an academic year, but it is truly impressive that she has never missed a day at any point in her studies. The maturity and sense of dedication that Mihaela has demonstrated will serve her well in whatever field she chooses. I am confident that Mihaela will achieve success in her future pursuits.

High school graduation is a special time in a student's life, and I am pleased to rise today to recognize Mihaela's unique attendance accomplishment. However, I would also like to extend my sincerest congratulations to Mihaela and all of her classmates who will be joining her on Saturday, June 15, 2013, for their graduation ceremony. While the students may be heading in different directions, they will always share the common bond of being graduates of Manchester High School West. Once again, I would like to recognize Mihaela Ghita on achieving her exemplary attendance record. I know that her family, her friends, and the entire West community join me in congratulating her and celebrating her many accomplishments.•

TRIBUTE TO RALPH McGARY

• Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I would like to speak today about an individual in my home State—a gentleman from Carlsbad named Ralph McGary. Because as we work for solutions to our Nation's challenges, I hope that we will always remember one basic thing. There are human beings behind these debates. There are stories of struggle and hardship and of inspiration. What we do here in Washington, DC, has real impact on real lives. What happens here matters in profound ways to millions of Americans, matters to fellow citizens like Ralph McGary, who have sacrificed and worked hard, and who depend on a government that will be there for them in return.

This is Ralph's story, as reported recently in Focus on Carlsbad magazine. Ralph worked in the oilfields. One day, in 2006, on his way home, he was almost killed in a traffic accident. In an instant, his life was changed forever. He spent 6 weeks in intensive care and then 3½ months at a rehabilitation hospital. He survived but was left a quadriplegic. Ralph McGary had to face tremendous loss, and then he had to decide how to move forward with his life.

It is impossible for any of us to fully realize what an ordeal that must have been for Ralph or what courage and determination it has required of him every single day just to keep going, just to find his way on a path that he never imagined he would be on. But move forward he did. Drawing upon his own valiant spirit and with the help of others, among his family and in his community. His is a classic American story of self-reliance and community support.

He found valuable allies at the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in Carlsbad. Despite his severe physical impairment, Ralph still wanted to work, still wanted to be as productive as his condition would allow. DVR is a State-Federal organization. Its mission is to work with folks like Ralph to find employment, to help them overcome their disabilities.

DVR provided Ralph with a computer and a special voice recognition software. His counselor at DVR, Barry Jolly, explained:

> We worked with him to develop a plan. That included going back to school and completing his degree. We don't just identify employment. We identify a strategy to get from where you are to where you need to be.

Ralph is still on that journey getting from where he has been to where he needs to be. He requires 24-hour care. His family, like so many others, tried to provide that care at home for as long as they could. For now, Ralph resides at a local nursing care facility. Most of his disability income pays for his nursing home care. He keeps about $60 a month. But his dream of greater independence continues. He dreams of some day being able to adapt his home to accommodate his needs.

In the meantime, he earned his associate's degree from the New Mexico State University-Carlsbad. Last year, he obtained a part-time job at the Jeff Diamond Law Firm. The firm had helped him obtain his Social Security disability benefits, and SSA allows him to earn a certain amount of money each month without reducing his disability income.

In his work at the law firm, Ralph calls himself the ''reminder guy.'' He calls clients to remind them of their appointments or other matters relating to their disability claims. He knows their struggles. He understands what they are going through. His job not only provides some extra income, it boosts his morale and his connection to his community, and the McGary family is very much a part of the community. His wife, Susan, has taught at Carlsbad schools for over three decades.

Jolly told Focus on Carlsbad that:

> Ralph is a determined man and a sharp individual. I used to work in the oilfields too, so I think we speak the same language. I think one of his strengths is his ability to get along with other people and his understanding of how things work.

Those are admirable qualities—getting along with others. Understanding how things work. We need more of that here in Washington, DC. People like Ralph McGary should expect no less of us. Ralph faced his challenges. We should face ours.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13405 OF JUNE 16, 2006, WITH RESPECT TO BELARUS—PM 12

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus's democratic processes or institutions that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2013.

In 2012, the Government of Belarus continued its crackdown against political opposition, civil society, and independent media. The September 23 elections failed to meet international standards. The government arbitrarily arrested, detained, and imprisoned citizens for criticizing officials or for participating in demonstrations; imprisoned at least one human rights activist on manufactured charges; and prevented independent media from disseminating information and materials. These actions show that the Government of Belarus has not taken steps forward in the development of democratic governance and respect for human rights.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus's democratic processes or institutions, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, and to engage in public corruption continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13405 with respect to Belarus.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 13, 2013.*

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:27 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 634. An act to provide end user exemptions from certain provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

H.R. 742. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commodity Exchange Act to repeal the indemnification requirements for regulatory authorities to obtain access to swap data required to be provided by swaps entities under such Acts.

H.R. 2167. An act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish additional requirements to improve the fiscal safety and soundness of the home equity conversion mortgage insurance program.

At 3:28 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1038. An act to provide equal treatment for utility special entities using utility operations-related swaps, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1256. An act to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to jointly adopt rules setting forth the application to cross-border swaps transactions of certain provisions relating to swaps that were enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

At 5:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2217. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for

the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 634. An act to provide end user exemptions from certain provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 742. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commodity Exchange Act to repeal the indemnification requirements for regulatory authorities to obtain access to swap data required to be provided by swaps entities under such Acts; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 1038. An act to provide equal treatment for utility special entities using utility operations-related swaps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 1256. An act to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to jointly adopt rules setting forth the application to cross-border swaps transactions of certain provisions relating to swaps that were enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 2167. An act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish additional requirements to improve the fiscal safety and soundness of the home equity conversion mortgage insurance program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2217. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–19. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging support for continuation of the STARBASE program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 85

Whereas, STARBASE is a U.S. Department of Defense youth program which targets at-risk students who are historically underrepresented in the areas of science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM). Established in 1993, the STARBASE program has grown to 76 locations across 40 states, including three Michigan sites: Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Battle Creek Air National Guard Base, and Alpena Combat Readiness Training Center. The program reached about 3,500 Michigan students in Fiscal Year 2012; and

Whereas, STARBASE provides exceptional, hands-on curriculum to participating schools and students that helps overall comprehension of science and math and improves MEAP scores. It provides an inquiry-based curriculum of experiential, exploratory learning to motivate fifth graders to explore STEM as they continue their education. A more recent addition, STARBASE 2.0, is aimed at middle school students in an after school program. It offers robotic training opportunities and participation in the Lego League team robotics challenge. STARBASE works with school districts to support their learning objectives and expands relationships with local networks of STEM initiatives and organizations; and

Whereas, The rapid pace of technological change and the globalization of the economy demand that our workforce be literate in science and math. Less than one percent of current elementary students are expected to seek advanced education in the sciences. STARBASE raises student interest and improves their attitudes and confidence in STEM skills: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the support for continuation of the STARBASE program; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–20. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio urging the Congress of the United States to maintain operation of the 179th Airlift Wing at Mansfield-Lahm Regional Airport in Mansfield, Ohio; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, The United States Air Force 179th Airlift Wing is a military airlift organization assigned to the Ohio Air National Guard and stationed at Mansfield-Lahm Regional Airport; and

Whereas, Due to its superior record, the 179th Airlift Wing received a mission to operate the C–27J Spartan aircraft, a twin turboprop aircraft with short takeoff and landing capabilities, ideal for the nation's current military needs and for providing rapid response support for homeland emergencies; and

Whereas, The United States Air Force has published proposed personnel actions associated with plans to retire more than 300 aircraft nationwide, including the C–27J; and

Whereas, The United States Air Force has plans to move personnel positions among states to mitigate the impact of the reductions; and

Whereas, The United States Air National Guard, including the 179th Airlift Wing, is responsible for homeland defense, and the C–27J is an important tool in accomplishing this mission; and

Whereas, The 179th Airlift Wing has made United States Air National Guard history by deploying the C–27J in Afghanistan in Operation Enduring Freedom; and

Whereas, Closing the Air National Guard Station at Mansfield-Lahm, relocating its personnel, and diverting or retiring its C–27J aircraft would create discontinuity and weaken national defense and homeland disaster readiness: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is urged to maintain operation of the 179th Airlift Wing at Mansfield-Lahm Regional Airport to ensure Ohio and our nation will continue to benefit from the unique experience and capabilities of its personnel and the region; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President Pro Tempore and Secretary of the United States Senate, to the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to the members of the Ohio Congressional delegation, and to the news media of Ohio.

POM–21. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan memorializing Congress to pass H.R. 1014 to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to provide that military technicians (dual status) shall be included in military personnel accounts for purposes of any order issued under that Act; to the Committee on the Budget.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 71

Whereas, A federal military technician (dual status) is a federal civilian employee who is assigned to a civilian position as a technician in the administration and training of a Selected Reserve on in the maintenance and repair of supplies or equipment issued to a Selected Reserve or the armed forces. The Selected Reserve include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Reserves, and the Army and Air National Guards. The primary mission of a military technician is to provide day-to-day continuity in the training of reserve units, particularly, Army and Air National Guard. More than 58,000 military technicians are currently employed helping to maintain our military readiness; and

Whereas, Military technicians are generally required to maintain membership in the National Guard or Reserve as a condition of their employment. They are required to attend weekend drills and annual training with their reserve unit and military technicians can be involuntarily ordered to active duty just as other members of the Guard or Reserve; and

Whereas, Under sequestration, uniformed military personnel are exempt from furlough days and pay cuts. However, military technicians in the National Guard and the Reserves were not exempted, placing the readiness of our military at home and abroad at risk: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize Congress to pass H.R. 1014 to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to provide that military technicians (dual status) shall be included in military personnel accounts for purposes of any order issued under that act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–22. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Louisiana memorializing the Congress of the United States and requesting the Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce to take such action as necessary relative to red snapper season; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 25

Whereas, it is the responsibility of the National Marine Fisheries Service, an agency in the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, through the Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Management Council, to manage and regulate marine species located in the Gulf of Mexico; and

Whereas, such management and regulation includes a determination of the sustainability of each species and preservation of the sustainability through the setting of take limits, individual fishing quotas, and opening and closing seasons; and

Whereas, on March 25, 2013, a temporary emergency rule was published in the Federal Register that gives the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Services the authority to set separate closure dates for the recreational red snapper season in federal waters off the individual Gulf of Mexico states; and

Whereas, the closure dates will depend on whether state regulations are consistent with federal regulations for the recreational red snapper season length or bag limit; and

Whereas, the federal recreational season for Gulf of Mexico red snapper begins June 1 each year with a two-fish bag limit and the length of the season is determined by the amount of the quota, the average weight of fish landed, and the estimated catch rates over time; and

Whereas, since NOAA Fisheries is responsible for ensuring that the entire recreational harvest, including harvest in state waters, does not exceed the recreational quota, then if states establish a longer season or a larger bag limit for state waters than the federal regulations allow in federal waters, the federal season must be adjusted to account for the additional harvest expected in state waters; and

Whereas, if all states were to implement consistent regulations, the 2013 recreational season would be twenty-eight days, assuming the recreational quota is increased to 4.145 million pounds through separate rule-making; and

Whereas, in addition to Louisiana, the states of Texas and Florida have indicated to NOAA Fisheries that they will implement inconsistent red snapper regulations for their state waters; and

Whereas, without this emergency rule, the 2013 federal season would be reduced to twenty-two days to compensate for that additional expected harvest; and

Whereas, this emergency rule allows NOAA Fisheries to calculate the recreational red snapper fishing season separately in the exclusive economic zone off each state to account for any inconsistency of regulations in state waters; and

Whereas, based on the expected regulations for Texas, Louisiana, and Florida, the preliminary season lengths would be as follows: Texas, twelve days; Louisiana, none days; Mississippi and Alabama, twenty-eight days; and Florida, twenty-one days; and

Whereas, on March 23, 2013, Louisiana implemented weekend-only recreational red snapper season that will end on September 30, with a recreational bag limit of three fish per day at sixteen-inch minimum; and

Whereas, the regional administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Services's Southeast Regional Office and his scientists can provide information on the following issues: (1) emergency rule on the recreational closure authority specific to federal waters off individual states for the recreational red snapper component of the Gulf of Mexico reef fish fishery; (2) methodology for determination of the length, allocations, and quotas for the red snapper season; (3) plans for the future allocations and quotas of red snapper; (4) update on the regional and Gulf of Mexico red snapper stock assessments on natural and artificial habitats; (5) relationship of size of quota to recovery of red snapper fisheries; (6) general conditions and health of red snapper fisheries and projections for future; and (7) requirements in order for Louisiana to get additional allocations or quotas based on Louisiana's management and growth of the red snapper fisheries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States and requests the secretary of the United States Department of Commerce to take such action as necessary to require the regional administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service's Southeast Regional Office and his scientists to attend a meeting of the Louisiana Senate Committee on Natural Resources, on a date that is convenient for the parties during the month of April or the first week of May, to provide information on the red snapper season, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress, to the secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, and the regional administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service's Southeast Regional Office.

POM–23. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri supporting continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves to United States refineries; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 19

Whereas, the United States relies—and will continue to rely for many years—on gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, as well as renewable and alternative sources of energy; and

Whereas, in order to fuel our economy, the United States will need more oil and natural gas while also requiring additional alternative energy sources; and

Whereas, the United States accounts for 20% of world energy consumption and is the world's largest petroleum consumer. The United States consumes more than 15 million barrels of oil each day, with forecast suggesting that this will not change for decades; and

Whereas, even with new technology, oil discoveries, alternative fuels, and conservation efforts, the United States will remain dependent on imported energy for decades to come. A secure supply of crude oil is not only needed for Americans to continue to heat their homes, cook their food, and drive their vehicles, but to allow the United States economy to thrive and grow free from the potential threats and disruptions of crude oil supply from less secure parts of the world; and

Whereas, the growing production of conflict-free oil from Canada's oil sands and the Bakken formation in Saskatchewan, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota can replace crude imported from countries that do not share American values, but additional pipeline capacity to refineries in the United States Midwest and Gulf Coast is required; and

Whereas, increasing energy imports from Canada makes sense for the United States. Canada is a trusted neighbor with a stable democratic government, strong environmental standards equal to that of the United States, and some of the most stringent human rights and worker protection laws in the world; and

Whereas, improvements in production technology have reduced the carbon footprint of Canadian oil sands development by 26% on a per barrel basis since 1990. Oil sands production accounts for 6.9% of Canada's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and 0.1% (1/100th) of global GHG emissions. Total emissions from Canada's oil sands sector was 48 megatons in 2010, equivalent to 0.5% of United States GHG emissions. Oil sands crude has similar CO2 emissions to other heavy oils and is 6% more carbon-intensive than the average crude refined in the United States on a wells-to-wheels basis; and

Whereas, the 57 refineries in the Gulf Coast region provide a total refining capacity of approximately 8.7 million barrels per day (bpd), or half of United States refining capacity. In 2011, these refineries imported approximately 5 million bpd of crude oil from more than 30 countries, with the top four suppliers being Mexico (22%), Saudi Arabia (17%), Venezuela (16%), and Nigeria (9%). Imports from Mexico and Venezuela are declining as production from those countries decreases and supply contracts expire. Once completed, TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipeline and Gulf Coast Expansion projects could displace roughly 40% of the oil the United States currently imports from the Persian Gulf and Venezuela; and

Whereas, the Keystone XL Pipeline project has been subject to the most thorough public consultation process of any proposed United States pipeline, and the subject of multiple environmental impacts statements and several United States Department of State studies which have concluded that it poses the least impact to the environment and is much safer than other modes of transporting crude oil; and

Whereas, the original Keystone Pipeline, which spans across the northern part of Missouri, supplies over 500,000 barrels of North American crude oil to American refiners in the Midwest. When completed, the Keystone XL Pipeline will carry 830,000 barrels of North American crude oil to American refineries in the Gulf Coast region which will make its way back to Missouri in the form of gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel; and

Whereas, the Keystone XL Pipeline project will create approximately 9,000 construction jobs. The Gulf Coast Expansion project is a $2.3 billion project that has created approximately 4,000 construction jobs. Combined, these projects support yet another 7,000 manufacturing jobs. 75% of the pipe used to build the Keystone XL Pipeline in the United States will come from North American mills, including half made by United States workers. Goods for the pipeline valued at approximately $800 million have already been sourced from United States manufacturers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, First Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby strongly:

(1) Support continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves to United States refineries;

(2) Urge the United States Congress to support continued and increased development and delivery of oil from Canada to the United States;

(3) Urge the President of the United States to support the continued and increased importation of oil derived from the Bakken formation in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, as well as Canadian oil sands;

(4) Urge the United States Secretary of State to approve the newly routed pipeline application from TransCanada to reduce dependence on unstable governments, create new jobs, improve our national security, and strengthen ties with an important ally; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the President of the United States, the President Pro Tem of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

Adam Crumbliss, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Terry L. Spieler, Secretary of the Senate, do hereby certify that the aforementioned is a true and correct copy of House Concurrent Resolution No. 19, adopted by the House of Representatives on March 14, 2013, and concurred in the Senate on April 17, 2013.

POM–24. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana

memorializing the United States Congress to take whatever actions necessary to encourage and support reunification of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21

Whereas, Ireland is an ancient and distinct land, an island-nation artificially rendered in two in 1922; partitioned by the Government of Ireland Act as an independent Irish state and Northern Ireland which remained a dominion of the United Kingdom; and

Whereas, the partition divided the nation into Northern Ireland, which is composed of six counties and is one of the four constituent countries of the British Crown, and Southern Ireland, which consists of the remaining twenty-six counties and which eventually became the Republic of Ireland in 1949; and

Whereas, the Belfast Agreement, also known as the Good Friday Agreement, was ratified by the Irish and British governments on Apri 10, 1998, as was successfully negotiated with support from the United States; and

Whereas, the Good Friday Agreement represents a fundamental political advance that created a framework and a mechanism for further political development toward the final resolution of the issue and reunification; and

Whereas, today with self determination, the Irish Republic enjoys an unencumbered economic future as a viable member of the European Union; and

Whereas, the time has come to bring about a seamless resolution of the partition of Ireland in favor of a more united, sovereign nation that guarantees equal rights and equal opportunities for all of its citizens; and

Whereas, in every area that affects the overall well-being of the Irish people, including their economy, education, health, governance, and social interaction, a united Ireland proffers the best opportunity for peace and prosperity for a divided Irish population; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to take whatever actions necessary to encourage and support the reunification of Ireland, and be if further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM–25. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide additional funding for research in order to find a treatment and a cure for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14

Whereas, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or ALS, is more commonly known as Lou Gehrig's disease; and

Whereas, ALS is a fatal neurodegenerative disease characterized by degeneration of cell bodies of the lower motor neurons in the gray matter of the anterior horns of the spinal cord; and

Whereas, the initial symptom of ALS is usually weakness of the skeletal muscles, especially those of the extremities; and

Whereas, as ALS progresses, the patient typically experiences difficulty in swallowing, talking, and breathing; and

Whereas, ALS eventually causes muscles to atrophy and the patient becomes a functional quadriplegic; and

Whereas, ALS does not affect mental capacity of the patient, such that the patient remains alert and aware of surroundings and aware of the loss of motor functions and the inevitable outcome of continued deterioration and death; and

Whereas, on average, patients diagnosed with ALS survive only two to five years from the time of diagnosis; and

Whereas, despite the catastrophic consequences of a diagnosis of ALS, the disease currently has no known cause, means of protection, or cure; and

Whereas, research indicates that military veterans are at a sixty percent greater risk of developing ALS than those who have not served in the military; and

Whereas, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs has promulgated regulations to establish a presumption of service connection for ALS thereby presuming that the development of ALS was incurred or aggravated by a veteran's service in the military; and

Whereas, a national ALS registry, administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is currently identifying cases of ALS in the United States and may become the largest ALS research project ever undertaken; and

Whereas, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month increases the awareness of the circumstances of living with ALS and acknowledges the terrible impact this disease has not only on the patient, but also on the family and community of anyone receiving such a diagnosis; and

Whereas, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month also increases awareness of research being done to eradicate this dire disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby recognize May 2013 as Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month, and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide additional funding for research in order to find a treatment and a cure for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM–26. A resolution adopted by the Georgia State Senate requesting that Georgia's Congressional delegation, Congress as a whole, and President Obama immediately resolve our national debt crisis with a bipartisan, balanced, comprehensive, long-term solution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 423

Whereas, our national debt is more than 70 percent of our economy ($11.1 trillion) and is on track to exceed 100 percent of the economy next decade; and

Whereas, rising national debt threatens to stunt the strength of our economy and eventually lead to an economic crisis; and

Whereas, our national debt threatens the solvency of Social Security and medicare; and

Whereas, if Congress and President Obama fail to avoid the looming fiscal cliff and find a comprehensive solution to our national debt, Georgia could lose up to 50,000 jobs due to federal spending cuts; and

Whereas, continued missed opportunities for resolution and successive manufactured crises add to economic uncertainty, preventing business development and investment; and

Whereas, failing to resolve our national debt crisis imperils the economic and financial security of future generations; and

Whereas, smart and gradual debt reduction can reverse all of the negative economic and generational consequences of elevated and rising debt; and

Whereas, a credible plan could help strengthen our fragile economic recovery by improving confidence and reducing uncertainty; and

Whereas, fixing the debt could restore public faith in Washington's ability to solve problems; and

Whereas, our national debt can only be resolved through a bipartisan, comprehensive solution that reins in spending, raises revenues, and reforms entitlements: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That the members of this body request that Georgia's Congressional delegation, Congress as a whole, and President Obama immediately resolve our national debt crisis with a bipartisan, balanced, comprehensive, long-term solution, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to Georgia's Congressional delegation, all Congressional members, and President Obama.

POM–27. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, calling upon the Federal Emergency Management Agency to expedite the release of advisory base flood elevations for Rockland County; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM–28. A resolution adopted by the Pecos River Commission requesting that the United States Congress reauthorize the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, Section 5056, and appropriate sufficient funds to carry out work related to the legislation; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM–29. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, urging the United States Congress to pass S. 84 and H.R. 377—Paycheck Fairness Act of 2013; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

POM–30. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Seaside, California expressing its support to the President of the United States, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, for comprehensive immigration reform and urging action to adopt comprehensive immigration legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM–31. A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monterey of the State of California urging the United States Supreme Court to affirm the constitutionality of the Voting Rights Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM–32. A resolution adopted by the Pecos River Commission requesting that Congress fully fund the National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP) gages associated with the Pecos River Basin and the U.S. Geological Survey placing a priority on funding these gages under NSIP; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SCHUMER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Report to accompany S. Res. 64, An original resolution authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate for the period March 1, 2013, through September 30, 2013 (Rept. No. 113–41).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 579. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial

International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–42).

S. 793. A bill to support revitalization and reform of the Organization of American States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–43).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Valerie E. Caproni, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Vernon S. Broderick, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Derek Anthony West, of California, to be Associate Attorney General.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. COONS, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 1156. A bill to amend the Higher Education Opportunity Act to add disclosure requirements to the institution financial aid offer form and to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make such form mandatory; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 1157. A bill to reauthorize the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, and the Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

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; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 1159. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation or gender identity when extending credit; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 1160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for qualified conservation contributions which include National Scenic Trails; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1161. A bill to provide for the development of a fishery management plan for the Gulf of Mexico red snapper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 1162. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide certain funds to eligible entities for activities undertaken to address the marine debris impacts of the March 2011 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include automated fire sprinkler system retrofits as section 179 property and classify certain automated fire sprinkler system retrofits as 15-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PRYOR (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 1164. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to clarify provisions with respect to church plans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1165. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements relating to the immunization of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BURR, Mr. COATS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. SCOTT):

S. 1166. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for appropriate designation of collective bargaining units; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. 1167. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to Elko County, Nevada, and to take land into trust for the Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS:

S. 1168. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to limit overbroad surveillance requests and expand reporting requirements and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1169. A bill to withdraw and reserve certain public land in the State of Montana for the Limestone Hills Training Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS:

S. 1170. A bill to provide for youth jobs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BURR, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELLER, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. VITTER):

S.J. Res. 17. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ISAKSON:

S. Res. 170. A resolution commemorating John Lewis on the 50th anniversary of his chairmanship of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. NELSON):

S. Res. 171. A resolution designating June 15, 2013, as ''World Elder Abuse Awareness Day''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 104

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to provide for congressional approval of national monuments and restricts on the use of national monuments.

S. 109

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 109, a bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects.

S. 113

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 113, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require certain creditors to obtain certifications from institutions of higher education, and for other purposes.

S. 117

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 117, a bill to amend part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate covered part D drug prices on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries.

S. 162

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 162, a bill to reauthorize and improve the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004.

S. 330

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) were added as cosponsors of S. 330, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

S. 409

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr.

BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 409, a bill to add Vietnam Veterans Day as a patriotic and national observance.

S. 411

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 411, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 522

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 522, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to establish, or expand upon, master's degree or doctoral degree programs in orthotics and prosthetics, and for other purposes.

S. 559

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 559, a bill to establish a fund to make payments to the Americans held hostage in Iran, and to members of their families, who are identified as members of the proposed class in case number 1:08-CV-00487 (EGS) of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

S. 569

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 569, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare.

S. 577

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 577, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 695

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 695, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to pay a monthly assistance allowance to disabled veterans training or competing for the Paralympic Team and the authorization of appropriations for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide assistance to United States Paralympics, Inc., and for other purposes.

S. 723

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 723, a bill to require the Commissioner of Social Security to revise the medical and evaluation criteria for determining disability in a person diagnosed with Huntington's Disease and to waive the 24-month waiting period for Medicare eligibility for individuals disabled by Huntington's Disease.

S. 769

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 769, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 789, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

S. 813

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 813, a bill to require that Peace Corps volunteers be subject to the same limitations regarding coverage of abortion services as employees of the Peace Corps with respect to coverage of such services, and for other purposes.

S. 896

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 896, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 928

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 928, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the processing of claims for compensation under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 947

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 947, a bill to ensure access to certain information for financial services industry regulators, and for other purposes.

S. 1091

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1091, a bill to provide for the issuance of an Alzheimer's Disease Research Semipostal Stamp.

S. 1118

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 1118, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to better enable State child welfare agencies to prevent sex trafficking of children and serve the needs of children who are victims of sex trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 151

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 151, a resolution urging the Government of Afghanistan to ensure transparent and credible presidential and provincial elections in April 2014 by adhering to internationally accepted democratic standards, establishing a transparent electoral process, and ensuring security for voters and candidates.

S. RES. 154

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 154, a resolution calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 165

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 165, a resolution calling for the release from prison of former Prime Minister of Ukraine Yulia Tymoshenko in light of the recent European Court of Human Rights ruling.

AMENDMENT NO. 1198

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1198 proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1222

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1222 proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1246

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1246 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1247

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1247 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1251

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1251 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BURR, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELLER, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. VITTER):

S.J. Res. 17. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, tomorrow is Flag Day and I am proud to be joined by 21 of my colleagues in introducing an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States. At a time when many issues divide us, the flag to which we pledge allegiance ought to be one thing that unites us.

On this day in 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution designating the design of the flag of the United States. President Woodrow Wilson first issued a proclamation in 1916 officially establishing June 14 as Flag Day and Congress did so by statute in 1949.

States began adopting laws protecting the American flag in the late 19th century and every state had adopted such a law by 1932. Congress adopted the Federal Flag Code in 1942 providing uniform guidelines for displaying the flag and in 1968 enacted the Federal Flag Protection Act.

We have, as they say, come a long way—but not in a good direction. Gregory Johnson, a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party, was prosecuted under State law for torching an American flag at the 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas. Five years later, in Texas v. Johnson, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the State flag protection law violated the First Amendment. Congress quickly revised the Flag Protection Act but in United States v. Eichman, the Supreme Court held in 1990 that it too violated the First Amendment.

I believe these two cases, decided by the narrowest 5–4 margins, were based on an incorrect interpretation of the First Amendment. But I also believe that the Constitution belongs to the American people, not to Federal judges.

The Constitution embodies the will of the American people in setting rules for government. The Constitution defines what the federal government may do by enumerating its powers in the body of the Constitution. It defines what government may not do by identifying individual rights in the amendments to the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has had its say, concluding that neither States nor the Federal Government may prohibit desecration of the American flag. But the Supreme Court does not have the last word about what the Constitution says or what the Constitution means. The American people do. They alone have authority to change the Constitution's rules for government.

This is why I first introduced a flag protection constitutional amendment on June 22, 1989, just one day after the Supreme Court's decision in Texas v. Johnson. The American people can decide whether to change their Constitution only when an amendment is proposed and sent to the States for ratification. The American people should have that opportunity regarding protection of this unique symbol of national unity.

Today is the ninth time I have introduced a flag protection amendment. The Senate has voted five times on such proposals, including three of mine. The bipartisan support has grown each time—from 51 votes in 1989, 58 votes in 1990, 63 votes in 1995 and 2000, and 66 votes in 2006, just one short of the ⅔ required by the Constitution.

Members of Congress must keep two things in mind. First, even if it is ratified, this amendment would not prohibit flag desecration. It would merely give Congress authority to do so. Remember what the Supreme Court did in its pair of decisions. The court did not say government should not protect the flag, but said that government may not do so. This amendment would restore that authority. I believe that a vigorous and public debate about our shared values and principles and about the flag as a unique symbol of national unity would be very healthy for America. We can have that debate only when the Constitution allows it and with this amendment the Constitution would.

Second, members of Congress must remember our role in the constitutional amendment process. Congress cannot amend the Constitution. We can propose amendments, but the Constitution is not changed until ¾ of the States say so. Congress should not deprive the American people of the opportunity to express their will on this important issue.

The American people want that opportunity. All 50 State legislatures have indicated their support for a constitutional amendment to allow protection of the flag.

Just a few days ago, President Obama issued the annual proclamation designating this week as National Flag Week and designating today as Flag Day. He urged all Americans to observe these "with pride and all due ceremony . . . as a time to honor America, to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities, and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America." I believe that we can make that ongoing observance and celebration complete by restoring authority to protect this symbol of national unity.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 170—COMMEMORATING JOHN LEWIS ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

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

S. RES. 170

Whereas Congressman John Robert Lewis was born on February 21, 1940, outside of Troy, Alabama, to parents Eddie and Willie Mae (Carter) Lewis;

Whereas John Lewis has devoted his life to safeguarding human rights, protecting civil liberties, and building what he calls "the Beloved Community" in the United States;

Whereas John Lewis grew up on a farm in a family of sharecroppers and attended segregated public schools in Pike County, Alabama;

Whereas, drawing inspiration at an early age from the dedication and bravery demonstrated through the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., John Lewis joined the movement to secure the basic equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas, while studying at Fisk University, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts in Religion and Philosophy, John Lewis led the charge by unifying and organizing volunteers for sit-in demonstrations at segregated lunch counters in Nashville, Tennessee;

Whereas, in 1961, John Lewis showed his bravery and dedication while participating in Freedom Rides, challenging segregation at interstate bus terminals throughout the South, subjecting himself to being beaten by an angry mob, and even being arrested for peacefully confronting the injustice of Jim Crow segregation in the South;

Whereas, from 1963 to 1966, at a pivotal point in the Civil Rights Movement, John Lewis was named Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which he helped found, orchestrating student activism in the Movement, including sit-ins, voter registration drives, community action programs, and other activities;

Whereas, at the young age of 23, John Lewis achieved national recognition and respect as 1 of the "Big Six" leaders of the Civil Rights Movement, both planning and speaking at the historic March on Washington in August 1963, along with fellow leaders and friends such as Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas, along with many others, John Lewis demonstrated great courage by risking his life and casting light on the senseless cruelty of the time when he was brutally attacked while leading over 600 peaceful orderly protestors across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, to demonstrate the need for voting rights, on March 7, 1965, which later became known as "Bloody Sunday," expediting the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1971 note; Public Law 89–110);

Whereas, in 1968, John Lewis portrayed wisdom in balancing his advocacy with family, taking Lillian Miles Lewis as his wife and later raising their son, John Miles Lewis, together;

Whereas John Lewis was elected in 1986 to serve as the United States Representative for Georgia's Fifth Congressional District and has capably and effectively served his constituency since then, serving as Chief Deputy Whip for the House Democratic caucus; and

Whereas John Lewis's unwavering ethical and moral principles have garnered admiration and respect from his colleagues on both sides of the aisle: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Congressman John Lewis of Georgia on the 50th anniversary of his chairmanship of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; and

(2) commemorates his legacy of tirelessly working to secure civil liberties for all, thereby building and ensuring a more perfect Union.

SENATE RESOLUTION 171—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2013, AS ''WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY''

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. NELSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas Federal Government estimates show that more than 1 in 10 persons over age 60, or 6,000,000 individuals, are victims of elder abuse each year;

Whereas the vast majority of the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults in the United States goes unidentified and unreported;

Whereas only 1 in 44 cases of financial abuse of older adults is reported;

Whereas at least $2,900,000,000 is taken from older adults each year due to financial abuse and exploitation;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines;

Whereas older adults who are abused are 3 times more likely to die earlier than older adults of the same age who are not abused;

Whereas, although all 50 States have laws against elder abuse, incidents of elder abuse have increased by 150 percent over the last 10 years;

Whereas public awareness has the potential to increase the identification and reporting of elder abuse by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention; and

Whereas private individuals and public agencies must work together on the federal, state, and local levels to combat increasing occurrences of abuse, neglect, and exploitation crime and violence against vulnerable older adults and vulnerable adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2013 as ''World Elder Abuse Awareness Day'';

(2) recognizes judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement officers, social workers, health care providers, victims' advocates, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse; and

(3) encourages members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies and by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1259. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1260. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1261. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1262. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1263. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1264. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1265. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1266. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1267. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1268. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1269. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1270. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1271. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1272. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1273. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1274. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1275. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1276. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1277. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1278. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1279. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID, of NV to the resolution S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.

SA 1280. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID, of NV to the resolution S. Res. 154, supra.

SA 1281. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 154, supra.

SA 1282. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1283. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1284. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1285. Mr. BEGICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1286. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1259. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1618, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 3722. LISTING OF IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS IN THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER DATABASE.

(a) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE NCIC.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter as updates may require, the Secretary shall provide the National Crime Information Center of the Department of Justice with all the information in the possession of the Secretary regarding—

(1) any alien against whom a final order of removal has been issued;

(2) any alien who has entered into a voluntary departure agreement;

(3) any alien who has overstayed his or her authorized period of stay; and

(4) any alien whose visa has been revoked.

(b) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS FILE.—The National Crime Information Center shall enter the information provided pursuant to subsection (a) into the Immigration Violators File of the National Crime Information Center database, regardless of whether—

(1) the alien received notice of a final order of removal;

(2) the alien has already been removed; or

(3) sufficient identifying information is available with respect to the alien.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 534(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

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

''(4) acquire, collect, classify, and preserve records of violations by aliens of the immigration laws of the United States, regardless of whether any such alien has received notice of the violation or whether sufficient identifying information is available with respect to any such alien or whether any such alien has already been removed from the United States; and''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Attorney General and the Secretary shall ensure that the amendment made by paragraph (1) is implemented not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) TECHNOLOGY ACCESS.—States shall have access to Federal programs or technology directed broadly at identifying inadmissible or deportable aliens.

SEC. 3723. STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROVISION OF INFORMATION ABOUT APPREHENDED ALIENS.

(a) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—As a condition of receiving compensation for the incarceration of undocumented criminal aliens pursuant to section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)), grants under the ''Cops on the Beat'' program authorized under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.), or other law enforcement grants from the Department or the Department of Justice, each State, and each political subdivision of a State, shall, in a timely manner, provide the Secretary with the information specified in subsection (b) with respect to each alien apprehended in the jurisdiction of the State, or in the political subdivision of the State, who is believed to be inadmissible or deportable.

(b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The information required under this subsection is—

(1) the alien's name;

(2) the alien's address or place of residence;

(3) a physical description of the alien;

(4) the date, time, and location of the encounter with the alien and the reason for stopping, detaining, apprehending, or arresting the alien;

(5) the alien's driver's license number, if applicable, and the State of issuance of such license;

(6) the type of any other identification document issued to the alien, if applicable, any designation number contained on the identification document, and the issuing entity for the identification document;

(7) the license plate number, make, and model of any automobile registered to, or driven by, the alien, if applicable;

(8) a photo of the alien, if available or readily obtainable; and

(9) the alien's fingerprints, if available or readily obtainable.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON REPORTING.—The Secretary shall maintain, and annually submit to the Congress, a detailed report listing the States, or the political subdivisions of States, that have provided information under subsection (a) in the preceding year.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—The Secretary shall reimburse States, and political subdivisions of a State, for all reasonable costs, as determined by the Secretary, incurred by the State, or the political subdivision of a State, as a result of providing information under subsection (a).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require law enforcement officials of a State, or of a political subdivision of a State, to provide the Secretary with information related to a victim of a crime or witness to a criminal offense.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to aliens apprehended on or after such date.

SEC. 3724. STATE VIOLATIONS OF ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Immigration and Naturalization Service'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department of Homeland Security'';

(2) in subsection (a), by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''no person or agency may'' and inserting ''a person or agency shall not'';

(B) by striking ''doing any of the following with respect to information'' and inserting ''undertaking any of the following law enforcement activities''; and

(C) by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting the following:

''(1) Notifying the Federal Government regarding the presence of inadmissible and deportable aliens who are encountered by law enforcement personnel of a State or political subdivision of a State.

''(2) Complying with requests for information from Federal law enforcement.

''(3) Complying with detainers issued by the Department of Homeland Security.

''(4) Issuing policies in the form of a resolutions, ordinances, administrative actions, general or special orders, or departmental policies that violate Federal law or restrict a State or political subdivision of a State from complying with Federal law or coordinating with Federal law enforcement.''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) COMPLIANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State, or a political subdivision of a State, that has in effect a statute, policy, or practice that prohibits law enforcement officers of the State, or of a political subdivision of the State, from assisting or cooperating with Federal immigration law enforcement in the course of carrying out the officers' routine law enforcement duties shall not be eligible to receive, for a minimum period of 1 year—

''(A) any of the funds that would otherwise be allocated to the State or political subdivision under section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)) or the 'Cops on the Beat' program under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.); or

''(B) any other law enforcement or Department of Homeland Security grant.

''(2) ANNUAL DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) annually determine which States or political subdivisions of a State are ineligible for certain Federal funding pursuant to paragraph (1); and

''(B) submit a report to Congress by March 1st of each year that lists such States and political subdivisions.

''(3) OTHER REPORTS.—The Attorney General shall issue a report concerning the compliance of any particular State or political subdivision at the request of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate or the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

''(4) CERTIFICATION.—Any jurisdiction that is described in paragraph (1) shall be ineligible to receive Federal financial assistance described in paragraph (1) until after the Attorney General certifies that the jurisdiction no longer prohibits its law enforcement officers from assisting or cooperating with Federal immigration law enforcement.

''(5) REALLOCATION.—Any funds that are not allocated to a State or to a political subdivision of a State pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be reallocated to States, or to political subdivisions of States, that comply with such subsection.

''(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall require law enforcement officials from States, or from political subdivisions of States, to report or arrest victims or witnesses of a criminal offense.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that subsection (d) of section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373), as added by this section, shall take effect beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1260. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3722. STANDARDS FOR SHORT-TERM CUSTODY BY U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department, prescribe regulations establishing standards for short-term custody of aliens by U.S. Customs and Border Protection that provide for basic minimums of care at all facilities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection that hold aliens in custody, including Border Patrol stations, ports of entry, checkpoints, forward operating bases, secondary inspection areas, and short-term custody facilities.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The regulations prescribed under subsection (a) shall include standards with respect to the following:

(A) Limits on detention space capacity.

(B) The availability of potable water and food.

(C) Access to bathroom facilities and hygiene items.

(D) Sleeping arrangements for detainees held overnight.

(E) Adequate climate control.

(F) Access to language-appropriate forms and materials that include an explanation of the consequences of signing such forms.

(G) Pregnant women and individuals with medical needs.

(H) Reasonable accommodations in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

(I) Access to emergency medical care, if necessary.

(J) Access to facilities by nongovernmental organizations.

(K) Transferring detainees to facilities of U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement and of the Office for Refugee Resettlement.

(2) ADDITIONAL STANDARDS.—The Secretary may prescribe such additional standards with respect to the short-term custody of aliens as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) INSPECTIONS.—

(1) INSPECTIONS BY OMBUDSMAN FOR IMMIGRATION RELATED CONCERNS.—The Ombudsman for Immigration Related Concerns established by section 104 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 1114, shall—

(A) inspect the facilities described in subsection (a) not less frequently than annually; and

(B) make the results of the inspections available to the public without the need to submit a request under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) INSPECTIONS BY BORDER OVERSIGHT TASK FORCE.—Each facility described in subsection (a) shall be available for inspection by members of the Department of Homeland Security Border Oversight Task Force established by section 1113.

(d) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 18 months after the issuance of the regulations required by subsection (a), the Secretary

shall certify to Congress that the regulations have been fully implemented.

SA 1261. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. RECOGNITION OF STATE COURT DETERMINATIONS OF NAME AND BIRTH DATE.

Section 320 (8 U.S.C. 1431) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) A Certificate of Citizenship or other Federal document issued or requested to be amended under this section shall reflect the child's name and date of birth as indicated on a birth certificate, certificate of birth facts, certificate of birth abroad, or similar State vital records document issued by the child's State of residence in the United States after the child has been adopted or readopted in that State.''.

SA 1262. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1231, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(g) EMERGENCY ENTRY FOR ADOPTEES AND MINOR RELATIVES.—Section 212(d)(5) (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(5)(A) The Attorney General may'' and inserting the following:

''(5) PAROLE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (referred to in this paragraph as the 'Director')'';

(2) by striking ''Attorney General'' each place such term appears and inserting ''Director'';

(3) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''in his discretion'' and inserting ''in the discretion of the Director, may'';

(B) by striking ''he may'' and inserting ''the Director may'';

(C) by striking ''he was'' and inserting ''the alien was''; and

(D) by striking ''his case'' and inserting ''the alien's case'';

(4) by striking ''(B)'' and inserting the following:

''(C) LIMITATION.—''; and

(5) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) SPECIAL USE OF PAROLE AUTHORITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Director, in the discretion of the Director, may grant parole into the United States to a child who is unparented or otherwise in an emergent situation in the child's country of origin or habitual residence if the Director determines that—

''(I) the party or parties seeking parole on behalf of the child have a preexisting relationship with the child, such as a pending adoption case or a familial relationship;

''(II) the child is not subject to any ongoing investigation or legal dispute as to custody in the child's country of origin or habitual residence;

''(III) there is no explicit objection by the government of the child's country of origin or habitual residence to the United States granting parole to the child;

''(IV) the child will receive proper care in the United States by the party or parties who seek parole on behalf of the child, based on a review of the suitability of the party or parties, which may include background checks or a home study conducted by a licensed child placing agency;

''(V) the parties seeking parole on behalf of the child will make every effort to follow the laws of the United States and of the child's country of origin or habitual residence in resolving any outstanding issues of custody based on the best interests of the child; and

''(VI) the parties seeking parole on behalf of the child intend—

''(aa) to reunite the child with the child's parents or guardians at the first possible opportunity; or

''(bb) to seek to adopt the child permanently and legally.

''(ii) TOLLING OF 2-YEAR PERIODS.—If a child is granted parole under this subparagraph—

''(I) the 2-year period for legal custody of the child with respect to filing an immediate relative petition on behalf of the child shall begin to toll on the date on which the party or parties seeking parole on behalf of the child document a grant of custody in the child's country of origin or habitual residence or in the United States;

''(II) the 2-year period for physical custody of the child, with respect to filing an immediate relative petition on behalf of the child, shall begin to toll on the date on which the child shares a residence with the party or parties seeking parole in the child's country of origin or habitual residence or in the United States; and

''(III) the requirement for approval of an immediate relative petition that the 2 years of joint residence and legal custody be spent outside the United States in cases involving Hague Adoption Convention partner countries under section 204.2(d)(2)(vii)(E) of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply.''.

SA 1263. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 954, beginning on line 3, strike ''and'' and all that follows through ''(III)'' on line 4, and insert the following:

''(III) an affidavit from aliens who are 18 years of age or older stating that the alien—

''(aa) unlawfully entered the United States on or before December 31, 2012; or

''(bb) remained in the United States after the expiration of a valid visa, which expiration occurred before the date of the enactment of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

''(IV)

On page 1044, line 23, strike the period at the end and insert the following: ″, including an affidavit from aliens who are 18 years of age or older stating that the alien—

(i) unlawfully entered the United States on or before December 31, 2012; or

(ii) remained in the United States after the expiration of a valid visa, which expiration occurred before the date of the enactment of this Act.

On page 1476, beginning on line 9, strike ''and'' and all that follows through ''(E)'' on line 10, and insert the following:

''(E) is 18 years of age or older and submits an affidavit to the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General stating that the alien—

''(i) unlawfully entered the United States on or before December 31, 2012; or

''(ii) remained in the United States after the expiration of a valid visa, which expiration occurred before the date of the enactment of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

''(F)

SA 1264. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1920, after line 13, add the following:

TITLE V—PRIVATE PRISONS

SECTION 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Private Prison Information Act of 2013''.

SEC. 5002. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT APPLICABLE FOR CONTRACT PRISONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable entity shall be subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Freedom of Information Act), in the same manner as a Federal agency operating a Federal prison or other Federal correctional facility would be subject to such section of title 5, including—

(1) the duty to release information about the operation of the non-Federal prison or correctional facility; and

(2) the applicability of the exceptions and exemptions available under such section.

(b) REGULATIONS.—A Federal agency that contracts with, or provides funds to, an applicable entity to incarcerate or detain Federal prisoners in a non-Federal prison or correctional facility shall promulgate regulations or guidance to ensure compliance by the applicable entity with subsection (a).

(c) NO FEDERAL FUNDS FOR COMPLIANCE.—No Federal funds may be used to assist applicable entities with compliance with this section or section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) CIVIL ACTION.—Any party aggrieved by a violation of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, by an applicable entity, as such section is applicable to such an entity in accordance with subsection (a), may, in a civil action, obtain appropriate relief against the applicable entity for the violation.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NON-FEDERAL PRISON OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''non-Federal prison or correctional facility'' includes any non-Federal facility described in subparagraph (B) that incarcerates or detains Federal prisoners pursuant to a contract or intergovernmental service agreement with—

(i) the Federal Bureau of Prisons;

(ii) Immigration and Customs Enforcement; or

(iii) any other Federal agency.

(B) NON-FEDERAL FACILITIES.—A non-Federal facility is—

(i) a privately owned prison or other privately owned correctional facility; or

(ii) a State or local prison, jail, or other correctional facility.

(2) ENTITY.—The term ''applicable entity'' means—

(A) a nongovernmental entity contracting with, or receiving funds from, the Federal Government to incarcerate or detain Federal prisoners in a non-Federal prison or correctional facility; or

(B) a State or local governmental entity with an intergovernmental service agreement with the Federal Government to incarcerate or detain Federal prisoners in a non-Federal prison or correctional facility.

SA 1265. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3722. PREEMPTION OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PREEMPTION OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW.—Title I is (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 107. PREEMPTION OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW.

''(a) Except as explicitly authorized or required by Federal law, the provisions of this Act preempt any State or local law or policy that—

''(1) imposes a civil or criminal sanction, impairment, or liability on the basis of either immigration status or violation of a provision of this Act or the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act; or

''(2) requires the disclosure of immigration status as a condition of receiving any dwelling, good, program, or service.

''(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to restrict the authority of a State or locality to cooperate in the enforcement of Federal immigration law, to the extent that such cooperation is explicitly authorized by this Act or the he Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 106 the following:

''Sec. 107. Preemption of State and local law.''.

(b) INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 434 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1644) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 434. INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no Federal, State, or local government entity or official may prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending the Secretary of Homeland Security information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

''(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT ENTITIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no person or agency may prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from doing any of the following with respect to information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

''(1) Requesting such information from the Department of Homeland Security.

''(2) Maintaining such information.

''(3) Exchanging such information with any other Federal government entity.

''(c) OBLIGATION TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall respond to a request by a Federal, State, or local government agency, seeking to verify or ascertain the citizenship or immigration status of any individual within the jurisdiction of the agency by providing the requested verification or status information only when the request is made for a purpose explicitly authorized or required by Federal law.

''(d) DATA SHARING.—For purposes of enforcing the anti-discrimination provision of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d), the anti-discrimination provisions in section 809 of the Omnibus Crime Control Act and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3789d), the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (42 U.S.C. 1997 et seq.), and other Federal civil rights laws, the Attorney General shall have access to all data collected and maintained pursuant to any request for verification under this section. No State or local government entity shall publicly disclose any such data unless explicitly authorized or required by Federal law. The Secretary and Attorney General will enter into an agreement setting forth the process for data sharing consistent with the purpose of this subsection.''.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193; 110 Stat. 2105) by striking the item relating to section 434 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 434. Information sharing between State and local government agencies and the Department of Homeland Security.''.

SA 1266. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 968, strike lines 9 through 21 and insert the following:

''(ii) ADDITIONAL SECURITY SCREENING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may conduct additional national security and law enforcement background checks upon an intelligence based determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that the alien represents an enhanced threat to national security.

SA 1267. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3305 and insert the following:

SEC. 3305. PROFILING.

(a) PROHIBITION.—In making routine or spontaneous law enforcement decisions, such as ordinary traffic stops, Federal law enforcement officers may not use race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin to any degree, except that officers may rely on race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin if a specific suspect description exists.

(b) EXCEPTION.—In conducting activities in connection with a specific investigation, Federal law enforcement officers may consider race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin only to the extent that there is trustworthy information, relevant to the locality or time frame, that links persons of a particular race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin to an identified criminal incident or scheme. This standard applies even where the use of race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin might otherwise be lawful.

(c) INTENT.—This section is not intended to and should not impede the ability of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers to protect the United States and the people of the United States from any threat, be it foreign or domestic.

(d) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term ''Federal law enforcement officer'' means any officer, agent, or employee of the United States authorized by law or by a Government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of Federal law.

(e) STUDY AND REGULATIONS.—

(1) DATA COLLECTION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall begin collecting data regarding the individualized immigration enforcement activities of covered Department of Homeland Security officers.

(2) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after data collection under paragraph (1) commences, the Secretary shall complete a study analyzing the data.

(3) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date the study required by paragraph (2) is completed, the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall issue regulations regarding the use of race, ethnicity, and any other suspect classifications the Secretary deems appropriate by covered Department of Homeland Security officers.

(4) REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study required by paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit the study to—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(5) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection, the term ''covered Department of Homeland Security officer'' means any officer, agent, or employee of United States Customs and Border Protection, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or the Transportation Security Administration.

SA 1268. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 1122. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COSTS OF SALARIES OF CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.

Section 4304(a)(16) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that in the case of contracts with the Department of Homeland Security or the National Guard while operating in Federal status that relate to border security, the limit on the costs of compensation of all executives and employees of contractors is the annual amount payable under the aggregate limitation on pay as established by the Office of Management and Budget (currently $230,700)''.

SA 1269. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 897, strike lines 7 through 13 and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to positions authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act and any existing officer vacancies within U.S. Customs and Border Protection on such date, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, hire, train, and assign to duty, by not later than September 30, 2018, 4,000 full-

time U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers to serve on all inspection lanes (primary, secondary, incoming, and outgoing) and enforcement teams at United States land ports of entry on the Southern border.

(b) WAIVER OF PERSONNEL LIMITATION.—The Secretary may waive any limitation on the number of full-time equivalent personnel assigned to the Department in order to fulfill the requirements under subsection (a).

SA 1270. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 856, line 5, strike ''Act,'' and insert ''Act and a notice that the mandatory exit data system required by section 3303(a)(2) is established as required by such section,''.

On page 857, strike lines 15 through 19 and insert the following:

(iv) the Secretary has implemented the biometric air and sea entry and exit data system in accordance with the applicable requirements set forth in section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b).

Beginning on page 1455, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 1456, line 8.

SA 1271. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 856, line 5, strike ''Act,'' and insert ''Act and a notice that employers in the United States with more than 500 employees are required to participate in the Employment Verification System under section 274A(d)(2)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by section 3101,''.

SA 1272. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1861, beginning on line 24, strike ''each of the most recent 2 years.'' and insert ''at least 2 of the most recent 3 years.''.

SA 1273. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. VISA OVERSTAY NOTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program to explore the feasibility and effectiveness of notifying individuals who have traveled to the United States from a foreign nation that the terms of their admission to the United States are about to expire, including individuals that entered with a visa or through the visa waiver program.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the pilot program required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) provide for the collection of contact information, including telephone numbers and email addresses, as appropriate, of individuals traveling to the United States from a foreign nation; and

(2) randomly select a pool of participants in order to form a statistically significant sample of people who travel to the United States each year to receive notification by telephone, email, or other electronic means that the terms of their admission to the United States is about to expire.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary establishes the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on whether the telephone or email notifications have a statistically significant effect on reducing the rates of visa overstays in the United States.

SA 1274. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PREVENTING UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRATION TRANSITING THROUGH MEXICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop a strategy to address the unauthorized immigration of individuals who transit through Mexico.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The strategy developed under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) specific steps the Federal Government will take to enhance the training, resources, and professionalism of border and law enforcement officials in Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries, as appropriate; and

(2) specific steps the Federal Government will take to educate nationals of the countries described in paragraph (1) about the perils of the journey to the United States, including how this Act will increase the likelihood of apprehension, increase criminal penalties associated with illegal entry, and make finding employment in the United States more difficult.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY.—In carrying out the strategy developed under subsection (a)—

(1) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall produce an educational campaign and disseminate educational materials about the perils of the journey across Mexico, the likelihood of apprehension, and the difficulty of finding employment in the United States; and

(2) the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall—

(A) provide training to border and law enforcement officials to enable these officials to operate more effectively, by using, to the greatest extent practicable, Department of Homeland Security personnel to conduct the training; and

(B) provide technical assistance and equipment to border officials, including computers, document readers, and other forms of technology that may be needed.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall—

(1) submit to Congress the strategy developed under subsection (a); and

(2) provide a briefing to the appropriate Congressional committees on the strategy.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may use such sums as are necessary from the Comprehensive Immigration Trust Fund established under section 6(a)(1) to carry out this section.

SA 1275. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1106 and insert the following:

SEC. 1106. ACHIEVING PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE.

(a) ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the Comprehensive Southern Border Security Strategy under section 5, and in order to achieve the goal of persistent surveillance, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall undertake a sector by sector analysis of the border to determine what specific technologies are most effective in identifying illegal cross-border traffic for each particular Border Patrol sector and station along the border.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The analysis conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) include a comparison of the costs and benefits for each type of technology;

(B) estimate total life cycle costs for each type of technology; and

(C) identify specific performance metrics for assessing the performance of the technologies.

(b) ENHANCEMENTS.—In order to achieve surveillance over the southwest border 24 hours per day for 7 days per week and using the analysis conducted under subsection (a), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall—

(1) deploy additional mobile, video, and man-portable surveillance systems;

(2) ensure, to the extent practicable, that all aerial assets, including assets owned before the date of enactment of this Act, are outfitted with advanced sensors that can be used to detect cross-border activity and deploy agents, including infrared cameras, radars, or other technologies as appropriate;

(3) deploy tethered aerostat systems, including systems to detect low flying aircraft across the entire border, as well as systems to detect the movement of people and vehicles;

(4) operate unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles equipped with advanced sensors in every Border Patrol sector to ensure 24 hours per day coverage for 7 days a week, unless—

(A) severe or prevailing weather precludes operations in a given sector;

(B) the Secretary determines that national security requires unmanned aerial vehicles to be deployed elsewhere; or

(C) the governor of a State requests that the Secretary deploy unmanned aerial vehicles to assist with disaster recovery efforts or other law enforcement activities; and

(5) deploy unarmed additional fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

(c) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), Border Patrol may not operate unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles in the San Diego and El Centro Sectors, except within 3 miles of the Southern border.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation under this subsection shall not restrict the maritime operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(d) FLEET CONSOLIDATION.—In acquiring technological assets under subsection (b), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall, to the greatest extent practicable, implement a plan for streamlining the fleet of aircraft, helicopters, aerostats, and unmanned aerial vehicles of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to generate savings in maintenance costs and training costs for pilots and other personnel needed to operate the assets.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there is authorized to appropriated to U.S. Customs and Border Protection such sums as may be necessary to carry out subsection (a) during fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

SA 1276. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 898, after line 22, insert the following:

(e) TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To help facilitate cross border traffic and provide increased situational awareness of inbound and outbound trade and travel, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall deploy a variety of fixed and mobile technologies, in addition to the technologies in use as of the date of enactment of this Act, at ports of entry, including—

(A) hand-held biometric and document readers;

(B) license plate readers;

(C) radio frequency identification documents and readers;

(D) interoperable communication devices;

(E) nonintrusive scanning equipment; and

(F) document scanning kiosks.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall—

(A) consult with officers and agents in the field;

(B) use, to the maximum extent practicable, commercial off the shelf technology; and

(C) prioritize the deployment of such technology based on the needs of each port of entry.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report on the deployment of technology under paragraph (1), including expenditures made and any measurable gains in increased security and trade and travel efficiency for each technology.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, may use such sums as are necessary from the Comprehensive Immigration Trust Fund established under section 6(a)(1) to carry out this section.

SA 1277. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 857, lines 1 and 2, strike ''is substantially deployed and substantially operational'' and insert ''is 100 percent deployed and 100 percent operational''.

SA 1278. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214(c) (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(15) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—

''(A) PROHIBITIONS.—A person may not discharge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee in the terms and conditions of employment because such employee—

''(i) has filed or is about to file a complaint, instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding, testified, assisted, or will testify, or cooperated or seeks to cooperate, in an investigation or other proceeding concerning compliance with the requirements under this title or any rule or regulation pertaining to this title or any covered claim;

''(ii) has disclosed or is about to disclose information to the person or to any other person or entity, that the employee reasonably believes evidences a violation of this title or any rule or regulation pertaining to this title, or grounds for any covered claim;

''(iii) has assisted or participated, or is about to assist or participate, in any manner in a proceeding or in any other action to carry out the purposes of this title or any covered claim;

''(iv) furnished, or is about to furnish, information to the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or any Federal, State, or local regulatory or law enforcement agency relating to a violation of this title or any covered claim; or

''(v) objected to, or refused to participate in, any activity, policy, practice, or assigned task that the employee (or other such person) reasonably believed to be in violation of any provision of this Act or any other Act, or any order, rule, regulation, standard, or ban under any Act.

''(B) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An employee who believes that he or she has suffered a violation of subparagraph (A) may seek relief in accordance with the procedures, notifications, burdens of proof, remedies, and statutes of limitation set forth in section 1514A of title 18, United States Code.

''(ii) APPEAL.—

''(I) JURISDICTION.—Any person adversely affected or aggrieved by an order issued under clause (i) may obtain review of the order in the United States Court of Appeals for—

''(aa) the circuit in which the violation, with respect to which the order was issued, allegedly occurred; or

''(bb) the circuit in which the complainant resided on the date of such violation.

''(II) FILING DEADLINE.—A petition for review under this subparagraph shall be filed not later than 60 days after the date on which the final order was issued by the Secretary of Labor.

''(III) APPLICABLE LAW.—A review under this subparagraph shall conform to the provisions set forth in chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.

''(IV) STAY OF ORDER.—Unless ordered by the court, the commencement of proceedings under this subparagraph shall not operate as a stay of the order by the Secretary of Labor.

''(C) EDUCATION.—Each person, entity, and institution covered by this Act shall—

''(i) prominently communicate to all sectors and ranks of its labor force the rights and responsibilities under this Act; and

''(ii) provide associated education and training to all sectors and ranks of its labor force through notifications, postings, mailings, and training classes, supplemented with publicly accessible online materials on the requirements of, and developments that would affect the implementation of this Act.

''(D) NO LIMITATION ON RIGHTS.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any employee under any Federal or State law, equity, or under any collective bargaining agreement. The rights and remedies set forth in this paragraph may not be waived by any agreement, policy, form, or condition of employment.

''(E) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) COVERED CLAIM.—The term 'covered claim' means any claim, petition, charge, complaint, or grievance filed with, or submitted to, a Federal, State, or local agency or court, relating to the violation of applicable Federal or State labor or employment laws.

''(ii) DISCLOSE.—The term 'disclose' means to make a formal or informal communication or transmission.

''(iii) EMPLOYEE.—The term 'employee' means—

''(I) a current or former nonimmigrant alien admitted pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(B); or

''(II) persons performing or formerly performing substantially the same work as such nonimmigrants in a related workplace.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and after an opportunity for notice and comment, the Secretary of Labor shall promulgate regulations to carry out the amendment made by subsection (a).

SA 1279. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID of NV to the resolution S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: ''That the Senate—

(1) recalls Senate Resolution 386, 112th Congress, agreed to March 5, 2012, which called for free and fair elections in Iran;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to democracy, human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law, including the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association;

(3) expresses support for freedom, human rights, civil liberties, and rule of law in Iran, and for elections that are free and fair;

(4) expresses strong support for the people of Iran in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law;

(5) condemns the widespread human rights violations of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(6) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect freedom of expression and association in Iran by—

(A) holding elections that are free, fair, and responsive to the people of Iran, including by refraining from disqualifying candidates for political reasons;

(B) ending arbitrary detention, torture, and other forms of harassment against media professionals, human rights defenders and activists, and opposition figures, and releasing all individuals detained for exercising freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression;

(C) lifting legislative restrictions on freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression; and

(D) allowing the Internet to remain free and open and allowing domestic and international media to operate freely;

(7) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to allow international election monitors to be present for the June 14, 2013, election; and

(8) urges the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other world leaders—

(A) to express support for the rights and freedoms of the people of Iran, including to democratic self-government;

(B) to engage with the people of Iran and support their efforts to promote human rights and democratic reform, including supporting civil society organizations that promote democracy and governance;

(C) to support policies and programs that preserve free and open access to the Internet in Iran; and

(D) to condemn elections that are not free and fair and that do not meet international standards.

SA 1280. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID of NV to the resolution S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are universal values and fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas an essential element of democratic self-government is for leaders to be chosen and regularly held accountable through elections that are organized and conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards;

Whereas governments in which power does not derive from free and fair elections lack democratic legitimacy;

Whereas elections in Iran are marred by the disqualification of candidates based on their political views, the absence of credible international observers, widespread intimidation and repression of candidates, political parties, and citizens, and systemic electoral fraud and manipulation;

Whereas elections in Iran consistently involve severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including censorship, surveillance, disruptions in telecommunications, and the absence of a free media;

Whereas the current president of Iran came to office through an election on June 12, 2009, that was widely condemned in Iran and throughout the world as neither free nor fair and provoked large-scale peaceful protests throughout Iran;

Whereas authorities in Iran continue to hold several candidates from the 2009 election under house arrest;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran banned more than 2,200 candidates from participating in the March 2, 2012, parliamentary elections and refused to allow domestic or international election observers to oversee those elections;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to prevent the people of Iran from accessing news and information by disrupting access to the Internet, including blocking e-mail and social networking sites, limiting access to foreign news and websites, and developing a national Internet that will facilitate government censorship of news and information, and by jamming international broadcasts such as the Voice of America Persian News Network and Radio Farda, a Persian language broadcast of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty;

Whereas authorities in Iran have announced that a presidential election will be held on June 14, 2013; and

Whereas the Guardian Council and the Supreme Leader of Iran have blocked numerous candidates from participating in the June 14, 2013, presidential election: Now, therefore be it

SA 1281. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: ''Calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.''.

SA 1282. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 979, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 980, line 5 and insert the following:

''(3) INELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an alien who has been granted registered provisional immigrant status under this section is not eligible for any Federal means-tested public benefit (as such term is defined and implemented in section 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613)).

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Any noncitizen who, after 6 years in registered provisional immigrant status, satisfies the terms and conditions for renewing such status and who, after having been lawfully present in the United States for at least 10 years, satisfies the terms and conditions for adjusting to lawful permanent residence, and who obtains lawful permanent resident status, shall be deemed to be a qualified alien and to have satisfied the 5-year waiting period for purposes of section 402(a)(2)((L) and 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(2)(L) and 1613).''.

''(C) APPLICATION.—This paragraph shall not apply until after the Secretary of State certifies that immigrant visas have become available for all approved petitions for immigrant visas that were filed under sections 201 and 203 before the date of enactment of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

On page 1060, strike lines 11 through 16, and insert the following:

(3) INELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an alien who has been granted blue card status is not eligible for any Federal means-tested public benefit (as such term is defined and implemented in section 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613)).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Any noncitizen who has maintained blue card status for at least 5 years, who satisfies the conditions for adjusting to lawful permanent residence, and who obtains lawful permanent resident status, shall be deemed to be a qualified alien and to have satisfied the 5-year waiting period for purposes of section 402(a)(2)((L) and 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(2)(L) and 1613).

SA 1283. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1920, after line 13, add the following:

TITLE V—JOBS FOR YOUTH

SEC. 5101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL.—The term ''chief elected official'' means the chief elected executive officer of a unit of local government in a local workforce investment area or in the case in which such an area includes more than one unit of general government, the individuals designated under an agreement described in section 117(c)(1)(B) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832(c)(1)(B)).

(2) LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AREA.—The term ''local workforce investment area'' means such area designated under section 116 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2831).

(3) LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD.—The term ''local workforce investment board'' means such board established under section 117 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832).

(4) LOW-INCOME YOUTH.—The term ''low-income youth'' means an individual who—

(A) is not younger than 16 but is younger than 25;

(B) meets the definition of a low-income individual provided in section 101(25) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801(25)), except that States and local workforce investment areas, subject to approval in the applicable State plans and local plans, may increase the income level specified in subparagraph (B)(i) of such section to an amount not in excess of 200 percent of the poverty line for purposes of determining eligibility for participation in activities under section 5103; and

(C) is in one or more of the categories specified in section 101(13)(C) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801(13)(C)).

(5) POVERTY LINE.—The term ''poverty line'' means a poverty line as defined in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902), applicable to a family of the size involved.

(6) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5102. ESTABLISHMENT OF YOUTH JOBS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account that shall be known as the Youth Jobs Fund (referred to in this title as ''the Fund'').

(b) DEPOSITS INTO THE FUND.—Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated $1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, which shall be paid to the Fund, to be used by the Secretary of Labor to carry out this title.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts deposited into the Fund under subsection (b), the Secretary of Labor shall allocate $1,500,000,000 to provide summer and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth in accordance with section 5103 .

(d) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—The amounts appropriated under this title shall be available for obligation by the Secretary of Labor until December 31, 2014, and shall be available for expenditure by grantees (including subgrantees) until September 30, 2015.

SEC. 5103. SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME YOUTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—From the funds available under section 5102(c), the Secretary of Labor shall make an allotment under subsection (c) to each State that has a modification to a State plan approved under section 112 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2822) (referred to in this section as a ''State plan modification'') (or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b)) approved under subsection (d) and recipient under section 166(c) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C.

2911(c)) (referred to in this section as a ''Native American grantee'') that meets the requirements of this section, for the purpose of providing summer employment and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth.

(b) GUIDANCE AND APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 20 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall issue guidance regarding the implementation of this section.

(2) PROCEDURES.—Such guidance shall, consistent with this section, include procedures for—

(A) the submission and approval of State plan modifications, for such other forms of requests for funds by the State as may be identified in such guidance, for modifications to local plans approved under section 118 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2833) (referred to individually in this section as a ''local plan modification''), or for such other forms of requests for funds by local workforce investment areas as may be identified in such guidance, that promote the expeditious and effective implementation of the activities authorized under this section; and

(B) the allotment and allocation of funds, including reallotment and reallocation of such funds, that promote such implementation.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in the guidance described in paragraph (1) and in this section and other provisions of this title, the funds provided for activities under this section shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of subtitles B and E of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq., 2911 et seq.) relating to youth activities.

(c) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Using the funds described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor shall allot to each State the total of the amounts assigned to the State under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2).

(2) ASSIGNMENTS TO STATES.—

(A) MINIMUM AMOUNTS.—Using funds described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor shall assign to each State an amount equal to ½ of 1 percent of such funds.

(B) FORMULA AMOUNTS.—The Secretary of Labor shall assign the remainder of the funds described in subsection (a) among the States by assigning—

(i) one-half on the basis of the relative number of young unemployed individuals in areas of substantial youth unemployment in each State, compared to the total number of young unemployed individuals in areas of substantial youth unemployment in all States; and

(ii) one-half on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged young adults and youth in each State, compared to the total number of disadvantaged young adults and youth in all States.

(3) REALLOTMENT.—If the Governor of a State does not submit a State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b) by the date specified in subsection (d)(2)(A), or a State does not receive approval of such State plan modification or request, the amount the State would have been eligible to receive pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be allocated to States that receive approval of State plan modifications or requests specified in the guidance. Each such State shall receive a share of the total amount available for reallotment under this paragraph, in accordance with the State's share of the total amount allotted under paragraph (2) to such State.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (2):

(A) AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.—The term ''area of substantial youth unemployment'' means any contiguous area that has a population of at least 10,000, and that has an average rate of unemployment of at least 10 percent, among individuals who are not younger than 16 but are younger than 25, for the most recent 12 months, as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

(B) DISADVANTAGED YOUNG ADULT OR YOUTH.—The term ''disadvantaged young adult or youth'' means an individual who is not younger than 16 but is younger than 25 who received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of—

(i) the poverty line; or

(ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

(C) YOUNG UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''young unemployed individual'' means an individual who is not younger than 16 but is younger than 25.

(d) STATE PLAN MODIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For a State to be eligible to receive an allotment of funds under subsection (c), the Governor of the State shall submit to the Secretary of Labor a State plan modification, or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b), in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require. At a minimum, such State plan modification or request shall include—

(A) a description of the strategies and activities to be carried out to provide summer employment opportunities and year-round employment opportunities, including linkages to training and educational activities, consistent with subsection (f);

(B) a description of the requirements the State will apply relating to the eligibility of low-income youth, consistent with section 5101(4), for summer employment opportunities and year-round employment opportunities, which requirements may include criteria to target assistance to particular categories of such low-income youth, such as youth with disabilities, consistent with subsection (f);

(C) a description of the performance outcomes to be achieved by the State through the activities carried out under this section and the processes the State will use to track performance, consistent with guidance provided by the Secretary of Labor regarding such outcomes and processes and with section 5104(b);

(D) a description of the timelines for implementation of the strategies and activities described in subparagraph (A), and the number of low-income youth expected to be placed in summer employment opportunities, and year-round employment opportunities, respectively, by quarter;

(E) assurances that the State will report such information, relating to fiscal, performance, and other matters, as the Secretary may require and as the Secretary determines is necessary to effectively monitor the activities carried out under this section;

(F) assurances that the State will ensure compliance with the requirements, restrictions, labor standards, and other provisions described in section 5104(a); and

(G) if a local board and chief elected official in the State will provide employment opportunities with the link to training and educational activities described in subsection (f)(2)(B), a description of how the training and educational activities will lead to the industry-recognized credential involved.

(2) SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR REQUEST.—

(A) SUBMISSION.—The Governor shall submit the State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b) to the Secretary of Labor not later than 30 days after the issuance of such guidance.

(B) APPROVAL.—The Secretary of Labor shall approve the State plan modification or request submitted under subparagraph (A) within 30 days after submission, unless the Secretary determines that the plan or request is inconsistent with the requirements of this section. If the Secretary has not made a determination within that 30-day period, the plan or request shall be considered to be approved. If the plan or request is disapproved, the Secretary may provide a reasonable period of time in which the plan or request may be amended and resubmitted for approval. If the plan or request is approved, the Secretary shall allot funds to the State under subsection (c) within 30 days after such approval.

(3) MODIFICATIONS TO STATE PLAN OR REQUEST.—The Governor may submit further modifications to a State plan modification or other State request for funds specified under subsection (b), consistent with the requirements of this section.

(e) WITHIN-STATE ALLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds allotted to the State under subsection (c), the Governor—

(A) may reserve not more than 5 percent of the funds for administration and technical assistance; and

(B) shall allocate the remainder of the funds among local workforce investment areas within the State in accordance with clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (c)(2)(B), except that for purposes of such allocation references to a State in subsection (c)(2)(B) shall be deemed to be references to a local workforce investment area and references to all States shall be deemed to be references to all local workforce investment areas in the State involved.

(2) LOCAL PLAN.—

(A) SUBMISSION.—In order to receive an allocation under paragraph (1)(B), the local workforce investment board, in partnership with the chief elected official for the local workforce investment area involved, shall submit to the Governor a local plan modification, or such other request for funds by local workforce investment areas as may be specified in guidance under subsection (b), not later than 30 days after the submission by the State of the State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b), describing the strategies and activities to be carried out under this section.

(B) APPROVAL.—The Governor shall approve the local plan modification or other local request for funds submitted under subparagraph (A) within 30 days after submission, unless the Governor determines that the plan or request is inconsistent with requirements of this section. If the Governor has not made a determination within that 30-day period, the plan shall be considered to be approved. If the plan or request is disapproved, the Governor may provide a reasonable period of time in which the plan or request may be amended and resubmitted for approval. If the plan or request is approved, the Governor shall allocate funds to the local workforce investment area within 30 days after such approval.

(3) REALLOCATION.—If a local workforce investment board and chief elected official do not submit a local plan modification (or other local request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b)) by the date specified in paragraph (2), or the Governor disapproves a local plan, the amount the local workforce investment area would have

been eligible to receive pursuant to the formula under paragraph (1)(B) shall be allocated to local workforce investment areas that receive approval of their local plan modifications or local requests for funds under paragraph (2). Each such local workforce investment area shall receive a share of the total amount available for reallocation under this paragraph, in accordance with the area's share of the total amount allocated under paragraph (1)(B) to such local workforce investment areas.

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The funds made available under this section shall be used—

(A) to provide summer employment opportunities for low-income youth, with direct linkages to academic and occupational learning, and may be used to provide supportive services, such as transportation or child care, that is necessary to enable the participation of such youth in the opportunities; and

(B) to provide year-round employment opportunities, which may be combined with other activities authorized under section 129 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2854), to low-income youth.

(2) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—In administering the funds under this section, the local board and chief elected official shall give priority to—

(A) identifying employment opportunities that are—

(i) in emerging or in-demand occupations in the local workforce investment area; or

(ii) in the public or nonprofit sector and meet community needs; and

(B) linking participants in year-round employment opportunities to training and educational activities that will provide such participants an industry-recognized certificate or credential (referred to in this title as an ''industry-recognized credential'').

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Not more than 5 percent of the funds allocated to a local workforce investment area under this section may be used for the costs of administration of this section.

(4) PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.—For activities funded under this section, in lieu of meeting the requirements described in section 136 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871), States and local workforce investment areas shall provide such reports as the Secretary of Labor may require regarding the performance outcomes described in section 5104(b)(5).

SEC. 5104. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) LABOR STANDARDS AND PROTECTIONS.—Activities provided with funds made available under this title shall be subject to the requirements and restrictions, including the labor standards, described in section 181 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931) and the nondiscrimination provisions of section 188 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2938), in addition to other applicable Federal laws.

(b) REPORTING.—The Secretary of Labor may require the reporting of information relating to fiscal, performance and other matters that the Secretary determines is necessary to effectively monitor the activities carried out with funds provided under this title. At a minimum, recipients of grants (including recipients of subgrants) under this title shall provide information relating to—

(1) the number of individuals participating in activities with funds provided under this title and the number of such individuals who have completed such participation;

(2) the expenditures of funds provided under this title;

(3) the number of jobs created pursuant to the activities carried out under this title;

(4) the demographic characteristics of individuals participating in activities under this title; and

(5) the performance outcomes for individuals participating in activities under this title, including—

(A) for low-income youth participating in summer employment activities under section 5103, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) work readiness skill attainment using an employer validated checklist;

(ii) placement in or return to secondary or postsecondary education or training, or entry into unsubsidized employment; and

(B) for low-income youth participating in year-round employment activities under section 5103, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) placement in or return to postsecondary education;

(ii) attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

(iii) attainment of an industry-recognized credential; and

(iv) entry into, retention in, and earnings in, unsubsidized employment.

(c) ACTIVITIES REQUIRED TO BE ADDITIONAL.—Funds provided under this title shall only be used for activities that are in addition to activities that would otherwise be available in the State or local workforce investment area in the absence of such funds.

(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Labor may establish such additional requirements as the Secretary determines may be necessary to ensure fiscal integrity, effective monitoring, and the appropriate and prompt implementation of the activities under this title.

(e) REPORT OF INFORMATION AND EVALUATIONS TO CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC.—The Secretary of Labor shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress and make available to the public the information reported pursuant to subsection (b).

SEC. 5105. VISA SURCHARGE.

(a) COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and in addition to any fees otherwise imposed for such visas, the Secretary shall collect a surcharge of $10 from an employer that submits an application for—

(A) an employment-based visa under paragraph (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)); and

(B) a nonimmigrant visa under subparagraph (C), (H)(i)(b), (H)(i)(c), (H)(ii)(a), (H)(ii)(B), (O), (P), (R), or (W) of section 101(a)(15) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)).

(2) EXPIRATION.—The Secretary shall suspend the collection of the surcharge authorized under paragraph (1) on the date on which the Secretary has collected a cumulative total of $1,500,000,000 under this subsection.

(b) DEPOSIT.—All of the amounts collected under subsection (a)(1) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

SA 1284. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1448, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

SEC. 3204. EMPLOY AMERICA.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Employ America Act''.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not approve a petition by an employer for any visa authorizing employment in the United States unless the employer has provided written certification, under penalty of perjury, to the Secretary of Labor that—

(A) the employer has not provided a notice of a mass layoff pursuant to the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien is scheduled to be hired; and

(B) the employer does not intend to provide a notice of a mass layoff pursuant to such Act.

(2) EFFECT OF MASS LAYOFF.—If an employer provides a notice of a mass layoff pursuant to the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act after the approval of a visa described in paragraph (1), any visas approved during the most recent 12-month period for such employer shall expire on the date that is 60 days after the date on which such notice is provided. The expiration of a visa under this paragraph shall not be subject to judicial review.

(3) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—Upon receiving notification of a mass layoff from an employer, the Secretary shall inform each employee whose visa is scheduled to expire under paragraph (2)—

(A) the date on which such individual will no longer be authorized to work in the United States; and

(B) the date on which such individual will be required to leave the United States unless the individual is otherwise authorized to remain in the United States.

(4) EXEMPTION.—An employer shall be exempt from the requirements under this subsection if the employer provides written certification, under penalty of perjury, to the Secretary of Labor that the total number of the employer's workers who are United States citizens and are working in the United States have not been, and will not be, reduced as a result of a mass layoff described in paragraph (2).

(c) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary of Labor shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section, including a requirement that employers provide notice to the Secretary of a mass layoff (as defined in section 2 of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2101)).

SA 1285. Mr. BEGICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1341, line 2, insert ''The Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish alternative procedures for updating or correcting records maintained by the Commissioner for the purposes of verifying the individual's identity and employment eligibility if the individual resides more than 150 highway miles from the nearest office of the Social Security Administration or in a location that is inaccessible by road from the nearest office of the Social Security Administration.'' after ''eligibility.''.

SA 1286. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____—RESOURCES FOR HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Subtitle A—Responding to the Needs of Holocaust Survivors

PART I—DEFINITION, GRANTS, AND OTHER PROGRAMS

SEC. __01. DEFINITION.

Section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (24)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'';

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) status as a Holocaust survivor.'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (26) through (54) as paragraphs (27) through (55); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (25) the following:

''(26) The term 'Holocaust survivor' means an individual who—

''(A)(i) lived in a country between 1933 and 1945 under a Nazi regime, under Nazi occupation, or under the control of Nazi collaborators; or

''(ii) fled from a country between 1933 and 1945 under a Nazi regime, under Nazi occupation, or under the control of Nazi collaborators;

''(B) was persecuted between 1933 and 1945 on the basis of race, religion, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, political affiliation, ethnicity, or other basis; and

''(C) was a member of a group that was persecuted by the Nazis.''.

SEC. __02. ORGANIZATION.

Section 305(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3025(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(E), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,'' each place it appears; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(E), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,''.

SEC. __03. AREA PLANS.

Section 306 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3026) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,'' each place it appears;

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i)(I)(bb), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,''; and

(II) in clause (ii), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,'' each place it appears;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(I) in subclause (VI), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(II) by inserting after subclause (VII) the following:

''(VIII) older individuals who are Holocaust survivors; and''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''subclauses (I) through (VI)'' and inserting ''subclauses (I) through (VIII)''; and

(C) in paragraph (7)(B)(iii), by inserting '', in particular, older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''placement''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''areas,''.

SEC. __04. STATE PLANS.

Section 307(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3027(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,'';

(2) in paragraph (16)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (v), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(vii) older individuals who are Holocaust survivors; and''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''clauses (i) through (vi)'' and inserting ''clauses (i) through (vii)''; and

(3) in paragraph (28)(B)(ii), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''areas,''.

SEC. __05. CONSUMER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 315 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3030c–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting ''older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,'' after ''proficiency,''.

SEC. __06. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

Section 373(c)(2)(A) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3030s–1(c)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''individuals)'' and inserting ''individuals and older individuals who are Holocaust survivors)''.

SEC. __07. PREVENTION OF ELDER ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EXPLOITATION.

Section 721(b)(12) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3058i(b)(12)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) older individuals who are Holocaust survivors.''.

PART II—FUNCTIONS WITHIN ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING TO ASSIST HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

SEC. __11. DESIGNATION OF INDIVIDUAL WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Administrator for Community Living is authorized to designate within the Administration for Community Living a person who has specialized training, background, or experience with Holocaust survivor issues to have responsibility for implementing services for older individuals who are Holocaust survivors.

SEC. __12. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The Administrator for Community Living, with assistance from the individual designated under section 111, shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on the status and needs, including the priority areas of concern, of older individuals (as defined in section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002)) who are Holocaust survivors.

Subtitle B—Nutrition Services for All Older Individuals

SEC. __21. NUTRITION SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 339(2) of the Older Americans Act of 1065 (42 U.S.C. 3030g–21(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by amending clause (iii) to read as follows:

''(iii) to the maximum extent practicable, are adjusted and appropriately funded to meet any special health-related or other dietary needs of program participants, including needs based on religious, cultural, or ethnic requirements,'';

(2) in subparagraph (J), by striking '', and'' and inserting a comma;

(3) in subparagraph (K), by striking the period and inserting '', and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(L) encourages and educates individuals who distribute nutrition services under subpart 2 to engage in conversation with homebound older individuals and to be aware of the warning signs of medical emergencies, injury or abuse in order to reduce isolation and promote well-being.''.

(b) STUDY OF NUTRITION PROJECTS.—Section 317(a)(2) of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109–365) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) an analysis of service providers' abilities to obtain viable contracts for special foods necessary to meet a religious requirement, required dietary need, or ethnic consideration.''.

Subtitle C—Transportation

SEC. __31. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES AND RESOURCES.

Section 411(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (13) as paragraph (14);

(2) in paragraph (12), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (12) the following:

''(13) supporting programs that enable the mobility and self-sufficiency of older individuals with the greatest economic need and older individuals with the greatest social need by providing transportation services and resources; and''.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Tuesday, June 25, 2013, at 10 a.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the challenges and opportunities for improving forest management on Federal lands.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510–6150, or by e-mail to John_Assini@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Michele Miranda at (202) 224–7556 or John Assini at (202) 224–9313.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10 a.m., to hold a International Operations and Organizations, Human Rights, Democracy and Global Women's Issues & European Affairs joint subcommittee hearing entitled, ''A Dangerous Slide Backwards: Russia's Deteriorating Human Rights Situation.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10:30 a.m., in S–216 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10 a.m. in room 428A Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''Lessons Learned From the Financial Crisis Regarding Community Banks.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, June 17, 2013, at 5 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 48 and 62; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPORTING POLITICAL REFORM IN IRAN

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 154.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 154) supporting political reform in Iran and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Hoeven substitute amendment be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the Hoeven amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; the title amendment be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 1279, 1280, and 1281) were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1279

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: ''That the Senate—

(1) recalls Senate Resolution 386, 112th Congress, agreed to March 5, 2012, which called for free and fair elections in Iran;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to democracy, human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law, including the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association;

(3) expresses support for freedom, human rights, civil liberties, and rule of law in Iran, and for elections that are free and fair;

(4) expresses strong support for the people of Iran in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law;

(5) condemns the widespread human rights violations of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(6) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect freedom of expression and association in Iran by—

(A) holding elections that are free, fair, and responsive to the people of Iran, including by refraining from disqualifying candidates for political reasons;

(B) ending arbitrary detention, torture, and other forms of harassment against media professionals, human rights defenders and activists, and opposition figures, and releasing all individuals detained for exercising freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression;

(C) lifting legislative restrictions on freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression; and

(D) allowing the Internet to remain free and open and allowing domestic and international media to operate freely;

(7) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to allow international election monitors to be present for the June 14, 2013, election; and

(8) urges the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other world leaders—

(A) to express support for the rights and freedoms of the people of Iran, including to democratic self-government;

(B) to engage with the people of Iran and support their efforts to promote human rights and democratic reform, including supporting civil society organizations that promote democracy and governance;

(C) to support policies and programs that preserve free and open access to the Internet in Iran; and

(D) to condemn elections that are not free and fair and that do not meet international standards.

AMENDMENT NO. 1280

(Purpose: To amend the preamble)

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are universal values and fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas an essential element of democratic self-government is for leaders to be chosen and regularly held accountable through elections that are organized and conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards;

Whereas governments in which power does not derive from free and fair elections lack democratic legitimacy;

Whereas elections in Iran are marred by the disqualification of candidates based on their political views, the absence of credible international observers, widespread intimidation and repression of candidates, political parties, and citizens, and systemic electoral fraud and manipulation;

Whereas elections in Iran consistently involve severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including censorship, surveillance, disruptions in telecommunications, and the absence of a free media;

Whereas the current president of Iran came to office through an election on June 12, 2009, that was widely condemned in Iran and throughout the world as neither free nor fair and provoked large-scale peaceful protests throughout Iran;

Whereas authorities in Iran continue to hold several candidates from the 2009 election under house arrest;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran banned more than 2,200 candidates from participating in the March 2, 2012, parliamentary elections and refused to allow domestic or international election observers to oversee those elections;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to prevent the people of Iran from accessing news and information by disrupting access to the Internet, including blocking e-mail and social networking sites, limiting access to foreign news and websites, and developing a national Internet that will facilitate government censorship of news and information, and by jamming international broadcasts such as the Voice of America Persian News Network and Radio Farda, a Persian language broadcast of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty;

Whereas authorities in Iran have announced that a presidential election will be held on June 14, 2013; and

Whereas the Guardian Council and the Supreme Leader of Iran have blocked numerous candidates from participating in the June 14, 2013, presidential election: Now, therefore be it

AMENDMENT NO. 1281

(Purpose: To amend the title)

Amend the title so as to read: ''Calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.''.

The resolution (S. Res. 154), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, and its title, as amended, is as follows:

S. RES. 154

Whereas democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are universal values and fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas an essential element of democratic self-government is for leaders to be chosen and regularly held accountable through elections that are organized and conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards;

Whereas governments in which power does not derive from free and fair elections lack democratic legitimacy;

Whereas elections in Iran are marred by the disqualification of candidates based on their political views, the absence of credible international observers, widespread intimidation and repression of candidates, political parties, and citizens, and systemic electoral fraud and manipulation;

Whereas elections in Iran consistently involve severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including censorship, surveillance, disruptions in telecommunications, and the absence of a free media;

Whereas the current president of Iran came to office through an election on June 12, 2009, that was widely condemned in Iran and throughout the world as neither free nor fair and provoked large-scale peaceful protests throughout Iran;

Whereas authorities in Iran continue to hold several candidates from the 2009 election under house arrest;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran banned more than 2,200 candidates from participating in the March 2, 2012, parliamentary elections and refused to allow domestic or international election observers to oversee those elections;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to prevent the people of Iran from accessing news and information by disrupting access to the Internet, including blocking e-mail and social networking sites, limiting access to foreign news and websites, and developing a national Internet that will facilitate government censorship of news and information, and by jamming international broadcasts such as the Voice of America Persian News Network and Radio Farda, a Persian language broadcast of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty;

Whereas authorities in Iran have announced that a presidential election will be held on June 14, 2013; and

Whereas the Guardian Council and the Supreme Leader of Iran have blocked numerous candidates from participating in the June 14, 2013, presidential election: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recalls Senate Resolution 386, 112th Congress, agreed to March 5, 2012, which called for free and fair elections in Iran;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to democracy, human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law, including the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association;

(3) expresses support for freedom, human rights, civil liberties, and rule of law in Iran, and for elections that are free and fair;

(4) expresses strong support for the people of Iran in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law;

(5) condemns the widespread human rights violations of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(6) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect freedom of expression and association in Iran by—

(A) holding elections that are free, fair, and responsive to the people of Iran, including by refraining from disqualifying candidates for political reasons;

(B) ending arbitrary detention, torture, and other forms of harassment against media professionals, human rights defenders and activists, and opposition figures, and releasing all individuals detained for exercising freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression;

(C) lifting legislative restrictions on freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression; and

(D) allowing the Internet to remain free and open and allowing domestic and international media to operate freely;

(7) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to allow international election monitors to be present for the June 14, 2013, election; and

(8) urges the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and other world leaders—

(A) to express support for the rights and freedoms of the people of Iran, including to democratic self-government;

(B) to engage with the people of Iran and support their efforts to promote human rights and democratic reform, including supporting civil society organizations that promote democracy and governance;

(C) to support policies and programs that preserve free and open access to the Internet in Iran; and

(D) to condemn elections that are not free and fair and that do not meet international standards.

WORLD ELDER AWARENESS ABUSE DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to S. Res. 171, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 171) designating June 15, 2013, ''World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.''

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, today I rise in recognition of June 15 as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. This Saturday will be the eighth commemoration since the day was first established in 2006. By observing World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, we are joining organizations around the world to raise awareness and support existing efforts to combat the serious problem of elder abuse in all forms.

Every year, millions of older Americans are abused, neglected, or exploited, with an estimated 84 percent of these cases going unreported. This problem is particularly relevant for my constituents in the great State of Florida, which has the highest proportion of individuals over age 65 in the United States. As chairman of the Special Committee on Aging, I will shine a spotlight on this issue and work with my colleagues to eradicate and hold accountable those that would take advantage of our seniors.

I am proud of the State of Florida's leadership to raise awareness about World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. For example, the Seminole County Triad—a collaborative of local law enforcement, public safety, and senior organizations in Seminole County, FL—will host its eighth annual World Elder Abuse Awareness Day symposium. The focus this year will be on Alzheimer's, an area the Aging Committee has and will continue to work on as this session of Congress continues.

The University of Miami Health System Center on Aging will host a webcast on financial exploitation and its impact on the health of older adults. This webcast, along with similar informational events being held throughout our country and the world, provide essential information for professionals who work with seniors.

Our 11 area agencies on aging are on the frontlines of helping older Floridians. They share a common information and referral system, making access to services faster and more efficient. By calling 1–800–96–ELDER, individuals receive advice and information on a range of issues, including health care, housing, nutrition, abuse prevention, and other social programs. One of these agencies, Elder Options, recently moved to a new location in Gainesville, allowing them to better provide vital services to seniors living in 16 different counties in the mid-Florida region.

Florida is also home to the Elder Rights Center of Excellence at the Palm Beach-Treasure Coast Area Agency on Aging. Led by director Mary Jones, the Elder Rights Center conducted 24 trainings for over 670 different professions, provided over 3,100 hours of service, and assisted over 4,400 senior crime victims last year in Palm Beach County. It also has a staffer dedicated to working solely on financial abuse.

I am proud of these events, and all those events that will be held this year that aim to protect our seniors from harm. World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is not only a time to recognize and support these efforts but also to critically examine what further steps can be taken. As Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I will continue to work on eradicating elder abuse as one of many issues that are critical to ensure the health health and economic security of older Americans.

In honor of the many advocates working tirelessly to combat elder abuse throughout the United States and the world, I am pleased to recognize June 15 as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. 171) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I apologize to everyone for having to wait. We were trying to get some things cleared, and it didn't work.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2013

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, June 17; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 5 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that following morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session under the previous order; finally, that when the Senate resumes legislative session following the vote on the Gonzales nomination, the Senate resume consideration of S. 744, the immigration bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will be at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2013, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:03 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 17, 2013, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MARK THOMAS NETHERY, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2018, VICE ERIC D. EBERHARD, TERM EXPIRED.

CHARLES P. ROSE, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 26, 2019, VICE ROBERT BOLDREY, TERM EXPIRED.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

JOHN GERSON LEVI, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SAMANTHA POWER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY, AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

SAMANTHA POWER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

STEPHANIE SANDERS SULLIVAN, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

JOSEPH Y. YUN, OF OREGON, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO MALAYSIA.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13, 2013:

THE JUDICIARY

NITZA I. QUINONES ALEJANDRO, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JEFFREY L. SCHMEHL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on June 13, 2013 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

AVRIL D. HAINES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE LEGAL ADVISER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, VICE HAROLD HONGJU KOH, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON APRIL 18, 2013.

CORRECTION

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4435–S4496

Measures Introduced: Fifteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1156–1170, S.J. Res. 17, and S. Res. 170–171. **Page S4481**

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. Res. 64, authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate for the period March 1, 2013, through September 30, 2013. (S. Rept. No. 113–41)

S. 579, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly. (S. Rept. No. 113–42)

S. 793, to support revitalization and reform of the Organization of American States. (S. Rept. No. 113–43) **Pages S4480–81**

Measures Passed:

Free Elections in Iran: Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, after agreeing to the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S4494–95**

Reid (for Hoeven) Amendment No. 1279, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4494**

Reid (for Hoeven) Amendment No. 1280, to amend the preamble. **Page S4494**

Reid (for Hoeven) Amendment No. 1281, to amend the title. **Pages S4494–95**

World Elder Abuse Awareness Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 171, designating June 15, 2013, as ''World Elder Abuse Awareness Day''. **Pages S4495–96**

Measures Considered:

Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S4435–43, S4450–60, S4460–72**

Rejected:

Grassley/Blunt Amendment No. 1195, to prohibit the granting of registered provisional immigrant status until the Secretary has maintained effective control of the borders for 6 months. (By 57 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. 148), Senate tabled the amendment.) **Pages S4435, S4437–38,**

Pending:

Leahy/Hatch Amendment No. 1183, to encourage and facilitate international participation in the performing arts. **Page S4435**

Thune Amendment No. 1197, to require the completion of the 350 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing described in section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 before registered provisional immigrant status may be granted and to required the completion of 700 miles of such fencing before the status of registered provisional immigrants may be adjusted to permanent resident status. **Pages S4440–41**

Landrieu Amendment No. 1222, to apply the amendments made by the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 retroactively to all individuals adopted by a citizen of the United States in an international adoption and to repeal the pre-adoption parental visitation requirement for automatic citizenship and to amend section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to automatic citizenship for children born outside of the United States who have a United States citizen parent. **Pages S4441–43**

Tester Amendment No. 1198, to modify the Border Oversight Task Force to include tribal government officials. **Page S4450**

Vitter Amendment No. 1228, to prohibit the temporary grant of legal status to, or adjustment to citizenship status of, any individual who is unlawfully present in the United States until the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies that the US–VISIT System (a biometric border check-in and check-out system first required by Congress in 1996) has been fully implemented at every land, sea, and air port of entry and Congress passes a joint resolution, under fast track procedures, stating that such integrated entry and exit data system has been sufficiently implemented. **Pages S4450–60**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that on Monday, June 17, 2013, following the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Senate resume consideration of the bill. **Page S4496**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, with respect to Belarus; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–12) **Page S4477**

Restrepo and Gonzales Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that at 5:00 p.m., on Monday, June 17, 2013, Senate begin consideration of the nominations of Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time, Senate vote, without intervening action or debate, on confirmation of the nominations in the order listed; and that no further motions be in order. **Page S4494**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Nitza I. Quinones Alejandro, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S4444–50, S4496**

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. EX. 149), Jeffrey L. Schmehl, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S4444–50, S4496**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Mark Thomas Nethery, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2018.

Charles P. Rose, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for a term expiring May 26, 2019.

John Gerson Levi, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 2014.

Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

Stephanie Sanders Sullivan, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo.

Joseph Y. Yun, of Oregon, to be Ambassador to Malaysia. **Page S4496**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Avril D. Haines, of New York, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State, which was sent to the Senate on April 18, 2013. **Page S4496**

Messages from the House: **Pages S4477–78**

Measures Referred: **Page S4478**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S4478–80**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S4481**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4481–82**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4483–84**

Additional Statements: **Pages S4476–77**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4484–93**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S4493**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S4493–94**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—149) **Pages S4438, S4450**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:03 p.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, June 17, 2013. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4496.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine crumbling infrastructure, focusing on outdated and overburdened highways and bridges, including limited improvement in bridge conditions over the past decade, with remaining financial challenges, after receiving testimony from Polly Trottenberg, Under

Secretary for Policy, and Victor M. Mendez, Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, both of the Department of Transportation; and Phillip R. Herr, Managing Director, Physical Infrastructure, Government Accountability Office.

AUTHORIZATION: DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported the following bills:

An original bill entitled, ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014'';

An original bill entitled, ''Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014'';

An original bill entitled, ''Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014''; and

An original bill entitled, ''Department of Energy National Security Act for Fiscal Year 2014''.

COMMUNITY BANKS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine lessons learned from the financial crisis regarding community banks, focusing on causes and consequences of recent community bank failures, after receiving testimony from Richard A. Brown, Chief Economist, and Jon T. Rymer, Inspector General, both of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and Lawrance L. Evans, Jr., Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, Government Accountability Office.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN RUSSIA

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on International Operations and Organizations, Human Rights, Democracy and Global Women's Issues with the Subcommittee on European Affairs concluded a joint hearing to examine Russia's human rights situation, after receiving testimony from Stephen Sestanovich, Council on Foreign Relations, Ariel Cohen, The Heritage Foundation, Leon Aaron, American Enterprise Institute, all of Washington, D.C.; Frank S. Jannuzi, Amnesty International, USA, New York, New York; and Boris Nemtsov, Republican Party of Russia, Moscow.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 394, to prohibit and deter the theft of metal, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Derek Anthony West, of California, to be Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Valerie E. Caproni, of the District of Columbia, and Vernon S. Broderick, of New York, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee began consideration of the following business items:

S. 511, to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to enhance the Small Business Investment Company Program; and

S. 289, to extend the low-interest refinancing provisions under the Local Development Business Loan Program of the Small Business Administration, but did not complete action thereon, and will meet again on Monday, June 17, 2013.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 27 public bills, H.R. 2346–2372; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 261 were introduced. **Pages H3590–91**

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Cook to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3359**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:07 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H3366**

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Pastor Ron Dunn, Revolution Church of God, Harrison, Michigan. **Page H3366**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014: The House resumed consideration of H.R. 1960, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction and to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal

year. Consideration is expected to continue tomorrow, June 14th. **Pages H3382–H3589**

Pursuant to the rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113–13, modified by the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 113–108, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill. **Page H3382**

Agreed by unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 1960 pursuant to H. Res. 260, amendments 18, 19, and 20 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108 may be considered out of sequence. **Page H3382**

Agreed by unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 1960 pursuant to H. Res. 260, amendments 14 and 23 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108 may be considered out of sequence. **Page H3552**

Agreed to:

McKeon manager's amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that makes technical and conforming changes in the bill; **Page H3520**

Pearce amendment (No. 4 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that provides the Department of Defense with final approval over any new land use project that utilizes covered research, development, test and evaluation lands within the continuous United States; **Pages H3523–24**

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 1 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Frankel amendment (No. 7) that adds a provision to Article 120 of the UCMJ that would make it a new offense to abuse one's position in the chain of command of the subordinate to rape or sexually assault that person; Pierluisi amendment (No. 8) that requires the Department of Defense to conduct a formal records review and make public a report detailing all military munitions and training activities that occurred historically on the islands of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico, and in the nearby cays and waters; Huelskamp amendment (No. 16) that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide reports to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees any time there is a meeting between DoD officials and civilians regarding the creation or enforcement of religious liberty regulations; Fitzpatrick amendment (No. 17) that prevents the Service Chiefs from ending the military tuition assistance programs; Grayson amendment (No. 24) that ensures that the "Commission on Service to the Nation," created by this bill, must hold at least one hearing in Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa; Bilirakis amendment (No. 26) that allows for the transportation on military aircraft on a space-available basis for disabled veterans with a service connected permanent disability rated as total; Grayson amendment (No. 30) that requires that the Department of Defense submit to Congress a report on how sole source suppliers of components in the military procurement supply chain create vulnerabilities to military attack, terrorism, natural disaster, industrial shock, etc; Cuellar amendment (No. 34) that directs the Department of Defense, in coordination with DHS and FAA, to develop a plan for UAS involving joint testing and training; McCaul amendment (No. 35) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security to identify and transfer equipment that may be used to secure the international borders of the United States; Duckworth amendment (No. 40) that amends the FY13 NDAA to supplement the Small Business Administration's mandated annual report on overall performance on government-wide small business goals to include a remediation plan for any failure to achieve contracting goals; Murphy (FL) amendment (No. 41) that requires the Secretary to report to Congress on efforts to make more efficient use of Defense facilities, with a focus on underutilized and unutilized facilities; McCaul amendment (No. 42) that authorizes the transfer of Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems from the Department of Defense to the Department of Homeland Security; Brownley (CA) amendment (No. 48) that requires the Secretary of Defense to establish areas to be known as "Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas" for national defense purposes; Brownley (CA) amendment (No. 62) that expresses the sense of Congress that the Federal Government and State governments should make the transition of a member of the Armed Forces and the member's spouse from military to civilian life as seamless as possible; Fitzpatrick amendment (No. 94) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to study the impact of Veteran Owned Small Business contracting on veteran unemployment and entrepreneurship; McCaul amendment (No. 111) that amends 10 USC 2576a to include "border security activities" to the list of preferred applications the Department of Defense considers when transferring excess property to other Federal agencies; Turner amendment (No. 113) that clarifies the authority of the Secretary of Defense to enter into a memorandum of understanding with applicable entities regarding non-regulatory special use airspace; Turner amendment (No. 130) that provides the sense of Congress regarding the

U.S. Defense Cooperation with the Georgian Government; Turner amendment (No. 154) that increases the authorization from $2M to $4M that the defense laboratories can spend on minor military construction and modifies the Laboratory Revitalization (LRP) section 2805 of Title 10 regarding unspecified minor MILCON; and Bilirakis amendment (No. 159) that authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to designate an appropriate site at the former Navy Dive School at the Washington Navy Yard for a memorial to honor the members of the Armed Forces who have served as military divers; **Pages H3526–31**

Turner amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that establishes mandatory minimum sentences of discharge or dismissal, and confinement required for certain sex-related offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces; **Pages H3532–33**

Radel amendment (No. 12 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires the Department of Defense to submit to the Congress a report every year containing: (1) the names of any U.S. citizens subject to military detention, (2) the legal justification for their continued detention, and (3) the steps the Executive Branch is taking to either provide them some judicial process, or release them; **Pages H3538–39**

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 2 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Larson (CT) amendment (No. 27) that ensures access to behavioral health treatment, including applied behavior analysis, under TRICARE for children with developmental disabilities, when prescribed by a physician; Young (AK) amendment (No. 31) that clarifies the authority to approve any sole-source contract to Native Americans through the Small Business Administration's 8(a) program is delegable, as it currently is for all other sole-source contracts; Bentivolio amendment (No. 38) that expresses a Sense of Congress regarding Relations with Taiwan and suggests it should be United States policy to allow high-level Taiwan officials to conduct meetings with high-level officials in the United States, particularly in executive departments; Lamborn amendment (No. 43) that restricts funding for the space-based infrared systems space modernization initiative wide-field-of-view testbed until the Department of Defense certifies that it is carrying out the Operationally Responsive Space Program required by 10USC2273a; Holt amendment (No. 44) that directs the Secretary to submit to Congress within 60 days of enactment whether the Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation (SMART) scholarship program, or related scholarship or fellowship programs within the Department of Defense, are providing the necessary number of undergraduate and graduate students in the fields of science, technology, engineer, and mathematics to meet the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Research and Development in the United States Intelligence Community; Hudson amendment (No. 45) that requires the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide a report to the Armed Services Committees which outlines how the Department intends to maintain both the capability and the infrastructure required to support canines as Stand-off Detection of Explosives and Explosive Precursors; Bachmann amendment (No. 46) that funds the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group to the requested amount by the Marine Corps; Bachmann amendment (No. 47) that increases funding for the Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force—Crisis Response Operations and Maintenance fund at the request of the Marine Corps; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 49) that requires outreach for small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities required before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 54) that requires posting of information relating to sexual assault prevention and response resource; Holt amendment (No. 81) that allows any adjutant general of a State to request contact information for Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees in the State for the purpose of conducting suicide prevention efforts; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 84) that provides for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 85) that expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should develop a plan to ensure a sustainable flow of qualified mental health counselors to meet the long-term needs of members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 95) that provides for improved management of defense equipment and supplies through automated information and data capture technologies; Young (AK) amendment (No. 96) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to report, to the congressional defense committees, on the strategic value of installations operating within the Pacific Area of Responsibility; Young (AK) amendment (No. 97) that requires GAO to review the potential of co-locating Federal entities onto military bases, so long as those missions are compatible with the missions of the military installations; Bachmann amendment (No. 114) that requires that the POW/MIA flag be flown 365 days a year on certain Federal Buildings; Lamborn amendment (No. 143) that establishes the sense of Congress on the threat posed by Hezbollah; Young (AK)

amendment (No. 164) that makes a change that will allow MARAD to receive funding from non-federal entities, but it does not mandate that this funding be sent to MARAD; and Young (AK) amendment (No. 165) that allows MARAD to give funding priority in the existing Port Infrastructure Development Program to the 21 strategic seaports in the United States; **Pages H3542–48**

Lummis amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires DOD to preserve currently active ICBM silos in warm status (by a recorded vote of 235 ayes to 189 noes, Roll No. 223); **Page H3549**

McGovern amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires the President to complete the accelerated transition of combat operations from U.S. Armed Forces to the Government of Afghanistan no later than by the end of 2013; the accelerated transition of military and security operations by the end of 2014, including the redeployment of U.S. troops; and to pursue robust negotiations to address Afghanistan's and the region's security and stability. Establishes the sense of Congress that should the President determine the necessity for post-2014 deployment of U.S. troops in Afghanistan, the Congress should vote to authorize such a presence and mission by no later than June 2014 (by a recorded vote of 305 ayes to 121 noes, Roll No. 226); **Pages H3535–37, H3550–51**

Goodlatte amendment (No. 11 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires the government, in habeas proceedings for United States citizens apprehended in the United States pursuant to the AUMF, to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the citizen is an unprivileged enemy combatant and there is not presumption that the government's evidence is accurate and authentic (by a recorded vote of 214 ayes to 211 noes, Roll No. 227); **Pages H3537–38, H3551–52**

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 3 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Rigell amendment (No. 29), as modified, that strikes language in section 808 of the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act to provide the Department of Defense flexibility in implementing the contracting caps extended by section 803 of the underlying bill; McKeon amendment (No. 50) that amends title 32 USC 508, ''Assistance for certain youth and charitable organizations,'' by adding State Student Cadet Corps to the list of 13 eligible youth and charitable programs eligible to receive National Guard support services; Heck (WA) amendment (No. 51) that amends the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act by allowing the servicemember to submit a certified letter from a commanding officer or record from the Defense Manpower Database Center in lieu of military orders; Kline amendment (No. 52) that ensures all students from legally operating secondary schools are treated equally and given the same opportunities to enlist in the armed forces; Velázquez amendment (No. 55) that creates the Military Hazing Prevention Oversight Panel to help guide the military's anti-hazing policies; Lowey amendment (No. 56) that requires service academies to add sexual assault prevention in ethics curricula; Pingree (ME) amendment (No. 57) that instructs the DoD to insure that servicemembers are aware of the Interim Guidance by the Director of National Intelligence that victims of military sexual assault who received counseling answer ''no'' to Q21 on their Security Form 86 for security clearances; Lee amendment (No. 58) that requires the Defense Secretary to report to Congress on the use of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations with regard to service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV; DeLauro amendment (No. 59) that requires the services to include in the annual report to Congress on sexual assaults in the military steps taken to ensure the retention of and access to evidence and records relating to sexual assaults; Cummings amendment (No. 60) that expands home foreclosure protections under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to service members receiving hostile fire or imminent danger pay, surviving spouses of service members whose deaths are service connected, and certain veterans who are disabled due to service connected injuries; Michelle Lujan Grisham (NM) amendment (No. 61) that instructs the DoD to identify and recognize dependents of a member of the armed forces who is serving or has served in a combat zone for a period of more than 30 days with a lapel button and to conduct presentation ceremonies to eligible dependents; Gene Green (TX) amendment (No. 63) that requires the military departments to provide free Internet access to servicemembers serving in a combat zone; Blackburn amendment (No. 65) that requires the Department to conduct a review of the current Troops to Teachers program by March 1, 2014; Culberson amendment (No. 66) that authorizes the use of gold in the metal content of the Medal of Honor; Hunter amendment (No. 68) that requires the Secretary of the Army to consider the Silver Star Award nominations for four soldiers whose award nominations were lost and subsequently downgraded; McKinley amendment (No. 71) that requires the Secretary of Defense to establish an electronic tour calculator so that reservists could keep track of aggregated active duty tours of 90 days or more served within a fiscal year; Terry amendment (No. 75) that amends title 4 USC by adding at the

end the following: Members of the armed forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform; Terry amendment (No. 80) that requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 180 days on the methods currently being employed across the military departments to collect charges from third party payers; and Ben Ray Luján (NM) amendment (No. 160) that extends the sunset of the Secretary of Energy's Other Transaction authority by 5 years; **Pages H3556–62**

Thornberry en bloc amendment that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Andrews amendment (No. 64) that requires a report on whether the Department of Defense could make current no accrual of interest for certain servicemembers (20 USC 1087e(o))benefit automatic; Bustos amendment (No. 67) that requires the Secretary of the Army to review and provide a report on the Medal of Honor nomination of Captain William L. Albracht; Esty amendment (No. 69) that establishes standards for the prompt replacement of military medals & decorations requested by veterans, current service members, and eligible family members; Kind amendment (No. 70) that authorizes an award of the Medal of Honor to First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing for Acts of Valor during the Civil War; Kirkpatrick amendment (No. 72) that requires the Department of Defense to provide certified and complete service treatment records to the Department of Veterans Affairs within 90 days of military discharge or release in an electronic format; Bishop (NY) amendment (No. 74) that expresses the sense of Congress that the remains of three crewmen of the Martin Mariner PBM–5 seaplane George One, ensign Maxwell Lopez, USN, Naval Aviator, Frederick Williams, Aviation Machinist's Mate 1st Class, Wendell Henderson, Aviation Radioman 1st Class, should be recovered from Thurston Island, Antarctica; Thompson (PA) amendment (No. 77) that extends the 180-day Transitional Assistance Management Program (TAMP) coverage for service members and their families by an additional 180-days for any treatment provided by telemedicine; Guthrie amendment (No. 78) that requires a comprehensive policy on improvements to the care, management, and transition of recovering service members with urotrauma from DoD to VA; Gallego amendment (No. 79) that allows the Secretary of Defense to take measurable action to determine the effectiveness of suicide prevention efforts; Kuster amendment (No. 82) that requires a report on the role of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Department of Defense centers of excellence in the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health conditions, and military eye injuries; Thompson (PA) amendment (No. 83) that ensures the Department of Defense conducts a preliminary mental health assessment on individuals before they join the military; DeSantis amendment (No. 102) that prohibits funds from being authorized for collaborative cyber-security activities with the People's Republic of China; Broun (GA) amendment (No. 107) that requires the Secretary of the Air Force to report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Palomares Nuclear Weapons Accident Revised Dose Evaluation Report released in April by the Air Force in 2001; and Conaway amendment (No. 126) that makes an authority change to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, allowing the U.S. military to provide integrated air-missile defense training/coordination to Gulf Cooperation Council countries; **Pages H3567–71**

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 5 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Pascrell amendment (No. 86) that expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should submit the plan required by the National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2013 to improve coordination and integration of the programs that address traumatic brain injury and psychological health of members of the Armed Forces within the appropriate time-frame; Pascrell amendment (No. 87) that requires a report on how the Secretary of Defense will identify, refer, and treat traumatic brain injuries with respect to members of the Armed Forces who served in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom prior to June 2010 when a memorandum regarding a 50-meter distance from an explosion as a criterion to properly identify, refer and treat members for potential traumatic brain injury took effect; Sessions amendment (No. 88) that establishes a 5-year pilot program for treatments of traumatic brain injury and post traumatic stress disorder for members of the Armed Forces in health care facilities other than military treatment facilities; McKeon amendment (No. 89) that requires the Secretaries of Defense and Veterans Administration to make all health care information contained in the Department of Defense AHLTA and the Department of Veterans Affairs VistA systems available and actionable to health care providers in both Departments by October 1, 2014 and requires the Secretaries to implement an integrated health record by October 1, 2016; Wilson (SC) amendment (No. 90) that requires a report from the comptroller general evaluating the different programs and contracting methods that Medicare and TRICARE use to prevent and correct improper payments to medical providers; Sarbanes amendment (No. 91) that seeks to promote greater compliance

with sourcing laws by incorporating them into the DoD Supplement to the FAR, which contracting officers look to closely for guidance; Cárdenas amendment (No. 98) that ensures that an assessment of the retention, recruitment, and management of the cyber operation forces is included in a comprehensive mission analysis of cyber operations by the Department of Defense; Cárdenas amendment (No. 99) that ensures that the investigations launched by the Department of Defense related to the compromise of critical program information include an estimate of economic losses resulting from the intrusion and any actions needed to protect intellectual property; Ruiz amendment (No. 100) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of establishing a small business cyber technology office to assist small business concerns in providing cybersecurity solutions to the Federal Government; Cárdenas amendment (No. 101) that authorizes the Department of Defense to create a education program to assist small business understand cyber security threats; Langevin amendment (No. 103) that requires a report providing an updated comparison of the costs and risks of acquiring DDG 1000 and DDG 51 Flight III vessels equipped for enhanced ballistic missile defense capability; Conyers amendment (No. 104) that clarifies that the assessment mandated in Section 1036(3) includes associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners for purposes of interpreting the scope of the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force; Ross amendment (No. 105) that prohibits the Department of Defense from using taxpayer funds to provide additional or upgraded recreational facilities for individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Posey amendment (No. 109) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transport, at his discretion and without charge, to any country supplies furnished by a nonprofit organization that are intended for distribution to members of the Armed Forces; Hanna amendment (No. 112) that expresses the sense of Congress that the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) should be condemned; expresses support for our Armed Forces and first responders; and supports policies to reduce the use of IEDs; Collins (NY) amendment (No. 115) that expresses a sense of Congress to maintain a strong National Guard and Military Reserve force; Langevin amendment (No. 119) that requires DoD to comply with a law enacted in the FY10 NDAA to ensure that funding was available to use civilian employees instead of contractors for requirements that last more than five years; Rohrabacher amendment (No. 121) that expands the certification requirement on reimbursements to Pakistan to include human rights concerns; and Ros-Lehtinen amendment (No. 142) that enhances DoD and State Department reporting requirements on the comprehensive plan for United States military assistance and cooperation with Egypt to include a description of the strategic objectives of the United States regarding the provision of U.S. security assistance to the Government of Egypt, a description of vetting and end-use monitoring systems in place by both Egypt and the U.S. for defense articles and training provided by the U.S.—including human rights vetting—and additional requirements;

Pages H3575–79

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 6 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Braley (IA) amendment (No. 106) that directs the President to submit to Congress a report on the long-term costs of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan; Andrews amendment (No. 108) that makes technical changes to underlying text, including one grammatical change and a revision to ensure subcontracts are also captured by a provision on contracting for airlift services; Speier amendment (No. 110) that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide congressional support offices the same access to Defense Department facilities as employees of the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate; Lewis amendment (No. 116) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service and the Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, to post the cost of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq to each American taxpayer on the Department of Defense's website; Farr amendment (No. 117) that establishes the sense of Congress that senior leadership in the Department of Defense should take into consideration the importance of foreign language and cultural education; Gallego amendment (No. 118) that extends by five years an existing Expedited Hiring Authority for civilian personnel in order to fast-track the method of recruiting and hiring select healthcare professionals, and allows DoD to pay individuals in critical and shortage healthcare occupations (specifically including those who treat wounded warriors); Connolly amendment (No. 120) that authorizes up to 5% of humanitarian assistance program funds to be used for monitoring and evaluation of said programs; Grimm amendment (No. 127) that expresses condemnation of the government of Iran for its systematic, state-sponsored persecution of the country's Baha'i religious minority; Connolly amendment (No. 128) that requires that the report authorized by section 1242 of this act include information on how the Egyptian military is supporting the rights of individuals involved in civil society and

democratic promotion efforts through nongovernmental organizations; Ros-Lehtinen amendment (No. 129) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to deploy assets, personnel and resources to the Joint Interagency Task Force South, in coordination with SOUTHCOM, to combat transnational criminal organization, drug trafficking, bulk shipments of narcotics or currency, narco-terrorism, human trafficking and the Iranian presence in SOUTHCOM's AOR; Lamborn amendment (No. 132) that establishes the sense of Congress on the threat posed to Israel by the sale or transfer of advanced anti-aircraft weapons to Syria; Kelly (PA) amendment (No. 133) that prohibits funds from being used to implement the UN Arms Trade Treaty unless the treaty has been signed by the president, received the advice and consent of the Senate, and has been the subject of implementing legislation by the Congress; Rigell amendment (No. 134) that reaffirms Congress' constitutional war powers by clearly stating that nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any use of military force; Broun (GA) amendment (No. 136) that prohibits the Department of Defense from using a drone to kill a citizen of the United States unless they are actively engaged in combat against the United States; Connolly amendment (No. 138) that directs the President to sell 66 F–16 C/D aircraft to Taiwan; Roskam amendment (No. 139) that requires the President to submit to the appropriate committees every 90 days a report that identifies that the United States has taken all necessary steps to ensure that Israel possesses and maintains an independent capability to remove existential threats to its security and defend its vital national interests; Bridenstine amendment (No. 140) that requires the Department of Defense to submit a report on the implications of Caspian Sea-based resource development for energy security strategies of the U.S. and NATO; and Bridenstine amendment (No. 145) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the specified Congressional committees a report in both classified and unclassified form on the current and future military power of the Russian Federation; and

Pages H3579–85

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 7 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Schakowsky amendment (No. 76) that provides procurement guidance, with regards to sourcing garments from Bangladesh by the Defense Department's commissary and exchange store system, to assure fire and building safety conditions are audited and addressed with respect to exchange branded apparel, licensing of exchange brands, and procurement of branded garments; Rigell amendment (No. 92) that prohibits any funds from being used to purchase military coins that are not produced in the United States; Tsongas amendment (No. 93) that requires athletic footwear furnished to newly recruited servicemembers to be American-made after the Secretary of Defense certifies that there are at least two domestic suppliers who can provide 100% Berry Amendment-compliant footwear; Lynch amendment (No. 122) that requires an assessment of the Afghan National Security Force's (ANSF) ability to provide proper Operations & Maintenance for U.S.-funded ANSF infrastructure projects after January 1, 2015; Johnson (GA) amendment (No. 124) that prohibits funding to construct permanent military bases in Afghanistan; Schneider amendment (No. 125) that adds an additional requirement to the annual report on Iran that requires an analysis of how sanctions are impacting Iran's Threat Network; Schneider amendment (No. 131) that expands the findings section of the bill to express the sense of Congress that the President should use all diplomatic means to limit the transfer of arms from Russia, Lebanon, and Iran to the Assad regime; Ellison amendment (No. 135) that prohibits the authorization of Defense Department funds for tear gas and other riot control items to Middle East and North African countries undergoing democratic transition unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate Congressional committees that the security forces of such countries are not using excessive force to repress peaceful, lawful and organized dissent; Welch amendment (No. 141) that requires the Department of Defense to submit to Congress a report on measures to monitor and ensure that U.S. financial assistance to the Afghan National Security Forces is not used to purchase fuel from Iran in violation of U.S. sanctions; Gosar amendment (No. 144) that states that Congress fully supports Israel's lawful exercise of self-defense, including actions to halt regional aggression; Walorski amendment (No. 147) that expresses the sense of Congress in support of fully implementing U.S. and international sanctions on Iran; Fortenberry amendment (No. 148) that directs the Secretary of Defense to establish a strategy to modernize the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials in the Middle East and North Africa region; Schrader amendment (No. 151) that establishes a program to provide improved access to Federal contract opportunities for early stage small business concerns, defined as a small business concern that has not more than 15 employees, and has average annual receipts that total not more than $1,000,000; Garcia amendment (No. 155) that requires the Secretary of Defense, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to issue a report to Congress on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative; Pearce amendment (No.

162) that extends the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant mission; Whitfield amendment (No. 167) that expresses the sense of Congress that the President should establish an Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health; Franks (AZ) amendment (No. 168) that establishes the sense of Congress that the paramount security concern of the United States is the ongoing and illegal nuclear weapons programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Franks (AZ) amendment (No. 169) that adds consultation to the main roles and responsibilities as prescribed in section 1086, to include the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. **Pages H3585–89**

Rejected:

Blumenauer amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to reduces from 11 to 10 the statutory requirement for the number of operational carriers that the U.S. Navy must have (by a recorded vote of 106 ayes to 318 noes, Roll No. 222); **Pages H3520–23, H3548**

Coffman amendment (No. 5 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to cut $250 million from the Defense Rapid Innovation Program (DRIP), and move the money to alleviate training and readiness shortfalls (by a recorded vote of 206 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 224); **Pages H3524–26, H3549–50**

Rigell amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to modify the temporary suspension of public-private competitions for conversion of Department of Defense functions to contractor performance. Permits the Secretary of Defense to exempt existing public-private partnerships from the OMB Budget Circular A–76 process (by a recorded vote of 178 ayes to 248 noes, Roll No. 225); and **Pages H3533–35, H3550**

Smith (WA) amendment (No. 13 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to amend Section 1021 of the FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act to eliminate indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in the United States, territories or possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution or by an appropriate state court. Strikes section 1022 of the same Act (which provided for mandatory military custody of covered parties) (by a recorded vote of 200 ayes to 226 noes, Roll No. 228). **Pages H3539–42, H3552**

Withdrawn:

Denham amendment (No. 15 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have authorized enlistment in the Armed Forces of certain undocumented immigrants who are otherwise qualified for enlistment, and provide a way for the undocumented immigrants to be lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence by reason of their honorable service and sacrifice in the U.S. military. **Pages H3553–54**

Proceedings Postponed:

Turner amendment (No. 21 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to require the President of the United States to convey to Congress the details of any proposed deals with the Russian Federation concerning the missile defense or nuclear arms of the United States; **Pages H3555–56**

Holt amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to strike all of subtitle C of title II except section 237 (Iron Dome program); **Pages H3562–63**

McCollum amendment (No. 25 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to prohibit any funds authorized in the bill from being used to sponsor Army National Guard professional wrestling sports sponsorships or motor sports sponsorships. The amendment does not prohibit recruiters from making direct, personal contact with secondary school students and other prospective recruits; **Pages H3563–66**

Nolan amendment (No. 32 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to reduce total funds authorized in this Act by $60 billion; **Pages H3566–67**

Larsen (WA) amendment (No. 33 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to reinstates the New START funding; **Pages H3571–72**

Gibson amendment (No. 36 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to strike section 1251, Sense of Congress on the Conflict in Syria; and **Pages H3572–74**

Coffman amendment (No. 37 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to direct the President of the United States to end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Vilseck, Germany and return the Brigade Combat Team currently stationed in Europe to the United States, without permanent replacement, leaving one Brigade Combat Team and one Combat Aviation Brigade. Nothing in this amendment should be construed as directing the removal of Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, nor certain quick-reaction forces. **Pages H3574–75**

H. Res. 260, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill, was agreed to by a recorded vote of 238 ayes to 189 noes, Roll No. 221, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 233 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 220. **Pages H3372–82**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government

of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus's democratic processes or institutions is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2013—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 113–36). **Pages H3371–72**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3366.

Discharge Petition: Representative Courtney presented to the clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Education and the Workforce from the consideration of H.R. 1595, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for Federal Direct Stafford Loans (Discharge Petition No. 2).

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and eight recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3380–81, H3381–82, H3548, H3549, H3549–50, H3350, H3551, H3551–52, H3552. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:39 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Full Committee, markup on Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 2014. The bill was ordered reported, as amended.

KEEPING COLLEGE WITHIN REACH

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training held a hearing entitled ''Keeping College Within Reach: Discussing Program Quality through Accreditation''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing entitled ''The Fiscal Year 2014 U.S. Department of Energy Budget''. Testimony was heard from Ernest J. Moniz, Secretary, Department of Energy.

TITLE I OF THE TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy held a hearing entitled ''Title I of the Toxic Substance Control Act: Understanding Its History and Reviewing Its Impact''. Testimony was heard from Alfredo Gomez, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

ASSESSING REFORM AT THE EXPORT–IMPORT BANK

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Monetary Policy and Trade held a hearing entitled ''Assessing Reform at the Export-Import Bank''. Testimony was heard from Fred P. Hochberg, Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank of the United States; Osvaldo L. Gratacos, Inspector General, Export-Import Bank of the United States; and a public witness.

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY STANDARDS ON THE COMPETITIVENESS OF U.S. INSURERS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled ''The Impact of International Regulatory Standards on the Competitiveness of U.S. Insurers''. Testimony was heard from Michael McRaith, Director, Federal Insurance Office, Department of the Treasury; S. Roy Woodall, Jr., Financial Stability Oversight Council; and a public witness.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing on Federal Bureau of Investigation. Testimony was heard from Robert S. Mueller III, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 2278, the ''Strengthen and Fortify Enforcement Act''. Testimony was heard from Paul Babeu, Sheriff, Pinal County, Arizona; Sam S. Page, Sheriff, Rockingham County, North Carolina; Randy C. Krantz, Commonwealth's Attorney, Bedford, Virginia; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 553, to designate the exclusive economic zone of the United States as the ''Ronald Wilson Reagan Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States''; H.R. 1308, the ''Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act''; H.R. 1399, the ''Hydrographic Services Improvement Amendments Act of 2013''; H.R. 1425, the ''Marine Debris Emergency Act of 2013''; H.R. 1491, to authorize the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide certain funds to eligible entities for activities undertaken to address the marine debris impacts of the March 2011 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami, and for

other purposes; and H.R. 2219, to reauthorize the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009. Testimony was heard from Representative Bonamici; and Rear Admiral Gerd Glang, Director, Office of Coast Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Guy Norman, Regional Director, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; and public witnesses.

ADMINISTRATION'S USE OF CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES AND CLEANUP OF ABANDONED MINE LANDS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled ''Mining in America: The Administration's Use of Claim Maintenance Fees and Cleanup of Abandoned Mine Lands''. Testimony was heard from Jamie Connell, Acting Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORD ON IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on National Security held a hearing entitled ''Examining the Government's Record on Implementing the International Religious Freedom Act''. Testimony was heard from Katrina Lantos Swett, Chair, Commission on International Religious Freedom; and public witnesses.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTORS

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Workforce held a hearing entitled ''Putting the Strategy in Sourcing: Challenges and Opportunities for Small Business Contractors''. Testimony was heard from Joseph G. Jordan, Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy; Jeff Koses, Director, Office of Acquisition Operations, Federal Acquisition Service, General Services Administration; and public witnesses.

TAX REFORM

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Tax Reform: Haven, Base Erosion and Profit Shifting''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ONGOING INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Ongoing Intelligence Activities''. This was a closed hearing.

Joint Meetings

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE OSCE REGION

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine Syrian refugees in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) region, focusing on the United States and international response to the humanitarian crisis that threatens to destabilize the entire region, after receiving testimony from Anne C. Richard, Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration; and Michel Gabaudan, Refugees International, Jana Mason, UNHCR, and Yisser Bittar, Coalition for a Democratic Syria, all of Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Examining the Federal Government's Response to the Prescription Drug Abuse Crisis'', 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, hearing entitled ''Why Can't DHS Better Communicate with the American People?'', 9 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Task Force, hearing on Defining the Problem and Scope of Over-criminalization and Over-federalization, 9 a.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''The President's and Other Bipartisan Proposals to Reform Medicare Post-Acute Care Payments'', 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Ongoing Intelligence Activities'', 9 a.m., HVC–304. This is a closed hearing.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, June 17

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:00 p.m.), Senate will begin consideration of the nominations of Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, with votes on confirmation of the nominations at approximately 5:30 p.m.

Following the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Senate will resume consideration of S. 744, Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, June 14

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of H.R. 1960—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

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